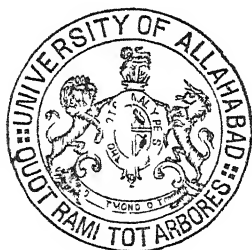


University of Allahabad.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1901-1902.

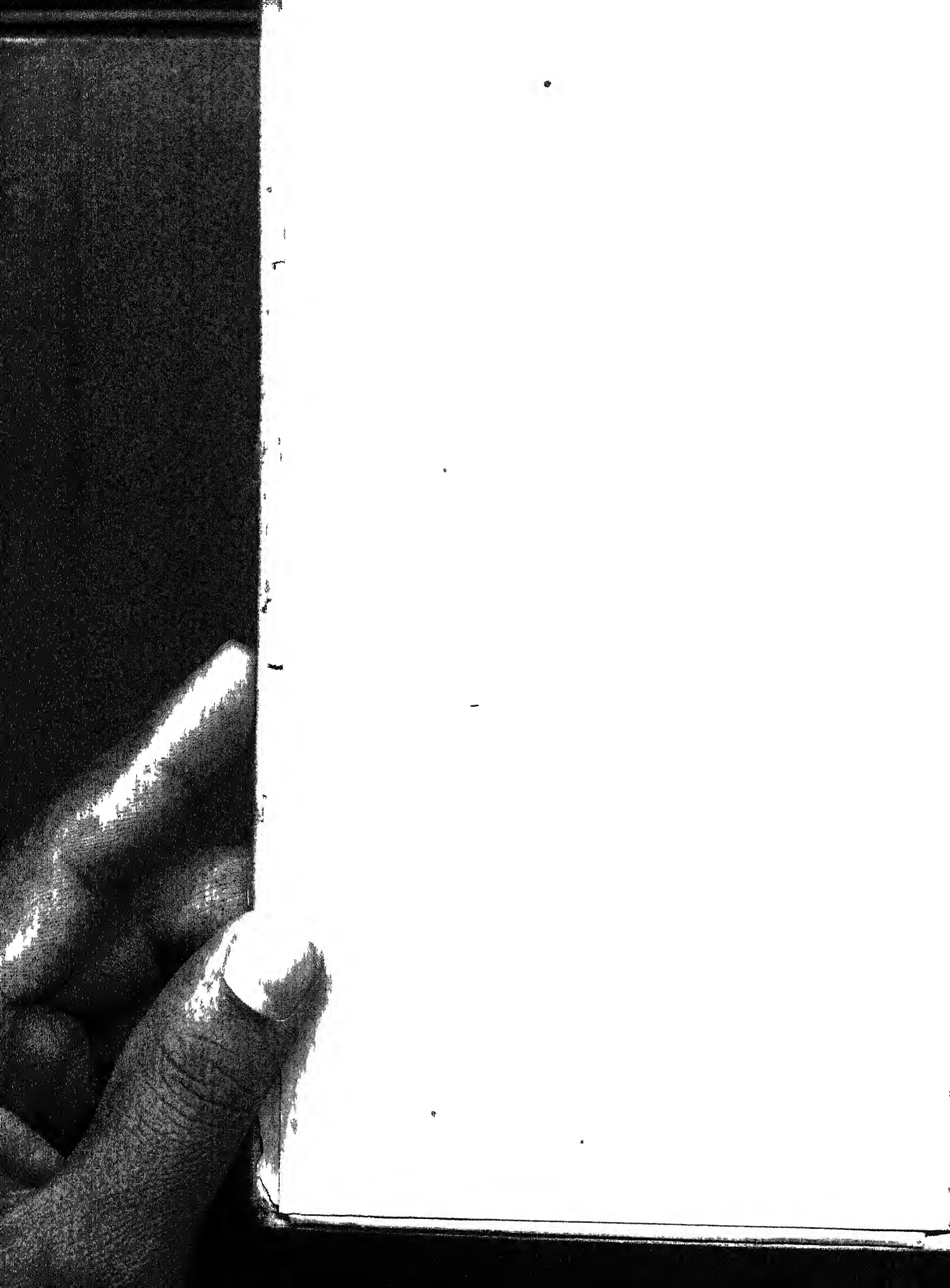


Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

(PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY)

1901



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I.

University of Allahabad Calendar,

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
15	M	Summer Vacation ends.
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
22	M	Syndicate Meeting : or on the first Saturday in August.
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

2 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1901

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	Raksha Bandhan
31	S	

2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	Junam Ashtmi
7	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	Anant Chaudas.
28	S	
30	M	

1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6		
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	Mahalaya.
13		
14	M	
15	T.	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	University of Panjab incorporated, 1882.
20		
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	Dasehna holidays begin.
27		
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

1	F	Syndicate Meeting
2	S	
3	S	Emperor's birth Day
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
11	M	Dewali Do University of Allahabad founded, 1887
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
18	M	Deothin
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	LLB Examination begins Shabi Barat
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

DECEMBER.		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	S M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	S M T W Th F S	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	S M T W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	S M T W Th F S	Christmas Holidays begin.
29 30 31	S M T	

2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	Syndicate Meeting.
13	M	Id-ul-Fitr.
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

8 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1902.

1	S	Syndicate Meeting.
2	S	Maghi amawas.
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	Ash-Wednesday. Basant Panchmi.
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	

1	S	Syndicate Meeting.
3	M	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	Sheo Ratri.
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
24	M	Holi.
25	T	Do.
26	W	Good Friday.
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30		
31	M	

10 UNIVERSITY OF AILAHABAD CALENDAR, 1902.

1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Syndicate Meeting
6		
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13		
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20		
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	Summer Vacation begins.
26	S	
27		
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
30	M	

1	F
2	W
3	Th
4	F
5	S

7	M
8	T
9	W
10	Th
11	F
12	S

14	M	Summer Vacation ends
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	

21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	Syndicate Meeting or on the first Saturday in August

28	M
29	T
30	W
31	Th

14 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1902.

1 2	F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16	M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30	M T W Th F S	

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
29	M	
30	T	

1	F	
2	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	
8 9 10 11 12 13	M T W Th F S	
15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27	M T W Th F S	
29 30	M T	

1 2 3 4	W Th F S	
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	S M T W Th F S	
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	S M T W Th F S	University of Panjab incorporated, 1882.
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	S M T W Th F S	
26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W Th F	

1	S	Syndicate Meeting.
3 4 5 6 7 8	M T W Th F S	
10 11 12 13 14 15	M T W Th F S	University of Allahabad founded, 1887.
17 18 19 20 21 22	M T W Th F S	
24 25 26 27 28 29	M T W Th F S	

18 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1902.

1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting
8 9 10 11 12 13	M T W Th F S	
15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27	M T W Th F S	Christmas Holidays begin
29 30 31	M T W	

2	F	
3	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	Syndicate Meeting
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

20 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1903.

2	M	Syndicate Meeting
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
23	M	Syndicate Meeting
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	

2	M	Annual Meeting of the Senate
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
<hr/>		
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
<hr/>		
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
<hr/>		
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
<hr/>		
30	M	
31	T	

22 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1903

1 2 3 4	W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
6 7 8 9 10 11	M T W Th F S	
13 14 15 16 17 18	M T W Th F S	
20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S	
27 28 29 30	M T W Th	

1 2	F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16	M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30	M T W Th F S	

1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	
8 9 10 11 12 13	M T W Th F S	
15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27	M T W Th F S	
29 30	M T	

II. THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR :

THE HON'BLE SIR ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL,
*G.O.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western
Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

VICE-CHANCELLOR :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox (I.C.S.).

HONORARY FELLOWS :

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.

The Right Hon'ble Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of
Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., D.Lit.

The Right Hon'ble George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of
Kedleston, M.C.S., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite,
K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.

FELLOWS :

*I.—Ex officio under section 5, sub section (1), clause (a)
of Act XVIII of 1887.*

	Date of appointment.
1. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P. ...	15th November, 1887.
2. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ..	Ditto.
3. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ...	Ditto.

	Date of appointment.
4. The Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	15th November, 1887.
5. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Depart- ment, Buildings and Roads Branch	31st May, 1893.
6. Ditto ditto Irrigation Branch	Ditto.
7. The Commissioner of Allahabad ...	15th November, 1887.
8. Ditto Lucknow ...	Ditto.
9. Ditto Agra ...	Ditto.
10. The Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	Ditto.
11. The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	Ditto.
12. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares	Ditto.
13. The Inspector-General of Education of the Central Provinces ...	22nd April, 1892.
14. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow ...	20th May, 1893.
15. The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee ...	10th November, 1893.
16. The Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun ...	Ditto.
17. The Commissioner of Rohilkhand ...	4th September, 1895.

*II. A.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 6 (2)
of Act XVIII of 1887.*

1. Saiyid Mahmud, Esq., Barrister-at-Law,	15th November, 1887.
2. Raja Jai Krishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I.	Ditto.
3. Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, C.S.I.,	Ditto.
4. Michael Johnstone White, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles Henry Hill, M.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
6. William Nolan Boutflower, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
7. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-la, Khan Bahadur ...	Ditto.
8. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
9. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. ...	Ditto.
10. Rai Babu Ram Saran Das, Bahadur, M.A.	Ditto.

*II. B.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 5 (1), clause (b)
of Act XVIII of 1887.*

	Date of appointment.
1. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A. ...	2nd December, 1887.
2. Pandit Sunder Lal, B.A. ...	20th December, 1888.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Willocks, M.D. ...	12th February, 1890.
4. George Theophilus Spankie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
5. Arthur Venis, Esq., M.A. ...	14th May, 1890.
6. Nawab Imad-ul-Dowlah Ali Yar Khan, Motaman Jang, Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, B.A. ...	Ditto.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Barrister-at-Law ...	23rd November, 1891.
8. Walter Mytton Colvin, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, ...	8th December, 1891.
9. Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakar Dube ...	18th November, 1892.
10. The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Scott, M.A., D.D. ...	Ditto.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Edward Knox (I.C.S.) ...	29th November, 1892.
12. Arthur Hay Stewart Reid, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
13. Brigade-Surgn.-Lient.-Col. John McConaghey, M.D. ...	24th January, 1893
14. The Rev. Calsar Augustus Rodney Janvier ...	3rd July, 1894.
15. Maulvi Mushtak Husain ...	14th November, 1894.
16. Hanson Odell Budden, Esq. ...	4th January, 1895.
17. The Hon'ble Mr Justice William Robert Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.) ...	9th January, 1896.
18. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Promoda Charan Banerji, B.A., B.L. ...	Ditto.
19. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Smith Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.) ...	Ditto.
20. Mahamahopadhaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. ...	2nd May, 1896.
21. Ernest George Hill, Esq., B.A. ...	2nd February, 1897.
22. Leslie DeGruyther, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
23. Pandit Gendan Lal, B.A. ...	Ditto.

		Date of appointment.
24.	Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali, M.A. ...	2nd February, 1897.
25.	Claude Fraser de la Fosse, Esq., M.A....	5th April, 1898.
26.	Charles Mathew Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B.Lit....	Ditto.
27.	Saiyid Akbar Husain, Khan Bahadur...	Ditto.
28.	Lala Baij Nath, B.A., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
29.	Pt. Jwala Prasad, M.A. ...	10th March, 1899.
30.	Pt. Rama Shankar Misra, M.A. ...	Ditto.
31.	Muhammad Ishak Khan, Minister, Rampur State ...	Ditto.
32.	Charles Earle Welby, Esq....	Ditto.
33.	Rev. Arthur Crosthwaite, B.A. ...	Ditto.
34.	Colin Harington Browning, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	11th September, 1899.
35.	The Hon'ble D. T. Roberts (I.C.S.) ...	11th April, 1900.
36.	Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S. ...	Ditto.
37.	Pandit Sri Lal, M.R.A.C. ...	Ditto.
38.	Babu Sirish Chandra Bose, B.A. ...	Ditto.
39.	J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq. ...	16th October, 1900.
40.	W. H. Moreland, Esq., B.A., LL.B. ...	9th April, 1901.
41.	Pandit Ikbal Kishen, B.A. ...	Ditto.
42.	Muhammad Rafiq, Esq., B.A., Barrister- at-Law ...	Ditto.
43.	Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Nath Ohdedar, Rai Bahadur...	Ditto.

*III.—Elected by the Senate under section 5, sub-section (1), clause
(c) of Act XVIII of 1887.*

1.	George Frederick William Thibaut, Esq.,	4th February, 1889.
2.	Alexander Hamilton Pirie, Esq. ...	Ditto.
3.	The Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D. ...	Ditto.
4.	Thomas Gaskell Sykes, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
5.	Arthur William Ward, Esq., B.A. ...	19th February, 1891.
6.	Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Bar- rister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
7.	The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath...	Ditto.
8.	Thomas Walker Arnold, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
9.	Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A. ...	15th February, 1892.

		Date of appointment.
10.	Charles Alfred Andrews, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	15th February, 1892.
11.	Theodore Morison, Esq., B.A. ...	18th February, 1893
12.	John Murray, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
13.	The Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A. ...	5th July, 1894.
14.	The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A. ...	Ditto.
15.	The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram, M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
16.	Babu Abhay Charan Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S.,	Ditto.
17.	Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B. ...	Ditto.
18.	Wilfrid King Porter, Esq., B.A., Barrister- at-Law ...	Ditto.
19.	Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Muhammad Shibli Nomani ...	Ditto.
20.	Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law,	Ditto.
21.	James George Jennings, Esq., M.A. ...	8th May, 1896.
22.	Ernest Hanbury Hankin, M.A. ...	Ditto.
23.	Mr. Mohandra Nath Dutt, M.A. ...	Ditto.
24.	T Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
25.	Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
26.	William Knox Johnson, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	13th April, 1898.
27.	Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.,	Ditto.
28.	Babu Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.B.,	10th March, 1899.
29.	Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B.	Ditto.
30.	Babu Sita Ram, B.A. ...	Ditto.
31.	Rev James Marsh Challis, M.A. ...	Ditto.
32.	Llewelyn Tipping, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
33.	Mathew Brown Cameron, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.	Ditto.
34.	Rev. Charles Lysander Bare, M.A., B.D.	11th April, 1900.
35.	G. S. Carey, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
36.	Dwarka Nath Banerji, Esq., Barrister- at-Law ...	Ditto.
37.	Babu Beni Madhava Sarkar, M.A. ...	Ditto.
38.	Babu Ramanand Chatterji, M.A. ...	Ditto.
39.	Babu Kulu Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A. ...	Ditto.
40.	The Rev. Henry Bickersteth Durrant, M.A.	9th April, 1901.
41.	Pt. Moti Lal Nehru, B.A. ...	Ditto.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE SYNDICATE.

PRESIDENT :

1. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, (I.C.S.)

Ex Officio MEMBERS.

2. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
3. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
4. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
5. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
6. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
7. The Principal, Agra College.
8. The Principal, M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS :

9. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, N.-W. P. and Oudh. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
10. The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A., Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
11. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
12. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A., Member of the Faculty of Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, Member of the Faculty of Law. Elected 6th March, 1899.
14. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
15. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
16. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
17. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
18. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
19. H. Cox, Esq., M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PRESIDENT :

Director of Public Instruction.

Ex Officio MEMBERS :

1. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
2. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

3. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
4. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
6. The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8. The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.
9. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra.
10. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
11. The Principal, Government College, Jabalpur.
12. The Principal, Bareilly College, Bareilly.
13. The Principal, Reid Christian College, Lucknow.
14. The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS :

15. W. N. Boufflower, Esq., B.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
16. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
17. A. H. Pirie, Esq. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
18. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
19. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
20. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Sayyad Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
21. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
22. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Elected 1st March, 1897.
23. E. J. Hill, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
24. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudbakar Dube. Elected 7th March, 1898.
25. Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
26. T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., B.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
27. Maulvi Sayyid Ashraf Ali, M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
28. C. F. de la Fosse, Esq., M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
29. Rev. C. A. R. Janvier. Elected 6th March, 1899.
30. Mr. Mchendra Nath Dutt, M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
31. W. K. Johnson, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Elected 6th March, 1899.
32. C. M. Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B.Lit. Elected 6th March, 1899.
33. L. Tipping, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1900.
34. M. B. Cameron, Esq., M.A., B.Sc. Elected 4th March, 1901.
35. Rev. A. Crosthwaite, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1901.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

PRESIDENT:

Mr. H. Cox, M.A.

Ex Officio MEMBERS:

1. The Director of Public Instruction.
2. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
4. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
6. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra.
9. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
10. The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.
11. The Principal, Government College, Jabalpur.
12. The Principal, Bareilly College.
13. The Principal, Reid Christian College, Lucknow.
14. The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS:

15. W. N. Boutflower, Esq. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
16. H. Cox, Esq. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
17. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh. P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
18. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
19. E. G. Hill, Esq., B.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
20. Mr. Mohendra Nath Dutt. Elected 6th March, 1899.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

(FOR TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1903.)

I.—English Literature (7).

The Director, Public Instruction.
Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Venis.

Mr. White.
Dr. Thibaut.
Mr. Morrison.

Convener—Dr. Thibaut.

II.—Philosophy (7).

Rev. Mr. Westcott,
Mr. Venis.
Dr. Thibaut,

Mr. White.
Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.
Mr. Pirie.

Convener—Mr. Venis.

III.—Sanskrit (5).

Dr. Thibaut,
Mr. Venis.

Pt. A. R. Bhattacharya.
Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi.

Convener—Pt. Aditya Ram.

IV.—Arabic and Persian (5).

Maulavi Syiad Ashraf Ali.
Dr. Thibaut,

Maulavi Syiad Amjad Ali.
Mr. Venis.

Convener—Dr. Thibaut.

V.—Greek, Latin and Hebrew (5).

Dr. Thibaut.
Mr. Venis.
Rev. Mr. Westcott.

Mr. Johnson.
Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.

Convener—Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.

VI.—History, Geography and Political Economy (7).

Mr. Morison.
Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Johnson.

Dr. Thibaut.
Mr. Browning.
Mr. Pirie.

Convener—Mr. Morison.

VII.—European Modern Languages (5).

Mr. Morison.
Dr. Thibaut.
Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Jones.

Convener—Mr. K. Johnson.

VIII.—Mathematics (7).

Chosen
by the
Faculty
of Arts.

{ Mr. Bontflower.
The Director, Public
Instruction.
Mr. Murray.
Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.

{ Mr. M. N. Dutt.
Mr. Cox.

{ Chosen by the
Faculty of
Science.

Convener.—Mr. Cox (appointed by the Syndicate).

IX.—Physical Science (5).

Mr. Bontflower.
Mr. Hill.

Mr. Cox.

Convener.—Mr. Hill.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

X.—Drawing and Surveying (5).

Lieut.-Col. Chibborn. | Mr. Bonthflower.
 The Director, Public Instruction. | Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.
Convener—Mr. Chakravarti.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PRESIDENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. C. BANERJI, B.A., B.L.

MEMBERS :

1. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, C.S. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
4. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
5. W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
6. Maulvi Karimat Husain, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Promoda Charan Banerji, B.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. R. Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.) Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.) Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
10. The Hon'ble Pt. Bishambar Nath. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
11. D. N. Banerji, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 4th March, 1901.
12. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A. Elected 4th March, 1901.
13. Babu Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.D. Elected 4th March, 1901.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

MEMBERS :

Nil.

REGISTRAR.

Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M.A. Appointed on the 16th November, 1887. Officiating from 16th November 1892 till the 9th January, 1893; re-appointed 9th January, 1893; resigned 5th March, 1894.

G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq. Officiated 12th February to 12th December, 1891.

Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on the 5th March, 1894; re-appointed 2nd March, 1896; re-appointed 7th March, 1898; re-appointed 5th March, 1900.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.**CHANCELLORS :**

- 1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
- 1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- 1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
- 1894. The Hon'ble A. Cadell, C.S.I.
- 1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.
- 1898. The Hon'ble Mr. John James Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.
- 1898. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

**FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE SENATE FOR
NOMINATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
N.-W. P. & OUDH.**

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Mytton Colvin, Barrister-at-Law.
Elected 1st November, 1893; re-elected 11th January, 1896.
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Barrister-at-Law. Elected
7th March, 1898; re-elected 4th August, 1900.

III.

ACT No. XVIII. OF 1887.

Passed on the 23rd September, 1887.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Establishment and incorporation of University.
3. Chancellor.
4. Vice-Chancellor.
5. Fellows.
6. First Fellows.
7. Vacation of office of Fellows.
8. Honorary Fellows.
9. Constitution and powers of Senate.
10. Chairman at Meetings of Senate.
11. Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.
12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners and Officers.
13. Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.
14. Power to confer Degrees after examination.
15. Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

16. Power to levy fees.
17. Power to make rules.
18. Examiners, Officers and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.
19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.
20. Notifications in certain cases.
21. Annual Accounts and audit thereof.

THE SCHEDULE

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED
UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (a).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED,
OR TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND APPROVED AS
FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1),
CLAUSE (b) OR CLAUSE (c).

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY AT ALLAHABAD.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a
University at Allahabad; it is hereby enacted as
follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad Uni-
versity Act, 1887. and

Title and commence-
ment,

- (2) It shall come into force
at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allah-
abad, and the Governor-General
Establishment and
incorporation of Univer-
sity. for the time being shall be the
Patron of the University.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a
Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be
determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a body corporate by the
name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual
succession and a common seal, with power to acquire
and hold property, movable or immovable, to transfer
the same, to contract and to do all other things neces-
sary for, or incidental to, the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such
day as the Local Government may, by notification in
the official *Gazette*, appoint in this behalf.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western
Chancellor. Provinces for the time being shall
be the Chancellor of the Univer-
sity, and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir
Alfred Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most
Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the
Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

4. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of
the Fellows as the Chancellor may
Vice-Chancellor. from time to time appoint in this
behalf.

(2) Except as provided in sub-sections (3) and (4), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(3) If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor, unless the Chancellor otherwise directs.

(4) The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Knight, Queen's Counsel, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December 1889.

5. (1) The following persons shall be Fellows,
Fellows. namely,—

- (a) all persons for the time being holding such offices under the Government as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, specify in this behalf;
- (b) persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Arts, or for services to the cause of education; and
- (c) such persons as may from time to time be elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor:

Provided that—

(i) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (a), (b) and (c), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall not be less than thirty; and

(ii) the number of persons for the time being elected and approved under clause (c) shall not exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (b).

(2) A person appointed under clause (b), or elected and approved under clause (c) of sub-section (1), shall not, by succeeding to an office notified under clause (a) of that sub-section, cease to be a Fellow under clause (b) or clause (c) thereof as the case may be.

6. (1) The offices specified in Part I of the Schedule shall be deemed to have been
First Fellows, specified in a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a); and

(2) The persons named in Part II of the Schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section 5, sub-section (1), be deemed to be Fellows appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, cancel or amend any portion of Part I of the Schedule or any notification under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a).
Vacation of office of Fellows.

(2) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, remove any Fellow appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

(3) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

8. Every person who has filled the office of Patron or Chancellor shall be an Honorary Fellow of the University, but shall not be a member of the Senate.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall form the Senate of the University.

Constitution and powers of Senate.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

10. At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or, in the absence of both, a Fellow chosen by the Fellows present at the meeting or by a majority of them, shall preside as Chairman.

Chairman at Meetings of the Senate.

11. (1) When a question respecting the election of any person to be a Fellow under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), comes before the Senate at a meeting, it shall be decided by a majority of the votes given thereat by the members in person or by proxy.

(2) Every other question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(3) No question shall be decided at any such meeting, unless ten members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision.

(4) The Chairman and, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section respecting the mode of voting, every Fellow shall have one vote and the Chairman in case of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote.

12. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may from time to time (1) appoint or provide for the appointment of a Syndicate from among the members of the Senate ;

(2) constitute Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering and Medicine ;

(3) appoint, suspend and remove, or provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of Examiners, Officers, and servants of the University ;

(4) appoint, or provide for the appointment of Professors and Lecturers, and suspend and remove, or provide for the suspension and removal of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the Senate.

13. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

Functions and proceedings of Syndicate

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Syndicate, and shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Syndicate at which he is present.

(3) If the Vice-Chancellor is absent from any such meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

(4) Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(5) In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

14. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the

Power to confer degrees after examination.

University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under the Act—

- (a) in the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts;
- (b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws;
and, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—
- (c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science;
- (d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine;
- (e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

15. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate, confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring him to undergo any examination.

16. (1) The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

Power to levy fees.

(2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.

17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may, from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—

Power to make rules.

(a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat ;

(b) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c) ;

(c) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties, and remuneration of Examiners, Officers and servants ;

(d) the appointment, duties and remuneration of Professors and Lecturers, and the suspension

and removal of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the Senate;

Reg. 1.1.1
(e) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for Examinations of the University;

(f) the examination to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees; and

Rule 2 { (g) generally, all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—

P.
(a) in the case of rules made under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council; and

(b) in the case of all other rules, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government—be binding on all members of the University or persons admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees.

(3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, rules have not been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, have not been made, confirmed, and sanctioned under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (1), the

Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, make such rules touching that matter as it thinks fit.

(4) Subject, in the case of rules touching any matter mentioned in clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules made by the Local Government under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, to have been made confirmed and sanctioned under sub-sections (1) and (2).

18 (1) Every Examiner, Officer, or servant appointed or remunerated by the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant.

Examiners, Officers,
and servants of the
Senate to be deemed to
be public servants

(2) The word "Government" in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor."

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder, and the Local Government may exercise

Duty of Local Gov-
ernment to enforce Act
and Rules.

all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, annul, by a notification in the official *Gazette*, any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and those rules.

20. All appointments made under section 4, all appointments made and elections approved under section 5, sub-
Notification in certain cases. section (1), clauses (b), and (c), all degrees conferred under sections 14 and 15, and all rules made under section 17, shall be notified in the local official *Gazette*.

21. (1) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be
Annual accounts and audit thereof. submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct.

(2) For the purposes of the examination and audit, the auditor appointed by the Local Government may by letter require the production before him of any books, vouchers, and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, vouchers or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof, and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto, or to prepare and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof.

(3) Any person who, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,

refuses or neglects to comply with a requisition under sub-section (2) shall be punished for every such refusal or neglect with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) When the auditor has completed the examination and audit, he shall report the result thereof to the Local Government, and that Government may thereupon disallow any payment made contrary to law, and surcharge it on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment.

(5) If the amount of a payment so surcharged is not paid, as the Local Government directs, within fourteen days after demand being made therefor, the Secretary of State for India in Council may proceed by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to recover the amount from the person on whom the surcharge was made.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See Section 6.]

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a) :—

The Office of—

Bishop of Calcutta ;

Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces ;

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ;

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ;
Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-
Western Provinces and Oudh ;
Secretary to the Government of the North-West-
ern Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works
Department ;
Commissioner of Allahabad ;
Commissioner of Lucknow ;
Commissioner of Agra ;
Director of Public Instruction, North-Western
Provinces and Oudh ;
Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad ;
Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed, or to have been elected and approved, as Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c) :—

1. The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

2. The Hon'ble William Tyrell, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

3. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

4. The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

5. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenlaw Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

7. Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

8. Raja Shiva Prasada, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

9. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, District Judge, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

10. Raja Jai Kishen Das, Bahadur, Deputy Collector, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

11. Raja Udai Pratab Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, in the Bahraich district.

12. Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Etawah.

13. Mahamahopadhyaya Bapu Deva Shastri. Sanskrit College, Benares, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

14. John C. Nesfield, Esq., Master of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division

15. Kenneth Deighton, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division.

16. William Charles Benett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

17. Michael J. White, Esq., Master of Arts, Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.

18. Alexander Thomson, Esq., Principal, Agia College.

19. Babu Piamoda Das Mittra, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.

20. Charles H. Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

21. William H. Wright, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

22. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

23. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur, *Emeritus* Professor of Arabic, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

24. Samuel Alexander Hill, Esq., Bachelor in Science, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

25. The Rev. John Hewlett, Master of Arts, Principal, London Mission College, Benares.

26. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Master of Arts, Professor of Physical Science, Queen's College, Benares.

27. Theodore Beck, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

28. Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, Master of Arts, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

29. Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow.

30. Babu Bireshwar Mitra, Professor of Law, Queen's College, Benares.

31. Lala Mukund Lal, Rai Bahadur, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.

32. Babu Ram Saran Das, Master of Arts, Fyzabad.

Amendment of Act XVIII. 1887.

SCHEDULE — PART I.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Government Order No. $\frac{1197}{11-913}$, dated 31st May, 1893, under sub-section (1), section 7 of the ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, XVIII. of 1887, the Local Government is pleased to amend PART I of the SCHEDULE of the Act in the following particulars :

For the Office of "Bishop of Calcutta" shall be substituted the Office of "Bishop of Lucknow." For the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department" shall be substituted the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch."

IV.

RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

THE SENATE.

1. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in Muir Central College, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct otherwise.

2. Such motions and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Allahabad, or relate to public education, and are not inconsistent with Act XVIII. of 1887, shall be brought forward and debated in the Senate.

3. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not in the first instance been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate.

4. The Senate shall hold an Annual Meeting to commence on the 1st Monday in March. The Senate shall meet at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from Allahabad, by the Syndicate.

5. The Senate shall be convened at such times as the Chancellor may direct. The Vice-Chancellor may also of his own motion, and the Syndicate may, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Allahabad, convene the Senate at any time.

6. At any time between the 15th April and the 31st October, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-half of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

7. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate between the 15th April and the 31st October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Senate held after such 31st October, thenceforth cease to be of effect. Provided always that the foregoing part of this Rule shall not apply to any resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Senate has been convened by the direction of the Chancellor

8. At any time between the 1st November and the 14th April, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for any such meeting of the Senate within one month of the receipt by him of any such requisition duly signed.

10. Not less than thirty days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given. Such thirty days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice

shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

11. A convocation for conferring degrees shall be held once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor shall appoint.

12. With the notice mentioned in Rule 10, the Registrar shall forward to each Fellow a copy of every motion that is to be proposed at that meeting. Every Fellow intending to propose a motion must furnish the Registrar with a copy of his intended motion in sufficient time to enable the Registrar to forward a copy of the same with notice hereinbefore mentioned.

12(a). Notice in writing of amendments intended to be proposed at a meeting, and the precise terms thereof, shall be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him at least ten clear days before the day of such meeting. The Registrar shall forthwith forward to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post a copy of the said notice or notices. No Fellow shall be permitted to propose at the meeting of the Senate any amendment of which notice has not been given in the manner aforesaid, unless two-thirds of the members present agree in granting permission to put forward such an amendment.

13. No motion involving a change in or an addition to the Rules shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting; and no such motion shall be brought forward unless at least three calendar months' notice thereof in writing, signed by at least ten

Fellows, shall have been given within the twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar, who shall at once communicate the same to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post to his recorded address.

THE FACULTIES.

14. There shall be Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

15. The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the University, shall be *ex officio* members of the Faculty of Arts, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules; provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed 35 nor be less than 15.

16. The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Law shall not exceed thirteen or be less than five.

17. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

17(a). The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the University, shall be *ex officio* members of the Faculty of Science, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules; provided that

the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Science shall not exceed twenty nor be less than twelve.

18. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

18(a). The number of Fellows to constitute the Faculty of Engineering, shall not exceed nine and not be less than five.

19. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

20. Any Fellow may be a member of more Faculties than one.

21. The election of a Fellow to a Faculty shall take place at an Annual Meeting of the Senate and not at any other time. Except as provided by the Rule 22, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any Fellow to a Faculty, unless (a) such Fellow has been proposed and seconded for election to the Faculty at a meeting of the Senate held at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting ; or unless (b) two Fellows have at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their

intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such Fellow for election to the Faculty.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid by the Registrar, he shall communicate the same to the Syndicate.

22. Any person elected by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in 1889 and approved by the Chancellor as a Fellow may, if proposed and seconded at that meeting for election to a Faculty, be elected a member of such Faculty by the Senate at that meeting.

23. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 28, each member of the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such Faculty until the fifth Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

24. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 29, and except as may be provided under Rules 30, 31 and 32, each member of any Faculty, other than the Faculty of Arts, may continue to be a member of such other Faculty until the third Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such other Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such other Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

25. A member of a Faculty who has not attended at least one meeting of the Faculty within any two consecutive years after he has been elected a member of the Faculty shall, at the expiration of such two years

cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

26. Any member of a Faculty may retire from membership of the Faculty on giving a notice to that effect signed by him to the Registrar.

27. When a Fellow by death, or under Rule 25, or under Rule 26, has ceased to be a member of a Faculty, the Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, notify such fact to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may thereupon, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow to act as a member of such Faculty until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate, at which a Fellow to fill the place so vacated can be elected.

28. Of the members of the Faculty of Arts elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1892; and one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1893.

The members of the Faculty of Arts so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Arts shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the

Faculty at the respective Annual Meetings in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, in this rule mentioned.

29. Of the members of the Faculty of Law elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891.

The members of the Faculty of Law so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Law shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1890 and 1891 respectively.

30. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Science ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

30 (a). Of the members of the Faculty of Science elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 1895, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Science ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Science shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

31. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

31(a). Of the members of the Faculty of Engineering elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Engineering shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

32. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the Senate shall make provision similar to that in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Medicine ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

33. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

34. The term for which a President of a Faculty is elected shall be one year.

35. A President of a Faculty at or after the expiration of his term of office may be re-elected.

36. On a vacancy occurring in the office of President of a Faculty before the expiration of the term of his office, the Vice-Chancellor shall select a member of the Faculty to act as President for the remainder of such term.

37. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate or of the President of the Faculty.

38. Each Faculty shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on a date between the 1st and 15th of March, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

39. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Faculty at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

40. With the notice mentioned in Rule 39 shall be forwarded an *Agenda* paper stating the business to be brought before the meeting, and such business only shall be considered at the meeting.

1. At all meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the chair. In the absence of the President the members present shall choose a Chairman. Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second vote.

42. Five members of the Faculty of Arts shall constitute a *quorum*. Three members of any other Faculty shall constitute a *quorum* of such Faculty.

43. Each Faculty shall from time to time report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University, and the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and on any other question submitted to it by the Syndicate.

44. No proposal which has been rejected by the Syndicate and the Faculty which it concerns shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting, and not then unless at least thirty days' notice in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, of an intention to bring such proposal before the Senate for its consideration, shall have been given within twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar.

THE SYNDICATE.

45. The Syndicate shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western-Provinces and Oudh.

The Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

The Principal of Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Canning College, Lucknow, be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of Agra College, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Agra College be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College be affiliated to the University.

An Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate

A Principal of one of the other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the

College of which he is Principal be affiliated to the University up to the B.A. standard, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, or the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Two Fellows of the University, being members of the Faculty of Law, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

One other Fellow of the University, being a member of the Faculty of Engineering and engaged in the execution, maintenance or control of Public Engineering Works, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and,

Five other Fellows of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate :—

Provided that any member of the Syndicate who shall cease to be a Fellow of the University, or who shall cease to hold the qualification upon which he was elected to the Syndicate shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

In the absence from India of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of any of the Principals of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Queen's College, Benares, Thomason

Engineering College, Roorkee, Canning College, Lucknow, Agra College, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and of the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule, the person duly authorized to act as such Director or Principal or such Secretary to Government shall be deemed to be the Director of Public Instruction or Principal or the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule as the case may be, for the purpose of this Rule

46. Until the second Monday in January, 1889, the first Syndicate shall consist of the *ex officio* members mentioned in Rule 45, and of nine other Fellows to be elected at the meeting at which these Rules are considered.

47. The term of an elected member of the Syndicate shall be three years, and he shall be eligible for re-election. Any elected member of the Syndicate who has not attended a meeting of the Syndicate within twelve months, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

48. The election of Fellows to the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. No notice of an intention to propose a Fellow of the University for election to the Syndicate need be given before the Annual Meeting at which the election may take place :—

Provided that whenever there is a vacancy in the number of elective members of the Syndicate, the Syndicate may, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow of the University qualified for election to the vacant

membership to act as a member of the Syndicate until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow of the University to fill such vacancy can be elected.

49. All meetings of the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be held at Allahabad, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor direct otherwise.

50. The Syndicate shall ordinarily meet at such times as they shall fix for that purpose at their Annual Meeting, which shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Syndicate shall meet at some convenient time shortly before each Annual Meeting of the Senate, to consider and deal with questions to be brought before the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall also meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall not convene the Syndicate at any time between the 25th April and the 20th October, except for urgent business, to be certified as such by him. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate between the 25th April and the 20th October, in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Syndicate held after such 20th October, thenceforth cease to be of effect, except a resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Chancellor has directed the Senate to be convened.

51. Not less than seven days' notice of any meeting including the Annual Meeting shall be given; such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue

of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address.

52. With the notice mentioned in Rule 51, the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Syndicate an *Agenda* paper stating the matter or matters to be brought before that meeting.

53. Four members of the Syndicate shall form a *quorum*.

54. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, suspend, and remove Professors, Lecturers, Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University, except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations and to fix the time at which they shall be held; to recommend for degrees, honours, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons. A Professor or Lecturer in the University may also be appointed in any other manner and on any terms that may be agreed upon between the Senate and a donor or donors providing the funds for the purpose.

55. Any Fellow or Fellows may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and propose any Rule or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar.

THE REGISTRAR.

56. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Annual Meeting. The first Registrar is ARCHIBALD E. GOUGH, whose term of office shall be five years, to be counted from the 16th day of November, 1887. Except as aforesaid the term of office of a Registrar shall be two years. A person who has occupied the post of Registrar shall not be ineligible to be again appointed Registrar.

57. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar till the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

58. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meeting.

59. The Registrar shall conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and shall render the Vice-Chancellor such assistance as he may desire in the performance of his official duties.

60. Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed to be his recorded address.

61. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

62. No person shall be elected a Fellow by the Senate under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, except at an Annual Meeting of the Senate. Except as provided by Rule 63, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any person to be a Fellow unless (a) such person has been proposed and seconded for election as a Fellow at a meeting of a Senate held at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (b) two Fellows have, at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after a person has been so proposed and seconded as aforesaid, or such notice in writing has been received by the Registrar, as the case may be, he shall give notice thereof to the Syndicate, and shall also give notice thereof in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address.

63. The Senate may, at the Annual Meeting in 1889, elect any person as a Fellow under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, who has been proposed and seconded at that meeting, if two

Fellows have, prior to the first day of December, 1888, given a notice in writing signed by them to the Registrar, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after the first day of December, 1888, the Registrar shall give to the Syndicate, and in a registered cover to each Fellow at his recorded address, notice of the receipt of such notice in writing.

AFFILIATION.

64. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in any of the Faculties.

65. The power of affiliating institutions rests with the Syndicate, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor. All applications for affiliation must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the Province in which the institution is situated. In the case of any other institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such institution. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate. In the case of institutions not within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the application must be also countersigned by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the institution is situated, or, if the College is situated in a Native State, by the Agent of the Governor-General or the Resident in such State.

66. The application for affiliation must contain—
- (a) a declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated;
 - (b) a statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to that standard;
 - (c) satisfactory assurance that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for at least five years.

67. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Syndicate may at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any institution.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

68. The following is the prescribed academic costume:—

Chancellor.

Gown.—A deep crimson cloth gown, with a four-inch band of cream-coloured plush down the front and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown—Same as the Chancellor's, but with two inches of cream-coloured plush band.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

Registrar and Fellows.

Gown —The M A. gown of the University of Allahabad, or a gown of the University of which they are graduates.

Hood. —The M A. hood of the University of Allahabad, or that of the University of which they are graduates.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel.

B.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford B.A.

Hood —Black silk, edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk on both sides.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

M.A.

Gown—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with amber yellow silk.

Cap —A black cloth square cap (optional).

LL B.

Gown. — Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

LL.D.

Gown —Dark blue cloth with full sleeves. Shape as Calcutta Doctor of Laws.

Hood.—Pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

69. Pending any grant of arms to the University of Allahabad, the Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto *Quot rami tot arbores*.

RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

70. Every motion shall be in an affirmative form; it shall begin with the word "that" and must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. A motion standing in the name of a Fellow who is absent from a meeting may be proposed by any other Fellow.

71. When a motion has been seconded, the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion thereof, if any is raised, will then proceed. If no discussion is raised, or no amendment thereto is proposed, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

72. Every amendment must be seconded; otherwise it will drop.

73. When an amendment has been proposed and seconded, the terms of such amendment shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto will proceed *pari passu* : Provided that only one motion and one amendment thereto shall be entertained at the same time.

74. A motion once brought forward and negatived, or in respect of which an amendment has been carried, shall not be again proposed at the same meeting or any adjournment thereof. A motion substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part. The same rule will apply to an amendment proposed and negatived.

75. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion, or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have a right of reply in either case at the close of the discussion: Provided that a Fellow who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once upon such amendment. When the proposer has concluded his reply, no further discussion of the motion, or the motion and the amendment, can take place: Provided always that the mover of an amendment or of the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting or of the adjournment of the discussion, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* shall have no right of reply.

76. A motion for (1) dissolution of the meeting; (2) adjournment of the meeting; (3) adjournment of the discussion; or (4) that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor whilst a Fellow is speaking.

77. If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting will stand dissolved. If a motion

for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion will stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* is carried, the substantive proposal and any amendment thereto under discussion cannot further be discussed at such meeting.

78. No amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion, except one substituting a time other than that proposed for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

79. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 shall be dealt with and disposed of forthwith. If negatived, the substantive discussion will be resumed and continued in the same manner as if no such motion had been made.

80. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 or an amendment thereto, such as is permitted by Rule 78, shall not be proposed or spoken to by any Fellow who has already spoken in the substantive discussion.

81. When one motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 has been proposed and negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again proposed, except with the leave of the Chairman, and not until he is of opinion that a reasonable interval has elapsed since such former motion was negatived. If a second motion of the kind hereinbefore mentioned is sanctioned by the Chairman, no discussion shall take place upon it, but it shall be put to the vote forthwith.

82. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of the meeting, which consent shall be presumed if the proposer states his wish to withdraw the same, and the Chairman after an interval which in his opinion is reasonable announces that it is withdrawn : Provided that if five or more Fellows rise and object to such withdrawal, the motion or amendment shall at once be put to the vote in the ordinary manner.

83. A Fellow desiring to speak in a discussion must rise in his place at the close of a speech. If more than one Fellow rises, the Chairman shall determine which is to be heard, and shall call upon the Fellow selected by name.

84. The Chairman has the same right as any other Fellow of proposing or seconding a motion or amendment, and of addressing the meeting.

85. Any Fellow may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order. If a point of order is raised by one Fellow in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction or interruption to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

86. The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may of his own instance, or at the

instance of a Fellow, call any Fellow who is speaking to order. If the Fellow so called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down. If the Fellow so directed to sit down disobeys such orders, or any Fellow contumaciously disregards or questions any order or ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may forthwith take the vote of the meeting as to whether such Fellow shall not be suspended from his functions as a Fellow for the meeting. If two-thirds of the Fellows present are in favour of such suspension, the Chairman shall declare the Fellow offending suspended, and such Fellow shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

87. When a discussion is concluded, the Chairman shall, if no amendment has been proposed, put the motion to the vote. If an amendment has been proposed, he shall first state the terms of the motion and then those of the amendment thereto, and shall then put the amendment to the vote. If an amendment is carried, the motion as altered thereby shall be stated by the Chairman, and may then be discussed as a substantive question to which an amendment may be proposed in manner hereinbefore provided. If an amendment is negatived, the substantive motion shall, in the absence of any other amendment being proposed thereto, be put to the vote. If such amendment is proposed, the discussion will proceed in manner hereinbefore provided.

88. On putting a motion or amendment to the vote, the Chairman shall first call for the expression of the

opinion of the meeting by a show of hands, and shall declare the result thereof. Any Fellow dissatisfied with such declaration may then and there demand a division, by rising in his place and informing the Chairman to that effect. The Chairman shall thereupon select two or more from among the Fellows to act as tellers, and shall hand to them a voting paper or papers ruled in two columns, one headed "for" and the other "against." The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each Fellow, who shall subscribe his name in one or other of the columns, according as he is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting. In case of voting by proxy within sub-section (1) of section 11 of the University Act, a Fellow holding a proxy or proxies shall similarly record the vote or votes by proxy, having first delivered to the Registrar, or in his absence to the Chairman of the meeting, the authority or authorities under which such vote or votes by proxy may be given.

89. When all the Fellows present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers, the tellers shall cast up the numbers of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman, who will thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, and if he gives it shall record the same on the voting below the signatures of the tellers as follows: I give my casting vote ["for" or

"against" the motion or amendment, as the case may be], and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

90. The Chairman at a meeting of the Syndicate or a Faculty may apply these Rules of Discussion at his discretion.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Definition of Bye-Law.

1. A bye-law of the Syndicate is any resolution which has been passed by the Syndicate, and is declared to be a bye-law of the Syndicate at an Annual Meeting of the Syndicate or at a meeting convened for the first Saturday of November in any year.

Meetings of Syndicate.

2. Meetings of the Syndicate shall be held on the following dates :—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. Do. do. in December.
3. The second do. in January.
4. The first do. in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting, such adjourned Meeting to be the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

This arrangement shall not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

Important Business.

3. All important business not calling for immediate decision shall be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers,

and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to Meetings 1 and 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Text-books.

6. 4. The selection of text-books by the Syndicate shall take place at the November Meeting of the Syndicate.

Budget Estimate.

5. The Annual Budget of the University shall be considered at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

Amendment of Bye-laws

7. 6. No bye-law of the Syndicate shall be rescinded or amended except at Meetings 1 or 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Provided that in cases judged by the Syndicate to be of urgency, any bye-law may be rescinded or altered at any Meeting of the Syndicate.

Boards of Studies.

7. There shall be appointed a Consulting Board of Studies in each subject of the University Course in Arts.

8. The Faculty of Arts shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

- (i) English Literature.
- (ii) Philosophy.
- (iii) Sanskrit.
- (iv) Arabic and Persian.

- (v) Greek, Latin and Hebrew.
- (vi) History, Geography and Political Economy.
- (vii) European Modern Languages.

The members of the Boards dealing respectively with English, Philosophy, and History shall not be more than seven in number on each Board.

The number of members on each of the other Boards shall not exceed five.

(a) The Faculty of Science shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

- (i) Physical Science and Chemistry.
- (ii) Drawing and Surveying.

The number of members on each of the above Boards shall not exceed five.

(b) The Board of Studies in Mathematics shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be chosen by the Faculty of Arts and three by the Faculty of Science.

(c) Each member shall be elected for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election.

(d) A Convener of each Board of Studies shall be nominated by the Faculty from among the members of the Board:

Provided that in the Board of Studies in Mathematics the Convener shall be nominated by the Syndicate.

9. It shall be the duty of each Consulting Board of Studies to prepare a list of the text-books which it recommends for adoption in the subject with which the Board is concerned.

(a) Each Board of Studies shall report, in the first instance, to the Faculty by which it is elected, and the Faculty shall forward each such report, with its own report thereon, to the Syndicate; and, if possible, the reports shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated to the Members of the Syndicate before the Meeting of the Syndicate at which text-books are appointed

(b) A Board of Studies may bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters connected with the examinations in their special subject.

(c) A Board of Studies may also report to the Faculty, by which it is elected, on any matters connected with the improvement of the course in its special subject.

10. Each Board will dispose of its business by meetings, or correspondence, or by both, as may be convenient.

11 The Registrar will forward to the Convenor of each Board any sample text-books in the subject under the Board which may be received from publishers or others. The Registrar is authorized to procure, for the use of any Board, books and periodicals relating to the subject under the Board which the Board may require.

He is also authorized to print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed; and to pay to the Convenor of a Board any expenses incurred by a Board in circulating books to the members of the Board. Provided that the Registrar may, in any case in which he considers it expedient, take the orders of the Syndicate before exercising any authority conferred on him by this rule.

Examiners *

12. The Syndicate shall appoint permanent Boards of Examiners† for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations, dealing with the following groups of subjects:—

- (1) English Literature, Grammar and Composition.
- (2) Mathematics.

* Under Resolution No 127 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 29th February, 1896, each Examiner in the Arts or Science Examination is expected to send in a *brief* report to the Registrar for the information of the Examination Committee.

† Boards of Examiners appointed under Syndicate Resolutions No 30 dated 5th November, 1898 and No 97, dated 5th March, 1901 —

- (1) *English Literature, Grammar and Composition* Messrs White, Thibaut and Morrison
- (2) *Mathematics* Messrs Murray, Boufflower and Cox
- (3) *History, Political Economy and Political Science* Messrs Paine, Jennings and Morrison
- (4) *Mental and Moral Science* Messrs White, Venus and Westcott
- (5) *Physics and Chemistry* Messrs Ward, Murray and Hill
- (6) *Arabic and Persian* Messrs Thibaut, Amjad Ali and Shibli Nomani
- (7) *Sanskrit* Messrs Thibaut, Venus and Aditya Ram Bhattacharya
- (8) *Latin, Greek and Hebrew* Messrs Westcott, Thibaut
- (9) *European Modern Languages* Messrs Thibaut, Cox and Johnson

- (3) History, Political Economy, and Political Science.
- (4) Mental and Moral Science.
- (5) Physics and Chemistry.
- (6) Arabic and Persian.
- (7) Sanskrit.
- (8) Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
- (9) European Modern Languages.

13. Each Board shall consist of three Fellows of the University, elected by the Syndicate at its November Meeting. The members thus elected shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Syndicate may fill up any vacancy at any of its Meetings, until the next Election.

14. Every Board will appoint one of its members to be Convener. It will be the duty of the Convener to summon Meetings and conduct the correspondence of the Board.

15. No Examiner residing outside the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be required to conduct the Oral Examination.

16. Examiners for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations shall be appointed in the following manner. The Conveners will summon Meetings of their respective Boards on a day shortly preceding the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate for the purpose of nominating Examiners. Members of the Board may be Examiners, but there shall be in each subject in the

B A., M A., B Sc. and D Sc. Examinations an External Examiner, *i.e.*, a person not engaged in teaching in a College affiliated to the Allahabad University. The names of the persons selected by the Boards to act as Examiners will be reported to the Syndicate at its Annual Meeting for confirmation. Should the Syndicate decline to confirm the appointment of any person nominated to be an Examiner, it will at once proceed to appoint some one in his place. The Registrar will request those who are to set question-papers to send in their papers to him before September 1st. In the event of an Examiner declining to act, or resigning his post, or being from any cause unable to fulfil his duties, the Convener of the Board concerned will nominate a substitute. The nomination will be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation at its next Meeting.

17 The Conveners, after receiving the Examination-papers set by Examiners, shall make arrangements for the revision of the papers by the members of the several Boards. Such revision shall be done at a Meeting of the Boards in Allahabad. The Syndicate may sanction Travelling Allowance to members of the Boards, according to the rate specified in Bye-law 21. The Conveners of the Boards shall submit all the Examination-papers, as finally revised, to the Registrar, before November 1st. In case of all the Revised Papers not being submitted to the Registrar before the 1st November, the Registrar shall report the matter to the Syndicate, which will issue such orders as it may deem necessary. The Boards will give such

instructions as they deem necessary with regard to the marking of answer-papers. The names of Examiners will not be published at the head of question-papers, as these papers will be regarded as set by the Boards.

Amended
18. A Committee of the Syndicate shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate to prepare, for the approval of the Syndicate, a list of Examiners for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final Examinations of the following year. The Director of Public Instruction shall be an *ex officio* member of this Committee, and with him there shall be associated four other members of the Syndicate to be elected by ballot. The Syndicate will deal with the nominations made by this Committee in the same way as under Bye-law 16 it deals with the nominations made by the Boards of Examiners. In the event of an Examiner declining to act, or resigning his post, or being from any cause unable to fulfil his duties, the Committee, or such member of the Committee as may be specially nominated for this purpose by the Committee, will nominate a substitute. The nomination will be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation at its next Meeting.

19. The question-papers set by the Examiners appointed under Bye-law 18 shall be revised, in the same manner and at the same time as the papers for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations, by the Boards appointed under Bye-law 12.

20. The scale of remuneration to Examiners will be as follows:—

M.A. Examination.

		Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper	...	*100	0	0
„ marking each answer „	...	2	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>visà voce</i>	...	2	8	0

Practical Examiners in the M.A. Examination in Physical Science shall each be granted a *minimum* remuneration of Rs.150, with an additional remuneration of Rs.16 for each candidate after the sixth candidate.

B.A. Examination.

		Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper	...	50	0	0
„ marking each answer „	...	1	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>visà voce</i>	...	1	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the B.A. Examination is less than Rs.100, the fee will be raised to that amount.†

Intermediate Examination.

		Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper	...	25	0	0
„ marking each answer „	...	1	0	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Intermediate Examination is less than Rs.75, the fee will be raised to that amount.

Entrance and School Final Examinations.

		Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper	...	20	0	0
„ marking each answer „	...	0	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Entrance or School Final Examination is less than Rs.50, the fee will be raised to that amount.‡

* In the M.A. *English* and M.A. *History* Examinations, the fee is Rs.75 for each full or entire paper or Rs.37-8 for each section of such paper.

† For the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the Examiner's remuneration for the Practical Examination is fixed at Rs.50, plus Rs.3 for each candidate examined.

‡ The fee to be paid to the Oral Examiner in English in the School Final Examination shall be Rs.50, plus one rupee for each candidate above the first ten candidate.

The *honorarium* for selecting passages for the Oral Test of the School Final Examination shall be Rs.100.

The Examiners in the Examination for honours in Law shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the M.A. Examination, and the Examiners in the LL.B. Examination shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the B.A. Examination.

The *minimum* fee of Examiners in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew examining both in the Entrance examination and in the high Examinations in Arts shall be Rs.100 not Rs.150.

21. An Examiner who comes in from an out-st^d to Allahabad to conduct the Oral Examination, allowed double first class railway fare to and from his residence, and Rs 5 *per diem* while he is in the city, and marks to

22. The Examiners shall be instructed that candidates shall maintain strict silence as to the marks assigned by the Syndicate. candidates, both before and after they see the Registrar. No marks assigned by the Registrar be disclosed, except under an order to the Registrar as convenient after

23. The Examiners shall be required to keep the answer-papers of all the answer-papers examining the 15th July. papers till the

Marks in Examinations.

24. In the M.A. Examination in English, Philosophy, Classical Languages and History, the maximum number of marks for each paper and for the *virâ voce* in each subject shall be 100.

25. In the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

Subject.	Papers.	Total marks.
English	3	150
Philosophy	2	100
Political Economy with Political Science	2	100
Mathematics	3	150
Physics	2 and <i>viva voce</i>	150 (50 for each paper and 50 for <i>viva voce</i> .)
History	2	100
Classical Language	2	100
Chemistry	2 and <i>viva voce</i>	150 (50 for each paper and 50 for <i>viva voce</i> .)

Consequent on the amendment of Regulations in Arts for the B.A. Examination and of Regulations in Science for the B.Sc. Examination, the following pass-marks are sanctioned by the Syndicate in its Resolution No. 86, dated 6th March, 1900 :—

30.—In the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

Subject.	Papers.	Total marks.
English A—General Section—		
Paper I	30 marks.	
Paper II (Essay)	40 "	
<i>Viva voce</i>	30 "	100 }
Do. B—Special Section	2	100 }
Philosophy	2	150
Political Economy, with Political Science with History	2	150
Mathematics	3	150
Physics	2	100
Do. <i>viva voce or practical</i>		50
Chemistry	2	100
Do. <i>viva voce or practical</i>		50
History	2	150
Classical Languages	2	150

26. In the Intermediate Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

Subject.				Total marks.
English	...	...	...	150
History	...	..	...	50
First Course of Mathematics	...	...	...	50
Second Course of Mathematics	.	..	..	50
Classical Language	.	...	...	100
Logic	..	...	...	50
Physics	...	...	...	75
Chemistry	...	.	...	75

27. In the Entrance Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

Subject				Total marks.
English	...	...	...	150
Mathematics	...	...	.	100
History and Geography	..	..	..	100
Classical Language	.	.	..	100

28. In the School Final Examination one question-paper shall be set in each Optional subject; and the full marks in the compulsory subjects shall be the same as in the Entrance Examination; the full marks in the Oral test in English shall be 50.

29. The *maximum* marks in Urdu or Hindi shall be 50.

30. An Examination Committee shall be appointed to bring out and publish the results of the Examinations and to report to the Syndicate thereon. This Committee shall consist of five Members of the Syndicate to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate. Three shall form a *quorum*.

Am r

Qualification of Candidates.

31. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad :—

The Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Punjab, if passed in English.

32. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad :—

The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta.

The First Arts Examination of the University of Madras.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of Bombay.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of the Punjab (passed in English).

33. The Registrar shall authorize the admission of students who have failed in any of the examinations mentioned in Bye-law 36 into Second Year Classes in conformity with the principles embodied in the Inter-College Rules.

34. With reference to Regulation 10 of the Regulations in Arts, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Calcutta, the

University of Madras, the University of Bombay or the University of the Punjab, for not less than one academical year, are admissible into the Second Year Classes of Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination in Arts: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces

With reference to Regulation 20, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities for not less than three academical years, are admissible to the Fourth Year Classes of Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the B.A. Examination provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces. With reference to the same Regulations, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities, and who may join Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for reasons other than those mentioned above, shall be allowed to present themselves for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations: provided that in calculating their attendance every two days' attendance in a College affiliated to another Indian University shall count as equivalent to one day's attendance in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

35. The Principals of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Law shall be requested to fix their academical years so that the academical years of the Second and Fourth Year Classes and of the Final Law Class may terminate in time to allow the calculation of the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts and of Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law respectively to be made before forwarding the certificates.

36. The minimum 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 15 and 26 of the Regulations in Arts, from candidates who have failed in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination, shall be counted only on the fresh year of attendance.

37. In the case of candidates who have not been sent up for the B.A. or Intermediate Examinations on account of their attendance having fallen short of the required amount, the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts shall be counted on the aggregate of the year immediately preceding the Examination and any one other previous academical year.

38. Schoolmasters, in order to be admitted to an Examination, must be of two years' standing as Schoolmasters since their last examination, and their applica-

tion should be accompanied with the subjoined form signed by an Inspector of Schools :—

(FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL-
MASTERS.)

CERTIFIED that *A. B.* is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing as such since he passed the—Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the —Examination.)

39. Unpaid or honorary teachers are not admissible as teachers to the examinations of the University

Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

(SCHOOLS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

40. The following rules shall apply to schools preparing candidates for the Entrance Examination :—

(a) That a Scholar of an unaided school is not admissible as such to the Entrance Examination, unless the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State to which the school belongs certifies to the Registrar that the staff of the school is competent to teach the Entrance Course, or unless the scholars of

such school are admittel as such to the Entrance Examination of another Indian Unversity.

(b) That the manager or proprietor of an unaided school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who desires that his school shall be recognized as competent to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination, shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of each school year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement in the form annexed giving the details of the instructive staff which he undertakes to maintain throughout the current school year. The Inspector will, after such inquiry as he may think needed, inform the manager or proprietor whether or not he will certify the school as competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination, provided the staff as detailed is maintained.

(c) That if the Inspector of a Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is satisfied by inquiry from the manager or otherwise that the staff as above has been maintained, he will, during the month of December in each year, send to the Registrar a list of the unaided schools in his Circle which in his opinion are competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination. He will send a copy of this list to each of the schools concerned, and publish it in any convenient manner

(d) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will forward to the Registrar, during December of each year, a list of the Government and Aided Schools in which the Entrance Class is maintained with his approval.

(e) Candidates who may have studied in uncertified schools shall be shown in the list of candidates as "Private" candidates, and not as pupils of any school.

(f) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, shall be requested to afford the assistance of his Department which may be needed to give effect to the above resolution.

(g) The Syndicate may refuse to recognize any school that appears to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School Rules, or from any other cause.

(h) No institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination for at least three years on its present standard.

41. No College, School or Institution shall be affiliated or recognized in any of its sections, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces in all its sections the Inter-College or Inter-School Rules applicable to them.

(c) 42. The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 2nd of March, 1895, amending the Course in English, have been declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate :—

(1) *Entrance Examination:*

- (a) With reference to Regulation 6 (1) of the Regulations in Arts,—that the present provision of *unseen* passages be emphasised by allotting 20 marks, out of a total of 30, for answers in such *unseen* passages ;

- (b) With reference to the same Regulation 6,—
that the Paper in English Grammar be set
with the object of testing the candidate's
practical knowledge of the subject as in
Parsing and Analysis, and shall not consist
of mere rules and technicalities ;
- (c) That if the use of a prescribed Text-book be
retained, such Text-book shall be changed
annually, in whole or in part, in the same
way as in the English Courses for the
Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

(2) *Intermediate Examination :*

That there be one Paper in Prose, set from the
prescribed Course ; and that a second Paper be set half
from the Poetry Course and half from *unseen* passages.

(3) *B.A. Examination : English.*

A. GENERAL SECTION :

(*Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.*)

1st paper : Unseen Passages from modern books,
or magazines, or newspapers, &c., with grammatical
questions.

2nd paper : An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce : Conversational ; based on unseen passages
similar to those set in the 1st paper ; with grammatical
questions.

B. SPECIAL SECTION :

(Two papers.)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 7th March, 1899, regarding the number of question-papers for the M.A. Examinations in *English* and *History*, and the fee for setting these papers, have been declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate:—

(4) *M.A. Examination:***English.**

- (a) That in the M.A. *English* Examination there be *Six* papers set on the prescribed course, a *Seventh* on *Unseen Passages*, and, as an *Eighth*, an Essay.

That in the *vivâ voce* test, the passages used be *unseen* passages.

For a *Duplicate* Examination certificate the following fee is to be levied:—

		Rs.
For Entrance and School Final	...	20 or Rs. 32 in
„ Intermediate	...	40 the case of
„ B.A. or B.Sc.	...	60 Private
„ M.A. or D.Sc.	...	100 candidates.

The Registrar to be satisfied of the *bona fides* of the loss of the certificate.

History.

- (b) That there be *six* papers set.
- (c) That the marks allowed for each and every Paper be 100 ; and that the marks for the *vivâ voce* test be similarly 100.

INTER-COLLEGIATE RULES.

43. The following Rules are to be observed in all Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad :--

1. A student on first joining a College is required to bring with him a certificate as to his conduct, from the Head Master of the High School from which he matriculated, or passed the Final Standard Examination in the case of Europeans.

In the case of students who have matriculated as private candidates, such information regarding previous conduct must be furnished to the Principal as he may think necessary.

2. In the case of students desiring to migrate from one College to another, after having failed in any University Examination held immediately prior to the date of his application for admission, a leaving-certificate showing the subject or subjects in which they failed will be required.

3. A student will be recognized as a member of a College as soon as he has been accepted by the Principal and paid his admission and first month's fee in case of fees being required by the College.

4. If during an academical year a student desires to leave one College to join another after having duly qualified according to Rule 3, he must—(1) give notice of his intention to leave; (2) make payment of all College fees due up to date, and in addition pay a fine of Rs.10; and (3) refund whatever scholarship or bursary has been paid to him from College funds, unless the refund of scholarships be specially excused by the Principal.

These payments having been made (or excused) the Principal will grant a transfer-certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed. Exemption from the payment of the fine will be granted in two cases—(1) in the case of the removal to another district of the parent or guardian with whom the student has been living, and (2) when a change of air is recommended by a recognized Medical Practitioner for the improvement of a student's health. The refund of scholarships, etc., will, in such cases also, depend on the decision of the Principal,—

Provided always that, unless at the commencement of the academical year, a student will be refused admission into a College situated in the same city or district as the College from which his transfer-certificate was issued, except with the permission of the Principal of the last-named College.

5. A student who has not been permitted to continue his studies in any College owing to his failure at the College Examination, or who has not been allowed

promotion, may not be admitted into a higher class in another College.

6. A Principal may disqualify a student from appearing for a University Examination when the student has been guilty of such misconduct or persistent idleness as, in the opinion of the Principal, renders him an unfit person to be admitted to the Examination.

7. A Principal may rusticate or expel a student according to the nature of the offence. No student who has been expelled may be admitted into any other affiliated College, except by the special permission of the Syndicate. No student who has been rusticated may be admitted into another College during the period of his rustication, except by the special permission of the Syndicate.

8. A student who has been educated at a College affiliated to any other University may be required to produce a certificate similar to that mentioned in para. 1.

9. The Transfer Certificate and the Leaving Certificate under these Rules shall be in the following forms :—

COUNTERFOIL.

Serial No. of Certificate _____
 Name _____
 Father's Name _____
 Caste _____
 Class _____
 Department _____
 Reason of leaving _____
 Conduct _____
 Charges paid up to date _____

Principal.

College Transfer Certificate.

FOIL.

No. _____ College.
 _____, the _____, 190 .
 CERTIFIED that _____, son of
 _____, by caste _____, was a student
 in the _____ year class in the _____ Department
 from _____, to _____, during that period the
 roll of the class was called _____, times and he was present on
 _____ of these occasions. He leaves _____

 His conduct as far as known to the Principal was _____
 He paid all charges due from him to the College.

Principal.

COUNTERFOIL.

_____ COLLEGE, No. _____
 Dated the _____ 190 .
 CERTIFIED that _____
 son of _____, caste _____
 resident of _____, joined the _____
 year class of this College on _____ 190 ,
 and ceased to attend the College from _____
 190 , from the _____ year class, having passed
 or failed in the _____ examination of 190 .
 His conduct at College is reported to have
 been _____

Principal.

College Leaving Certificate.

FOIL.

No. _____
 _____ COLLEGE,
 Dated the _____ 190 .
 CERTIFIED that _____
 son of _____, caste _____
 resident of _____, joined the _____
 year class of this College on _____ 190 ,
 and ceased to attend the College from _____
 190 , from the _____ year class, having passed or
 failed in the _____ examination of 190 .

His conduct at College is reported to have been _____

Principal.

48-24
4th

(c) ~~44.~~ *Rules for the constitution and working of a Board of Moderators for the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.*

1. The Faculty of Law shall, at its Annual Meeting every year, appoint a Board, consisting of two of its Members, one of whom shall be appointed Convener, to moderate the papers set by the Examiners for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, for 1900 and following years.
2. It shall be the duty of the Board to scrutinize the papers set by the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the Registrar shall submit such papers to the Board before they are printed or lithographed.
3. The Board may omit any question from or add any question to or alter any question in a paper set by an Examiner, provided that the Members of the Board are unanimous as to the necessity of making such omission, addition, or alteration.
4. In the event of a Member of the Board resigning or being unable to act, the President of the Faculty shall appoint another Member of the Faculty in his place to act till the next Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

45. CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY COLLEGES DESIRING AFFILIATION IN SCIENCE.

Colleges desiring affiliation in Science must satisfy the Syndicate regarding:

1. Teaching Staff.
2. Accommodation.
3. Apparatus.

1. Teaching Staff—

Where the number of students in any class performing practical work in Physics or Chemistry exceeds sixteen, a competent Demonstrator must be provided to assist the Professor in supervision.

2. Accommodation—

Separate laboratories for Physics and Chemistry must be provided, and must be suitably equipped with furniture.

For both Chemical and Physical work an adequate supply of water is essential and a supply of gas is at least highly desirable. No laboratory for physical work can be considered properly equipped, unless it has a workshop with a lathe and the tools necessary for work, both in metal and wood.

3. Apparatus—

In CHEMISTRY, the necessary apparatus may be divided into two parts:

- (a) that required for lecture demonstrations;
- (b) that required for the students' practical work.

(a) It is recommended that Colleges be required to provide such apparatus as will enable the lecturer in Chemistry to perform all the experiments in Newth's Chemical Lecture Experiments, with the exception of those necessitating the use of Cailletet's apparatus.

(b) The following five lists are suggested as typical of what is required by the students for practical work:—

- (A) a list of apparatus which may be shared by two students working together;
- (B) a list of apparatus which may be used in turn by three pairs of students, or in some cases by six single students;
- (C) a list of apparatus which each student should have for his exclusive use;
- (D) a list of re-agent bottles which each student should have for his analytical work;
- (E) a list of special re-agents of which one bottle of each should be at hand for each set of six students.

LIST A.

For pairs of Students working together.

Article	Size.	Number.
Copper Flask ...	.. 500 c.c.	1
Glass ..	... 500 c.c.	4
„ retort, stoppered	... 8 oz.	1
Hessian crucibles ..	... ..	2
Thistle Funnels, ordinary	... ..	2
Glass stoppered funnel	... ..	1

Article	Size	Number
Woulff's bottle, 2-neck	20 oz	1
Glass Jars ...	8 × 2"	6
„ Circular plate for the above jars		8
„ Flask .. .	1 litre.	1
„ Bell Jar, stoppered ...	6' × 3"	1
Deflagrating Spoons ...	..	3
Iron retort stand with burette clamps and retort ring	..	1
Water bath copper ...	..	1
Set of cork boiers ...	..	1
Iron file, triangular ...	..	1
„ „ circular ...	..	1
Pneumatic trough ...	..	1
Iron triangle ...	..	..
Clay-pipe triangle ...	..	1
Pinch cock ...	..	1
Sand bath ...	..	1
Glass tubing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	..
Solid glass rods ...	..	2
Mortar and pestle ...	..	1
Corks, velvet, assorted size ...	..	..

Cost of List A. about Rs.60.

LIST B.

For each set of six Students.

Article.	Size.	Number.
Graduated Measure Glass ...	8 oz.	1
Glass cylinder graduated in c.c. ...	500 c.c.	1
Balance, Physical ...	To weigh 2lbs	1
Weightbox for the above balance, containing from 1,000 to 1 gramme	..	1
Sulphuretted Hydrogen apparatus ..	..	1
One Leibig's sheet iron charcoal furnace	..	1
Iron Tube ...	24" × $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1
Scissors ...	..	One pair

Cost of List B. about Rs 50

LIST C.

For each Student.

Article.	Size	Number
Porcelain dishes ... ..	.. .	3
Iron Tripod stand ... ..	... ..	1
Wooden funnel stand ... ..	... ..	1
Test Tube stand, 12 holes in two rows, 2 larger holes at end, $1\frac{1}{8}$ "		1
Test tubes ... ..	... 6' x $\frac{3}{8}$ "	4 doz
Boiling tubes ... ..	... 6' x 1" $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Glass beakers ... ..	.. .	4
Wash bottles ... ..	... ..	2
Iron crucible tongs ... ..	... ..	One pair.
Gas burners... ..	... ..	1
Rubber tubing for the above	... 2 feet	..
Platinum wire ... ..	... 3 inches	1
Good blow-pipe ... ..	... ..	1
Glass funnels ... ..	... 4 oz.	3
Bone spatula ... ..	... ..	2
Watch glasses ... ..	... ..	3
Clock glass ... ..	... ..	1
Wire gauze ... ..	... ..	3
Rubber tubing ... ..	.. dia. $\frac{3}{16}$ "	1 yrd.
Test tube-cleaner ... ..	... ..	1
Small glass flask, for passing sulphuretted Hydrogen ... ..	... 6 oz	1
Glass flask ... ..	.. 500 c.c.	1
Filter paper, white, circular	... ..	5 packets (each packet con- taining 100 sheets)
Small Berlin crucibles ... ..	... ..	2

Cost of List C about Rs 30.

LIST D.

For each Student, one bottle for each of the following re-agents.

Narrow mouth flat-stoppered bottles.

Article.	Size.	Number.
Acids, Sulphuric ...	12 oz.	1
„ Hydrochloric ...	„	1
„ Nitric ...	„	1
„ Acetic ...	„	1
„ Tartaric ...	„	1
Liquor Ammonia ...	„	1
Sodium Hydrate ...	„	1
Lime Water ...	10 oz.	1
Ammonium Sulphide ...	„	1
„ Sulphate ...	„	1
„ Oxalate ...	„	1
„ Molybdate ...	„	1
„ Chloride ...	„	1
„ Carbonate ...	„	1
Acetic Acid and Sodium Acetate ...	„	1
Sodium Phosphate ...	„	1
Bromine Water ...	„	1
Barium Chloride ...	„	1
Ferric Chloride ...	„	1
Silver Nitrate ...	„	1
Stannous Chloride ...	„	1
Cobalt Nitrate ...	„	1
Lead Acetate ...	„	1
Calcium Sulphate ...	„	1
Mercuric Chloride ...	„	1
Carbon Disulphide ...	„	1
Potassium Ferrocyanide ...	„	1
„ Ferricyanide ...	„	1
„ Iodide ...	„	1
„ Chromate ...	„	1

Article.	Size.	Number.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen solution	10 oz.	1
Wide-mouthed flat-stoppered bottles.		
Ferrous Sulphate	4 oz.	1
Manganese dioxide	"	1
Sodium Carbonate	"	1
Fusion Mixture	"	1
Potassium Cyanide	"	1
Potassium Nitrate	"	1
Borax	"	1

Cost of List D. (bottles only) about Rs 30.

LIST E.

For each set of six Students, one bottle for each of the following re-agents.

Narrow mouth flat-stoppered bottles

Article.	Size.	Number.
Ammonium Acetate	10 oz.	1
Sulphurous Acid	"	1
Chlorine Water	"	1
Oxalic Acid	"	1
Calcium Chloride	"	1
Platinum Tetrachloride	"	1
Gold Chloride	"	1
Ammonium Sulphocyanide	"	1
Indigo Solution	"	1
Litmus Solution	"	1
Rectified Spirits of Wine	"	1
Hydrofluosilicic Acid	"	1

Wide mouth flat-stoppered bottles.

Charcoal Powder	4 oz.	1
Microcosmic Salt	"	1
Potassium Chlorate	"	1

Article.	Size.	Number.
Copper Sulphate ...	4 ozs.	1
Sodium Thiosulphate ...	"	1
Metallic Copper (strips and foil) ...	"	1
Metallic Zinc granulated ...	"	1
Potassium Dichromate ...	"	1
Platinum Foil, 2" x 1"	"	1
Metallic Sodium ...	"	1
Phosphorus ...	"	1
Roll Sulphur ...	"	1
Iron Filings ...	"	...
Iron Wire ...	"	1
Magnesium Wire ...	"	1
Starch ...	"	1
Urea ...	"	1
Paraffin Wax ...	"	1
Soda Lime ...	"	1
Blue Glass (Pieces) ...	In jars.	...
Candle ...	"	...
Litmus Paper (Blue and Red) ...	"	...
Turmeric Paper ...	"	...

Cost of List E. (bottles only) about Rs 15

In addition to the apparatus and re-agent bottles as above, a supply of chemicals, specimens, etc., must be kept up sufficient for the needs of the laboratory. For this, a careful estimate of the mean expenditure at a laboratory for four years works out to Rs.45 per head per annum, not including the up-keep of lecture apparatus.

This covers expenses only when several students are working in a laboratory. Each College wishing to become affiliated in Science should—

- (i) provide, initially, the apparatus as mentioned above, and

- (ii) guarantee Rs.45 per head per annum with a minimum of Rs.540 per annum for the upkeep of the laboratory.

In PHYSICS, the apparatus required for the Practical course will also, in general, be used on the lecture table, but besides this further illustrative apparatus is required. This should be for the most part simple and cheap and such as a clever workman could turn out from a well-equipped College workshop. The expenditure of large sums on the purchase of elaborate and highly finished pieces of merely illustrative apparatus is particularly to be deprecated. Money so spent is usually to a large extent wasted, for such apparatus often brings into undue prominence some subsidiary aspect of the experiment, at the same time obscuring more or less completely the leading idea. Besides, simple apparatus made locally arouses the interest of the student to a greater degree, and suggests the possibility of his making the apparatus for himself, which is an important step in the training of a teacher of Science. Herein lies the advantage of a well-equipped College workshop. While saving money, it benefits the student.

Money should not, on the other hand, be economized over apparatus for the Practical course. Here the students require instruments of the best quality capable of determining exact measurements and not mere scientific toys. The standard for the B.Sc. Degree demands a thorough practical training in scientific manipulation and physical measurements, and for this reliable instruments are indispensable.

Colleges applying for affiliation in Science should have their laboratories equipped with the apparatus necessary for performing the experiments prescribed in the Calendar for the Practical course in Physics.

Inspection—

Colleges desiring affiliation will be required to submit their laboratories and equipments to the examination of Inspectors who will report on them to the Syndicate.

V.
REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be held once in every year at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad, and at such other places as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2. Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana or Central India, and who, on the date of the commencement of the Examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination,

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in

* The following places have been appointed —Agia, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jeypur, Lucknow, Meerut, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Raipur and Saugor

applications for admission to the Examination, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognized High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of Ten Rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of Sixteen Rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examination on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.*

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools to the candidates, till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a classical language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. At the Entrance Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following:—

Sanskrit	Latin.
Arabic	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

I.—In English, one paper will be set from a prescribed course in Prose and Poetry, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be set in English Grammar and idiom; and a third paper in translation into English from an Indian Vernacular or other modern language † to be determined by the Syndicate: provided that for such translation there be substituted English composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

* Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujrati or Paibatia,
 † French, German or Italian.

II.—One paper will be set in History and one in Geography. In History the questions will be set in the History of India and England. In Geography the questions will be set in General and Physical Geography. The text-books may be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

III.—In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Extraction of Square Root, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid.

IV.—In Classical Languages one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the

Classical Language from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles. The text-books and Grammar will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

7. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

8. The Syndicate may accept the ordinary certificate of the Final Examinations prescribed for European Schools as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University: provided (1) that the candidate has passed such Final Examination, and that the percentage of the total marks for Arithmetic and Mathematics together gained by the candidate is not less than the percentage of the total marks for Mathematics which has to be obtained in order to pass the Entrance Examination; (2) that the Department of Public Instruction satisfy the Syndicate that the said Final Examination is conducted in an efficient manner and maintained at a standard not inferior to that of the Entrance Examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

9. The Intermediate Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at

Allahabad, and at such other places * as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate. The date of the Intermediate Examination shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

10. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination : provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution† for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

11. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate, if they have passed the Entrance Examination not less than two years previously.‡

12. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

* The following places have been appointed :—Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almora, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

† An affiliated institution throughout the Regulations in Arts and Law means an institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

‡ By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

13. Each candidate shall pay a fee of twenty rupees to the Registrar.

14. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

15. No candidate who has failed in the Intermediate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent Intermediate Examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination.

16. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the necessary exception in the Classical Language papers, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

17. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

18. At an Intermediate Examination every candidate shall be examined in—

- (i) English * and First Course of Mathematics;
 and { (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language,
 and, either History or the second Course
 of Mathematics;
 or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and
 Physics, and Chemistry.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of any Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

The Classical Language shall be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

19. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

20. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

* Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper; and the third paper will be in translation from a vernacular, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahattai Gujrati or Parbatia into English. English composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is a European language.

21. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may also be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate *

22. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

23. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

24. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

25. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

26. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.A. Examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a

* By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

candidate, who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next Examination.

27. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

28. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

29. Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognized are:—

(GROUP I.)

English

(GROUP II.)

Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science,*
Mathematics and Physics.

* From 1904 "with Political Science" will be omitted from Group II.

(GROUP III.)

History, a Classical Language, and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I ; (b) a subject in Group II ; and (c) a third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of the Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

30. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

MASTER OF ARTS.

31. An Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

From 1907, Regulation 29 will read as follows —

Regulation 29—Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study.

The branches now recognized are —

(GROUP I.)

English.

(GROUP II.)

Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, or Arabic with Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics.

(GROUP III.)

Philosophy, Political Economy, Political Science with History, History.

Every Candidate must take (a) Group I ; (b) a subject in Group II ; and (c) a third subject from Group II or Group III.

32. Any ordinary Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, two years after passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination, be examined for the Degree of M.A.

33. Bachelors who have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examinations in Honours shall be allowed to present themselves for the M.A. Examination in the subject in which they took Honours after one year from their passing the Bachelors' Examination.

34. Graduates of other Universities may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.

35. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to attend a regular course of study at an affiliated College for not less than one academical year.

36. The subject of Examination shall be the following :—

- (1) Languages.
- (2) Mental and Moral Science.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Physics.
- (5) Chemistry.
- (6) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

37. Each candidate shall pay a fee of fifty rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of the fee.

38. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

39. The Examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, partly *vivâ voce*. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

39. (a) None of the above Regulations shall be understood to apply to the M.A. Examination in *Mathematics*,* except in so far as they agree with the Regulations in Science. In Mathematics,¹ candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall be required to pass the First D.Sc. Examination and Second D.Sc. Examination according to the Regulations in Science.

40. The Examination in Languages shall be in English, or in one of the following Classical Languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew.

41. The subjects in Languages shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

42. The Examination in Languages shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

43. The Examination in English shall include the language, literature and history of England.

44. The Examination in any Classical Language other than Sanskrit shall include the language, literature and history of the country to which it belongs.

* Also Physics and Chemistry.

45. The Examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, literature and philosophy.

46. The Examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations from the several Classical Languages into English, and precise and idiomatic translation from English into the several Classical Languages.

47. The Examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

Psychology.

Ethics.

Metaphysics.

Political Philosophy and the Theory of Legislation.

The subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

48 & 49. The M A. Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry shall be the First Examination and the Second Examination for the D.Sc., in these subjects.

50. The Examination in History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence shall include Ancient History in general, History of Greece and Rome, History of Modern Europe, English History and Indian History ; and also Political Economy and Jurisprudence treated historically.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

51. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

52. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, setting forth the subject in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

53. A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This Examination will be conducted by the University.

54. Such persons as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose, and who on the date of the commencement of the Examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to this examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office

of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.*

57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final-Examination, unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose during the School year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

58. The School Final-Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

* Examination Fee receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools, to the candidates till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

59. At the School Final-Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Either Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character.

The Examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both prescribed for the School Final-Examination, shall be open to Entrance candidates, undergraduates and graduates of the University; the two papers, one in Urdu and one in Hindi, shall be given at different times; and a fee of two rupees for examination in each paper be levied: a separate certificate shall be granted by the Registrar to those who pass this Examination in Urdu or Hindi, or both: those candidates who appear for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed to appear, also at this Examination, in the *alternative* vernacular, but paying a fee of two rupees for the same; and lastly, this arrangement shall come into force for the Examination of 1900 and after.

And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects :—

V.—Drawing.

VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

VII.—Agriculture with Surveying

VIII.—Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

IX.—Political Economy.

I.—In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz*,—(a) conversation with an Examiner; (b) reading aloud with correct pronunciation; (c) writing a business letter quickly from dictation; (d) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

II & III.—In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

IV.—One paper will be set in Urdu, in which the candidate shall be required (a) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address; (b) to translate from English into Urdu; (c) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq. As alternative with Urdu, one paper will be set in Nagri of a similar character to that in Urdu but omitting item (c).

V.—IX.—In the Optional subjects the limits or textbooks will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

60. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical

order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to be called the School-Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS
OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.**

61. Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

Entrance Examination.

62. The Entrance Examination for Girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general, with the exception that a modern may be taken up in lieu of a classical language. Such modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi or Bengali.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.

63. Girls may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts for Girls shall be the same as the Intermediate Examination in Arts in general, with the exception that a modern language (French, German or Italian) may be taken up in lieu of a classical language.

B.A. Examination.

64. Women may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

M.A. Examination.

65. The M.A. Examination for Women shall be the same as the M.A. Examination in general.

GENERAL.

66. The Syndicate may from time to time modify the Regulations regarding the number of papers to be set in the several subjects of each Examination, and those regarding the mode of publishing the results.

67. The Syndicate may accept the Examinations of Indian or other Universities as equivalent to those of similar rank prescribed by the Regulations: and may accept attendance at an institution affiliated to another Indian University as equivalent to attendance in an institution affiliated to this University.

68. For the purpose of the Examinations in Arts in the years 1889—91, the Syndicate may adopt, in whole or in part, the Regulations of the Calcutta University for its Examinations, in lieu of those prescribed by these Regulations.

VI. REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination : provided he has regularly attended lectures, and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognized by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination in the B. Course. Less than 75 per cent of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.

3. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

4. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

From 1903 Regulation 2 will read as follows —

Regulation 2.—Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination provided he has regularly attended lectures, and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognized by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination *with Physics and Chemistry*. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.

5. No candidate who fails to pass. or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

6. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

7. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.Sc. Examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study in a duly recognized institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held; provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next Examination.

8. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, and partly *vivâ voce*. Candidates will be required to undergo a *practical* Examination also.

9. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

10. At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall, for the present, be examined in—

1. Mathematics. | 2. Physics. | 3. Chemistry.

11. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

12. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall consist of three parts to be called respectively the First D.Sc., the Second D.Sc., and the Third D.Sc. Examinations.

These Examinations shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

13. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the B Sc. Examination, be admitted to the First D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

14. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the First D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Second D.Sc.

From 1903 *Regulation 10* will read as follows —
Regulation 10 —At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every Candidate shall be examined in—

1. English	|	3. Physics
2. Mathematics,	|	4. Chemistry.

Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

15. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the Second D.Sc Examination, be admitted to the Third D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

16. The subject of Examination shall be one of the following :—

1. Mathematics. | 2. Physics. | 3. Chemistry.

17. Each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of twenty rupees for the First D.Sc., a fee of thirty rupees for the Second D.Sc., and a fee of fifty rupees for the Third D.Sc. No candidate who fails to pass or is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of the fee.

18. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

19. The Examination shall be partly by means of printed papers, and partly *practical*. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

20. After each Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

21. Every candidate shall on passing each Examination, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

VII.

REGULATIONS IN LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date to be fixed by the Faculty.*

2. On and after 1st January, 1899, any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University, or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British, British-Colonial, or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years, after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or B.Sc. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be

* The LL B. Examination of 1901 will be held on Monday, the 25th November, and following days.

Application must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 25th September, 1901.

admitted to the Examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent Examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

5 The Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- (1) (a) The Principles of Jurisprudence.
- (b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India.
- (2) The Law of Evidence and pleading. { Civil.
Criminal.
- (3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.
- (4) The Law relating to Contracts ; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property ; to Registration ; to Successions ; and to Torts.
- (5) Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages and Specific Relief.
- (6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.
- (7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.

- (8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the Examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8 As soon as may be possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the Examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent*, and for the second class 50 *per cent*. of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 *per cent*. of the marks allotted to each paper.

HONOURS IN LAW.

11. An Examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad. Such Examination shall be held as soon as reasonably may be after the publica-

of the list of candidates who have passed the immediately preceding Examination of Bachelor of Laws. The dates of the Examination shall be fixed by the Faculty.

12. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may be examined for Honours.

13. Every candidate for Honours shall send in his application to the Registrar, in the form to be found in Appendix A, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

14. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the Examination shall not receive a refund of the fee.

15. The Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

16. The Faculty shall from time to time indicate generally the subjects for examination.

17. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

18. The standard for obtaining Honours shall be fixed by the Faculty in consultation with the Examiners.*

* By a resolution of the Faculty of Law in consultation with the Examiners at the Honours in Law Examination of 1900, 100 marks are the *maximum* in each paper, and candidates are passed for Honours who obtain not less than 60 *per cent.* in each subject.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

19. No special Examination shall be held for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time passed the Honours Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination: provided that he be a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years' standing, and that two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the candidate is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

20. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid the fee to the Registrar.

VIII.
APPENDIX A.

(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
TO EXAMINATIONS.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing School Final-Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee * of 10 Rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to exclude him from the School Final-Examination; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at _____

_____ school for not less than _____ year; that he has signed the above application in my presence; and that to the best of my belief, he will have completed sixteen years of age at the date of the commencement of the Examination.

The _____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by candidate.)

Name.

Date of birth.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee * of 10 Rupees (or Rs.16 in the case of Private Candidates) is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

N.B.—The fee receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate, who appears as a *private* candidate (a candidate who has not attended a course of instruction at any Government, aided or other recognized High School for six months immediately preceding the date of the examination, shall be deemed a *private candidate*) must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from matriculation; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at school since the commencement of the school year last, preceding the date of the Examination; that he has signed the above application in my presence; and that, to the best of my belief, he will have completed sixteen years of age on the date of the commencement of the Examination.

(The clause commencing "That he has attended" and terminating with "date of the Examination" to be struck out in the case of other candidates than those who appear from Government or Aided or other recognized High Schools.)

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Date of birth.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation)

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year

(Signature of candidate.)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University.

The fee * of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

A B — This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated institution, and in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers of the Education Department by an Inspector of Schools.

me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance (or School Final) Examination of the University of Allahabad (or of the University of _____); that I

know nothing against his character which ought to exclude him from this Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full).

Age in years and months

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c, &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Where to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made into English in the third English paper

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination of any previous year.

Signature of candidate (in full.)

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

I Group	...	..	English and First Course of Mathematics.
II Group	...	...	(1) Deductive Logic (2) Classical Language (3) History or Second Course of Mathematics.
III Group	...	...	(1) Second Course of Mathematics (2) Physics and Chemistry.

Period or periods of study since passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspector, Office of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.*	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated institution, or of Inspector of Schools.
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* In the case of broken periods of study at different institutions it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years, before admission to the Examination. The Principal is to sign where there is a College.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.*

Certified that _____ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the _____ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools.

NB—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED
IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH
THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year _____ and failed.

Master in _____ School.

Countersigned.

Inspector of Schools,

_____ *Division.*

* *NB*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay Madras and the Punjab, are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

*To**The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee* of 30 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of

_____); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

Subject in which he desires to be examined.

Group 1	English Literature.
Group 2	Philosophy. Political Economy with Political Science. Physics. Mathematics.
Group 3	History, Classical Language and Chemistry.

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.*	Signature of Principal of affiliated institution or of Inspector of Schools.
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* In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination. The Principal is to sign where there is a College.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

Certified that _____ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the _____ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools,

_____ *Division.*

Dated _____

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED
IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH
THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year _____ and failed.

Master in _____ *School.*

Countersigned.

Inspector of Schools,

_____ *Division*

* *N.B.*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab, are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

(Candidates taking *Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry* will use the Form of Application for the First D.Sc. and Second D.Sc. Examinations, everywhere substituting 'M.A.' for 'D.Sc.' and 'B.A.' for 'B.Sc.')

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in_____*

The fee† of 50 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution.

Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of the University

of (_____); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

* State the subject of Examination.

† The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B. This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.A. Examination.

Present occupation.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., *nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the M.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Special Vernacular Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee * of 2 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash. Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—The Fee receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the School from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from appearing at the Special Vernacular Examination of this University.

The _____ 190.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age. in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Religion.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (i.e., at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Urdu or Hindi or both in which to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Special Vernacular Examination of any previous year.

What other Examination the candidate is going for——

(Signature of candidate.)

B Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science

The fee of 30 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution duly recognized under paragraph 2, Regulations in Science

me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent

Examination of the University of ———); that I

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received

A B—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that he has regularly attended lectures in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Courses of *Practical* instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate)

Name

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. or B.Sc Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

FIRST D.Sc EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of D.Sc in _____

The fee* of 20 Rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied

of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.Sc.

Examination of the University of

Allahabad; that he has during

the last year regularly attended a course of instruction in _____; that I know nothing against his

character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received

A Z — This application with the Examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate)

Name

Age. in years and months.

Name of father or guardian

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the First D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate)

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in _____.

The fee * of 30 Rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

A B — This application, with the Examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad; that he has during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in _____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the First D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Second D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.).

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Third Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in _____.

The fee* of 50 Rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Second Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad; that he has during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in _____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received

A B — This application, with the Examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B Sc Examination.

Date of passing the Second D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., *nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Third D.Sc Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

LLB EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee * of 50 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N B — This application, with the Examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

The _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c, &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the LL B. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

The fee* of 100 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I REQUEST to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee* of 200 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that_____ has fulfilled the

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

conditions laid down in Regulation 19 of the Regulations in Law.

The_____ 190 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

A B.--This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(2) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING
EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRANCE.

I certify that _____, aged _____, passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of _____ 190 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

I certify that _____, aged _____, passed the School Final-Examination held in the month of _____ 190 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English, History and Geography, Mathematics, and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO MATRICULANTS WHO HAVE
PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE CODE
OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Certified that _____
having passed the Final Examination of 190 , from
_____ prescribed by the Code of Regulations for
European Schools in the subjects laid down in Regula-
tion 8 of the Regulations in Arts, may be admitted as a
student in Arts into the first year class of institutions
affiliated to the University of Allahabad, under Regu-
lation 8 of the Regulations in Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

I certify that _____ passed the Inter-
mediate Examination in Arts held in the month of
_____ 190 , and was placed in the _____
Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English
Literature, First Course of Mathematics, Deductive
Logic, Classical Language, History or Second Course
of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar

BACHELOR OF ARTS

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, _____ and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 ; with Honours in _____, and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, _____ and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD; }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 , in _____; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

SPECIAL VERNACULAR.

I certify that _____ passed the Special Vernacular Examination held in the month of _____ 190 , in Urdu or Hindi.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the Examination of 190 , and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University in the

Examination of 190 , with Honours in _____; and
that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

I certify that _____
passed the First Examination for the Degree of Doctor
of Science in the subject of _____
held in the year 190 , and was placed in the _____
Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

I certify that _____
passed the Second Examination for the Degree of
Doctor of Science in the subject of _____
held in the year 190 , and was placed in the
_____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE D SC. DEGREE

This is to certify that _____ obtained
the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University,
in the Examination of 190 , and was placed in the
_____ DIVISION.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that _____ has been
admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science in this
University at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Chancellor
or
Vice-Chancellor.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the
Degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the
Examination of 190 , and that he was placed in the
_____ Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

HONOURS IN LAW

This is to certify that _____ passed the Examination for Honours in Law held by this University in 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar,

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that _____ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 190 . }

Chancellor
or
Vice-Chancellor,

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University has been conferred upon _____ at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 190 . }

Chancellor,

IX.
APPENDIX B.

TEXT BOOKS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF 1902.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1902.

- I.—English.
II.—History and Geography.
III.—Mathematics.
IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	|	Latin.
Arabic.		Greek.
Persian.		Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed.

A second paper will be in English Grammar and idiom; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujrati, Bengali, Parbatia) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

LAMB'S TALES from Shakespeare (Selections:—*Tempest*;
As You Like It; Merchant of Venice; King Lear;
Macbeth; Twelfth Night.)

SCOTT: The Talisman (Bell's Reading Books Series),
or Mary Queen of Scots (from *The Abbot*. Messrs.
Blackie and Sons)

GOLDSMITH: Deserted Village.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History and one paper in
Geography.

One question in Map-drawing will be included in the
Question-paper in Geography.

History.—GARDINER'S Outline of English History—
from the reign of Henry VII. to the end.
LETHBRIDGE'S Indian History (without
the Appendix).

LEE WARNER: The Citizen of India.

Geography —CLARKE'S Geographic Reader.

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic
and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Men-
suration.

The course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA : Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI : Upakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahv Mir.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI : Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON : Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH : Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL : Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR : De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH : Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD : First Hebrew Book.

*French.**(For Female Candidates.)*

B. SAINTINE : Picciola (Deighton, Bell and Co., Cambridge.)

*Hindi.**(For Female Candidates.)*

TULSIDASA : Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad).
Pages 208—213 ; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA : Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI : Nitisudha Tarangini (Government Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

*Bengali.**(For Female Candidates.)*

Pushpamala of SIVANATH SASRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta).

*Urdu.**(For Female Candidates.)*

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1902.

English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD: Majmua "Kaghazat Karrawai"
for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Freehand from the flat.—With simple shading as in the N.-W. P and Oudh Series No. IV, which has been revised and enlarged.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in Gill's New School of Art Geometry to page 92.

Freehand Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

ROSCOE: Primer of Chemistry.

BALFOUR STEWART: Primer of Physics.

Agriculture with Surveying***Chain Surveying.***

I. Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-foot chains); point to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha), erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as buildings, tanks, swamps, &c; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to errors in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

II Plotting.—Plotting to scale: conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares

III. Finding areas.—Rules of mensuration; use of area-comb (tale square).

Agriculture.

First book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by CHARLES BENSON and C. K. SUBHA ROW (Addison & Co, Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

DICKSEE : Book-keeping for accountant-students, Pt. I.
(Gee & Co, London).

Political Economy.

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1902.

Every candidate will be examined in—

- (i) English and First Course of Mathematics.
- and { (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language,
and either History or the Second Course
of Mathematics ;
- or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and
Physics and Chemistry.

English.

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course ; and a second paper will be set half from the Poetry Course and half from *unseen* passages ; and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

SCOTT : The Lay of the Last Minstrel.

LONGFELLOW : Evangeline.

TENNYSON : The Passing of Arthur.

COWPER'S Letters. (Macmillan's Selections.)

WASHINGTON IRVING : Sketch Book (Selections) :—Rip

Van Winkle ; A Royal Poet ; The Boar's-Head

Tavern, Eastcheap; The Mutability of Literature; Westminster Abbey; The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

LUBBOCK: The Pleasures of Life (Selections) :—The Duty of Happiness; The Happiness of Duty; A Song of Books; The Blessing of Friends: The Value of Time; Science, Education; Ambition; Wealth; Poetry; The Beauties of Nature.

NOTE.—Grammatical questions, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses and Conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech, will be set, in the *First* and *Second* papers, on the prescribed books.

FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

Arithmetic :

1. Principles of Arithmetic—including scales of notation (H. Cox; Macmillan & Co.).
2. Arithmetic, General (including Commerical Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks).
3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

Algebra :

Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry :

Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V., Book VI. and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Trigonometry.

Trigonometry including logarithms; methods of measuring angles; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; trigonometrical transformations; solution of triangles; area of a circle; the properties of logarithms; the use of logarithmic tables; properties of triangles.

Geometrical Conic Sections.

MUKHOPADHYA : Geometry of Conic Sections.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

First Principles and Laws of Thought; Logical use of Language, Terms, Categories and Predicables; Formal Division and Definition; Propositions and their Import; Forms of Immediate Inference; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning; Fallacies; Functions of Syllogism; Trains of Reasoning; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.
Arabic.
Persian.

Latin.
Greek,
Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

BHARTRIHARI : Nitisataka.

APTE : Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including illustrative sentences *in larger type*.

Grammar as contained in MACDONELL'S abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S Grammar or in any similar book.

(*Sanskrit must be written in the Deranagri character only.*)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse (omitting the following pieces :—Zikrul Hawatîf, An-Nawadir and the extract from Ibrahim Beg); Arabic Grammar as contained in Zarîrî.

Persian.

M. MOHAMMAD SHIBLI'S Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE: Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY: Book XXI.

CICERO: De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES: Hecuba.

PLATO: Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I.—XVIII.

French.

DE SEVIGNE, MADAME: Selections from the Correspondence of, edited by G. Masson (Clarendon Press.)

CORNILLE: Cinna. (Do. do.)

History.

*MEIKLEJOHN: History of England and Great Britain,
and *either*

(a) SANDERSON: Greece and Rome;

or

(b) LYALL: British Dominion in India.

Physics.

The following Syllabus to be prescribed:

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The balance. Methods of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to water. Buoyancy of liquids Pressure at any point of a liquid.

* (*The Examination in Meiklejohn will be restricted to the more important parts of the subject.*)

Pressure of a gas. BOYLE'S Law. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point. Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation. Coefficients of expansion. CHARLES' Law.

Rectilinear propagation of Light. Shadows. Pin-hole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation. Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass, and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.

Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WATSON: Elementary Practical Physics.

SCHUSTER and LEES: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

RINTOUL: An Introduction to Practical Physics.

EVERETT: Text-book of Physics.

GALLATLY: Mechanics for Beginners.

Chemistry.

The following Syllabus to be prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, volume and contents ; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, BOYLE'S Law, CHARLES' Law, vapour tension, liquefaction

and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour density, the atomic theory and AVOGADRO'S hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, DULONG and PETIT'S Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marshgas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid; combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate, borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The following text-books are suggested :—

PERKIN and LEAN: Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE and LUNT: Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO: Inorganic Chemistry (Longman's Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1902.

Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognized are—

GROUP I.

English.

GROUP II.

Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science, Mathematics and Physics.

GROUP III.

History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I ; (b) a subject in Group II ; and (c) a third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

English.

There will be three papers in English. In each of the first two papers—Prose or Poetry—three-fourths will be set from the prescribed Text, and one-fourth from *unseen* passages ; the third paper being an English Essay bearing on some subject included in the B.A. Course of English Literature, and to be written from a brief outline indicating the main points to be expanded. In the *vivâ voce* test for the B.A. Degree the passages used will be *unseen* passages.

SHAKESPEARE : Hamlet; Richard II; Merchant of Venice.

MILTON : Paradise Lost, I, II.

KEATS (Selections) : Hyperion ; Ode to a Nightingale ;
Ode on a Grecian Urn ; Ode (Bards of Passion and of
Mirth) ; To Autumn ; Ode on Melancholy.

TENNYSON : The Last Tournament ; Guinevere.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero Worship.

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT : Shakespearian Grammar.

The Literary History of the Periods of Shakespeare
and Milton, as in Shaw's Manual of English Literature
or any similar hand-book.

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CROOM ROBERTSON : Psychology (University Extension
Series).

BERKELEY : Dialogue of Hylas and Philonous.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding
(Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

BUTLER : Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL : Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD : Ethics (University Extension Series—3rd
edition, revised and enlarged).

FLINT : Theism, Chapters I—IX ;

or .

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Sakuntala (omitting Act 3rd).

BHAVABHUTI : Uttararama Charita.

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER'S larger Grammar, or in WHITNEY'S Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE'S Higher Sanskrit Grammar. (Bombay.)

APTE'S Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences *in smaller type*.

(*Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only.*)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabba, Al-Jawāib and An-Nahla—Candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

Persian.

1. Siāssat Nāmah, by Nizam-ul-Mulk.

2. Firdausi ; Shāh Nāmah.

(1) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.

(II) The Sāsānid Period.

3. Selection from Qā'anī.
4. Selection from Manuchihrī.
5. A'in-i-Akbārī, Selections.

The candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books

Latin.

HORACE: Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS: Annals, Book I.

NOTE -- The B.A. Latin Examination paper will contain passages for translation from English into Latin, and *unseen* passages for translation from Latin into English; and one-third of the total marks will be assigned to such passages.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES: Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO: Phædo.

THUCYDIDES: Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

History.

(A)—*European History.*

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

SEELEY: Growth of British Policy.

GUIZOT: History of Civilization in Europe.*

* Questions will not be set from the "History of Civilization in France."

(B) (1) *The Administration of Warren Hastings.*

LYALL : Warren Hastings.

FORREST : The Administration of Warren Hastings.

STRACHEY : The Rohilla War ; *or*

(2) *The Crusades.*

CONDER'S Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

COX : The Crusades.

CORTER MORISON : Life and Times of St. Bernard.

Political Economy and Political Science.

(1)—*Political Economy.*

WALKER : Political Economy.

PRICE : Political Economy in England.

(2)—*Political Science.*

SEELY'S Introduction to Political Science.

BLUNTSCHLI : Theory of the State. The following chapters are to be omitted :—

Book II, Chapters 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Book III, Chapters 1 to 6 (inclusive).

Book VI, Chapters 8 to 12 (inclusive) and 14 (Sections iii, iv, v only), and 17, 18.

Book VII, Chapters 8 to 11 (inclusive).

BAGEHOT : English Constitution ; and
either

STRACHEY'S India (New and Revised Edition) : Chapters
III—XV and XVIII—XXI.

or

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

Mathematics.

As in B.Sc.

Physics and Chemistry.

As in B.Sc.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1902.

At the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate shall be examined in—

- I.—Mathematics.
- II.—Physics.
- III.—Chemistry..

Mathematics.

- (1) Analytical Geometry (limited to rectangular-axes.)
- (2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Differential Calculus—(as in WILLIAMSON.} \\ \text{Chapters I—V and IX ; and} \\ \text{Integral Calculus—(as in EDWARDS' Integral} \\ \text{Calculus, Chapters I—VI.)} \end{array} \right.$
- (3) Dynamics—HICKS's Dynamics :—

There will be three Question-papers.

Physics.

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

General Properties of Matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and

attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE'S Law, and determination of YOUNG'S Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law. Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt - x)$ to problem in interference.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination

of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analyses. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly, and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Co-efficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity, and

energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S LAW. JOULE'S LAW. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON'S effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RUHMKORFF'S coil: Elementary theory of dynamo. Units. Electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampere, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt and Joule.

The *practical* examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK and SHAW'S Practical Physics :—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80,

The following books may be consulted :—

MAXWELL : Matter and Motion.

DANIELL : Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL : Natural Philosophy.

GANOT : Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

DRAPER : Heat.

GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.

EVERETT: Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES' Practical Acoustics.

EMTAGE: Light.

GLAZE BROOK: Physical Optics.

PRESTON: Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMPSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

FOSTER and ARKINSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON: Elements of the Mathematical Theory
of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZE BROOK and SHAW: Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, laws of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outlines of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, DULONG and PETIT'S Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, &c., Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of formulæ, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on

Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts, and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon; also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOTHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium. Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

B.—Practical work.—

1.¹ Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids, and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals :—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen. Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur. Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books may be consulted :—

NEWTH : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

KOLBE : Inorganic Chemistry.

TILDEN : Chemical Philosophy.

WURTZ : Chemical Theory.

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL : Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

JONES : Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

TURPIN : Practical Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1902.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Analytical Solid Geometry.

The following text-books are suggested :—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions of FROST'S Solid Geometry.

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, singular equations with constant co-efficients of any order, and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.

EDWARDS' Integral Calculus and FORSYTH'S Differential Equations may be consulted.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH.

The Examination will consist of two papers as follows :—

1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.
2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Properties of Matter.

Heat.

Sound.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

TAIT : Properties of Matter.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

GANOT : Physics (part relating to Sound) ;

or,

DESCHANEL : Physics (do. do.).

BARNES' Practical Acoustics.

The following may be consulted :—

KELVIN : Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I.

FOURIER : Theory of Heat.

STONE : On Sound.

DONKIN : Acoustics.

HELMHOLTZ : Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the Examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine* or the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

STFWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. I.

SHAW: Practical work at the Cavendish Laboratory; Heat.

BARNE'S Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

PICKERING: Physical Manipulation.

GLAZEBOOK and SHAW: Practical Physics.

LOUDON and McLENNAN: Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

OSTWALD: Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLRAUSCH: Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

NEWTN: Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

REMSEN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTSEN : Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in—

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

MEYER : Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ : Atomic Theory.

WURTZ : History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted :—

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1902.**Mathematics.**

The subjects of Examination are :—

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in CHRYSTAL'S *Algebra* and HOBSON'S *Trigonometry*.

Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTH'S *Statics* or MINCHIN'S *Statics* is recommended.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S Dynamics of a Particle, or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S Dynamics may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTE'S Rigid Dynamics. MACH'S Science of Mechanics is also recommended.

Differential Calculus.

Integral Calculus.

Differential Equation.

Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Plane Geometry.

Analytical Solid Geometry.

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous Examinations will now be required.

The Examination will consist of five papers as follows :—

1. Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions of a complex variable.
2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

PRESNOR : Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory, Electricity and Magnetism ;

or,

The corresponding parts of GRAY's Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted :—

GORDON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ : Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III.—Electricity and Magnetism.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

GLAZE BROOK : Physical Optics.

STEWART and GEE : Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted :—

HENDERSON : Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT : Electricity and Magnetism, Vol. II.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

BERNSTEIN : Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

OSWALD : Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST : Theoretical Chemistry

P. VON MEYER : History of Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER : Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

Warr's Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition).

Four papers as follows :—

I —Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II —Organic Chemistry

III —Organic Chemistry

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted :—

LISSAR COHN : Organic Chemistry

BERNHARD : Organic Chemistry.

RICHNER . Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the Journal of the Chemical Society or the Transactions of the Royal Society will also be required

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1902**Mathematics.**

The Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects:—

I — *Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II — *Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III — *Higher Rigid Dynamics. Hydrostatics and Hydro-dynamics.*

IV — *Theory of Potential with application to Electricity and Magnetism. Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V — *Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The Group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Physics.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Chemistry.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1902.

The subjects of Examination are :—

- I.—Languages :—Any one of the following, *viz*,
English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin,
Greek, Hebrew.
- II.—Mental and Moral Science.
- III.—Mathematics.
- IV.—Physics.
- V.—Chemistry.
- VI.—History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

English.

There will be *eight* papers set.

N.B.—Candidates will have to take up Groups I, II, III, VI, and either IVa and Va or IVb and Vb.

I.—Nineteenth Century Poetry.

TENNYSON : In Memoriam.

WARD : English Poets, Vol. IV (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T. Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landor, T. Hood, Eliz. Barrett-Browning, R. Browning, Matth. Arnold, Tennyson.)

II.—Poetry from Milton to the end of the 18th Century.

MILTON : Samson Agonistes ; Comus ; Sonnets.

DRYDEN : Satires, ed. by COLLINS (Macmillan).

POPE : Essay on Man.

III.—Shakespeare.

Hamlet ; Antony and Cleopatra ; As You Like It ; The Winter's Tale.

IVa.—Elizabethan Dramatists (exclusive of Shakespeare) ; Chaucer ; Spenser.

BEN JONSON ; Every Man in his Humour.

CHAUCER : Prologue ; The Knight's Tale ; The Nonne Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS).

SPENSER : Faery Queen, Books I and II. *

IVb.—*Chaucer ; Spenser ; and general Philology of the English Language.*

CHAUCER: Prologue : The Knight's Tale ; The Nonne Prestes Tale (ed MORRIS).

SPENSER : Faery Queen, Books I and II.

MORRIS : Historical Outlines of English Accidence.

KELLNER : Historical Outlines of English Syntax.

Va — *Early Prose ; Essays, 17th and 18th Centuries,*

MORE : Utopia.

SIDNEY : Apologie for Poesie.

BACON : Essays.

ADDISON : As in the Golden Treasury Series.

Vb.—*Anglo-Saxon.*

VI.—*Prose, 18th and 19th Centuries.*

SHERIDAN : The Rivals.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero Worship.

FROUDE Short Studies on Great Subjects (A Fortnight in Kerry ; Reciprocal Duties of State and Subject ; On Progress ; Education ; On the Use of a Landed Gentry ; Party Politics).

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

N.B.—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature.

Sanskrit.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Chhandogya Upanishad.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambai-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

VYASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's
Bhashya, Adhy. I., Pada I. Sutras 1—4 inclusive,
and Adhy. II., Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA : Padarthadharma-samgraha, commonly
known as Vaisesikabhashya Mula only.

VACHASPATI MISRA : Samkhyatattva Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA : Canto 17.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as
in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit
Reader or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattva Kaumudi
and the Padarthadharma-samgraha, candidates may offer
CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic.

Maqámáte Harírí.

Mustatraf.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamús.

Divane Hamása.

„ Mutanabbi.

„ Nebegha.

„ Sabae Mualláqat (as contained in Zouzani).

Qasidæ Banate Suád.

Kafia and Shafia, with commentaries by Rázi.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maání.

Muhit-ud-Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of

India and the Emperor

Akbar's Precepts.

آئين اكبرى—بيان *

هندوستان و دلاور *

گفتار شهنشاھي *

Vaqáya Namet Khan Ali.

و قائع نعمت خان عالي *

Akhláqe Naseri.

اخلاق ناصري *

Ejáze Khusravi.

اعجاز خسروي *

Se Nare Zuhuri.

سه نر ظهري *

Tauqiate Kísra.

توقيات كسري *

Abul Fazal.

ابوالفضل *

Shahnamae Firdausi.

شاه نامه فردوسي *

Qasaed Qááni.

قصائد قاعاي *

Divan Saádi with
Qasaed.

ديوان سعدى مع قصائد و مملعات *

Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.	* قصائد ظہیر فار یابی
Divane Hafiz.	* دیوان حافظ
Qasaed Khaqani.	* قصائد خاقانی
Hadaequl Balaghat.	* حدائق البلاغت
Meyarul Ashaar.	* معیار الاشعار

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions ; and also the Arabic Course for the Intermediate Examination of 1899.

Latin.

PLAUTUS : Trinummus ; Aulularia.

CATULLUS :

LUCRETIUS : De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL : Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE : Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL : Satires.

SALLUST : Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO : The Letters ; De Finibus ; De Oratore :
The Orations against Verres.

TACITUS : The Annals.

QUINTILIAN : Institutio Oratoria.

History.

MOMMSEN : Roman History, translated by W. P. Dickson

Greek.

HOMER : *Iliad*, Books I—VI. : *Odyssey*, Books I—IV.

PINDAR : *The Olympian and Pythian Odes*.

ÆSCHYLUS : *Prometheus Vincetus* ; *Agamemnon* ; *Persæ*.

SOPHOCLES : *Ædipus Tyrannus* ; *Electra* ; *Philoctetes*.

EURIPIDES : *Medea* ; *Hecuba* ; *Iphigenia in Aulide*.

ARISTOPHANES : *Clouds* ; *Frogs* ; *Birds*.

THEOCRITUS : *Idyls*.

HERODOTUS : Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES : Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES : *Philippic Orations* ; *Orations against Leptines and Meidias*.

PLATO : *Gorgias* ; *Protagoras* ; *Symposium* ; *Republic*, Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE'S *Ethics*.

History.

CURTIUS : *History of Greece*.

Hebrew.

Judges.

Nehemiah.

Ezra.

Esther.

Ecclesiastes.

Job.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

Jeremiah.

Ezekiel.

Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH : Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD : History and Antiquities of Israel.

*Philosophy.***Mental and Moral Science.*

PLATO : Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE : Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

KANT : Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY : Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics.

SERH : Scottish Philosophy.

WARD : Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology" from *Encyc. Brit.*)

SIGWART : Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts prescribed, are—

Vol. I.—Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol. II.—Introduction and pages 181—418.

WEBER : History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

* A fifth Paper will be set on some philosophical question.

History.

There will be *six* papers set :—

1. *Political Philosophy.*—

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

HOBBS' Leviathan, Chapters XIII—XXX.

MILL'S Liberty.

STEPHEN'S Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

2. *Political Economy*—

MILL'S Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Political Economics. Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 (inclusive). Book VI, Chapters 1 to 8 (inclusive).

3. *Constitutional and Economic History*—

Either (A) *English*: Constitutional History by TASWELL-LANGMEAD; Six Centuries of Work and Wages by THOROLD ROGERS;
or (B) *Indian*: CHESNEY'S Indian Polity; RAGHAVAIYENGAR—Progress of Madras during the last forty years.

4. *Either* (A) *Indian History*: (a) *Mahomedan History*: Ain-i-Akhari; Budauni (as in ELLIOT); (b) *Mahratta History*: GRANT DUFF'S History of the Mahrattas;

or (B) The Outlines of *Roman History* up to 476 A.D.

5. *Either* (A) *the works of an eminent historian as an example of historic method*: TAINE'S The French Revolution;

or (B) *The Outlines of Greek History.*

6. *Either* (A) A Special Subject : (a) The Economic History of the *North-West Provinces* during the 19th Century; or (b) *The Roman Provinces* : MOMMSEN'S Roman Provinces; ARNOLD'S Government of the Roman Provinces; CICERO'S Verrine Orations (translation in Bohn's Library);

or (B) *An Original Thesis.*

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

The Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. to be the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

EXAMINATIONS OF 1903.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed.

A second paper will be in English Grammar and idiom ; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujrati, Bengali, Parbatia) or other modern language (French, German, or Italian) into English ; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

GREEN : Readings from English History, Part II.

SCOTT : Mary Queen of Scots (from the Abbot, Messrs. Blackie and Sons).

GOLDSMITH : Deserted Village.

MACAULAY : Horatius.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography.

One question in Map-drawing will be included in the Question-paper in Geography.

History.—DR. COLLIER'S British Empire, Junior Class Book (T. Nelson and Sons).

LETHBRIDGE'S Indian History (without the Appendix).

LEE WARNER : The Citizen of India.

Geography.—CLARKE'S Geographic Reader.

Mathematics.

In Mathematics one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extractions of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA : Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI : Upakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahv Mir.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI : Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON : Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH : Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL : *Æneid*, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR : *De Bello Gallico*, Books IV and V.

SMITH : *Principia Latina*, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD : *First Hebrew Book*.

French.

(For Female Candidates.)

B. SAINTINE : *Picciola* (Deighton, Bell and Co., Cambridge).

Hindi.

(For Female Candidates)

TULSIDASA : *Ramayana* (Indian Press, Allahabad).
Pages 208—213 ; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA : *Harishchandra Nataka* (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI : *Nitisudha Tarangini* (Government Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

Bengali.

(For Female Candidates.)

Pushpanjala of SIVANATH SASTRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta).

Urdu.

(For Female Candidates.)

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1903.

English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD: Majmua " Kaghazat Karrawai " for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Free-hand Drawing.—Light and Shade. as in Macmillan's *Official Drawing Books* Nos. 10, 14, 19.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in GILL'S *New School of Art Geometry* to page 92.

Free-hand Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

ROSCOE : Primer of Chemistry.

BALFOUR STEWART : Primer of Physics.

Agriculture with Surveying.

Chain Surveying.

I. Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-foot chains); Point to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain-line, such as building, tank, swamp, &c; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to errors in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. Finding areas.—Rules of mensuration; use of area-comb (talc square).

Agriculture.

First book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by CHARLES BENSON and C. K. SUBHA Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

DICKSEE: Book-keeping for accountant-students, Pt. I. (Gee & Co., London).

Political Economy.

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1903.

Every candidate will be examined in—

- | | |
|-------|--|
| | (i) English and First Course of Mathematics ; |
| and { | (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language,
and either History or the Second Course
of Mathematics ; |
| | or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and
Physics and Chemistry. |

English.

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course ; and a second paper will be set half from the Poetry Course and half from *unseen* passages ; and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of form and expression.

English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

SCOTT: The Lay of the Last Minstrel.

LONGFELLOW: Evangeline.

TENNYSON: The Passing of Arthur.

COWPER'S Letters. (Macmillan's Selections.)

ADDISON: The Coverley Papers, from the *Spectator*.
(Macmillan and Co.)

LUBBOCK: The Pleasures of Life (Selections):—The Duty of Happiness; The Happiness of Duty; A Song of Books; The Blessing of Friends; The Value of Time; Science; Education; Ambition; Wealth; Poetry; The Beauties of Nature.

NOTE.—Grammatical questions, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and Conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech, will be set, in the *First* and *Second* Papers, on the prescribed books.

FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

Arithmetic:

1. Principles of Arithmetic—including scales of notation (H. Cox; Macmillan & Co.).
2. Arithmetic, General (including Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks).
3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

Algebra :

Quadratic equations ; theory of quadratic equations and expressions ; imaginary expressions ; arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions ; permutations and combinations ; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry :

Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V, Book VI, and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS

*Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.**Trigonometry.*

Trigonometry including logarithms ; methods of measuring angles ; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them ; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles ; trigonometrical transformations ; solution of triangles ; area of a circle ; the properties of logarithms ; the use of logarithmic tables ; properties of triangles ; DeMoivre's Theorem ; Expansions of Sine and Cosine.

Conic Sections.

Geometry of Conic Sections.

Equations to the straight line and circle.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

First Principles and Laws of Thought ; Logical use of Language, Terms, Categories and Predicables ;

Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference ; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies ; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Classical Languages

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such Language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : *Baghuvansa*, Cantos I and II.

DASAKUMARACHARITA, pp. 1 to 37, edited by G. K. Ambardekar. (*Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay*)

APTE : *Guide to Sanskrit Composition*, including illustrative sentences *in larger type*.

Grammar as contained in MACDONELL'S abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S *Grammar* or in any similar book,

(*Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only*)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI : *Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse*, omitting the following pieces :—

Zikul Hawatif, Annawadir, the Extracts from Ibrahim Beg, Abbas Ibnul Ahuaf, and Aljawaeb.

Arabic Grammar as contained in *Zariri*.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI's Selections in Persian Prose
and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE : Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY : Book XXI.

CICERO : De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES : Hecuba.

PLATO : Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

French.

DE SEVIGNE, MADAME : Selections from the Corre-
spondence of, edited by G. Masson (Clarendon Press).

CORNEILLE : Cinna (Do. do.)

History.

Outlines of English History, by S. R. GARDINER ;
and *either*

(a) SANDERSON : Greece and Rome ;

or

(b) LYALL : British Dominion in India.

Physics.

The following Syllabus to be prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The balance. Methods of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to water. Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point of a liquid. Pressure of a gas. BOYLE'S LAW. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion, Vaporization, Condensation, Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point, Boiling point, Vapour tension, Distillation, Dilatation. Coefficients of expansion. CHARLES' LAW.

Rectilinear propagation of Light. Shadows. Pinhole Camera,

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images,

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms, Minimum deviation. Lenses, Focal lengths, Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency, Pitch Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord, Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound,

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting. Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating. Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WENTWORTH and HILL: Text-book of Physics (Ginn & Co., Boston).

SCHUSTER and LEES: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

EVERETT; Text-book of Physics.

Chemistry.

The following Syllabus to be prescribed :—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, volume and contents ; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, BOYLE'S Law, CHARLES' Law, vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour, density, the atomic theory and AVOGADRO'S hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, DULONG and PETIT'S Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations ; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition,

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds : Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide,

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marshgas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates, Glass.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate : Borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide, Brass.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The common uses of Zinc and Tin.

The following text-books are suggested:—

PERKIN and LEAN : Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE and LUNN : Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO : Inorganic Chemistry (Longman's Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN : Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

PARRISH and FORSYTH : Chemistry for organized Schools of Science.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognized, are—

GROUP I.

English.

GROUP II.

Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science, Mathematics and Physics.

GROUP III.

History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I ; (b) a subject in Group II ; and (c) a third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

English.**A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION :—***(2 papers and a Vivâ voce Examination.)*

1st paper : Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, &c., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper : An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce : Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION :—*(2 papers.)*

1st paper : Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper : Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry :

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet; Richard II; Merchant of Venice.

MILTON: Paradise Lost, I, II.

KEATS (Selections): Hyperion: Ode to a Nightingale; Ode on a Grecian Urn; Ode (Bards of Passion and of Mirth); To Autumn; Ode on Melancholy.

TENNYSON: The Last Tournament; Guinevere.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero Worship—Lectures I, IV, V, VI.

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT : Shakespearian Grammar.

The Literary History of the Periods of Shakespeare and Milton, as in SHAW'S Manual of English Literature or any similar hand-book.

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CROOM ROBERTSON : Psychology (University Extension Series).

BERKELEY : Dialogue of Hylas and Philonous.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

BUTLER : Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL : Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD : Ethics. (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged.)

FLINT : Theism, Chapters I—IX;

or

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Sakuntala (omitting Act 3rd).

BHAVABHUTI : Uttararama Charita.

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER'S larger Grammar or in WHITNEY'S Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE'S Higher Sanskrit Grammar (Bombay.)

APTE'S Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences *in smaller type*

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tanikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabba, Al-Jawaib and An-Nahla—Candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

Persian.

1. Siāssat Nāmah, by Nizām-ul-Mulk.

2. Firdausi; Shāh Nāmah.

(I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.

(II) The Sāsānid Period.

3. Selection from Qā'anī.

4. Selection from Manuclihri.

5. A'in-i-Akbarī, Selections.

The Candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text books.

Latin.

HORACE: Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS: Annals, Book I.

NOTE—The B A Latin Examination papers will contain passages for translation from English into Latin, in *thirteen* passages for translation from Latin into English, and one third of the total marks will be assigned to such passages.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES: Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO: Phædo

THUCYDIDES: Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

*History.**(A)—European History*

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

SLEEY: Growth of British Policy.

GUIZOT: History of Civilization in Europe; *

(B) (1)—The Administration of Warren Hastings.

LYALL: Warren Hastings.

FORREST: The Administration of Warren Hastings.

STRACHEY: The Rohilla War; or

(2) The Crusades.

* Questions will not be set from the "History of Civilization in France."

CONDER'S Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

COX : The Crusades.

COTTER MORISON : Life and Times of St. Bernard.

Political Economy and Political Science.

(1)—*Political Economy.*

WALKER : Political Economy.

PRICE : Political Economy in England.

(2)—*Political Science.*

SPELEY'S Introduction to Political Science.

WOODROW WILSON'S Historical and Practical Politics
(omitting Chapters 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11); and

either

STRACHEY (India's New and Revised Edition) : Chapters
III—XV, and XVIII—XXI;

or

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

Mathematics.

As in B.Sc.

Physics and Chemistry.

As in B.Sc.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1903.

At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate shall be examined in—

- I.—English.
- II.—Mathematics.
- III.—Physics.
- IV.—Chemistry.

English.**A. GENERAL SECTION:—**

(Two papers and a vivâ voce examination.)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers; with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

Mathematics.

Algebra: Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry: Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, Summation of trigonometrical

series, Hyperbolic functions, Expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus : Differentiation, successive Differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus : General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics : Motion in a straight line, mass momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics : Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

There will be three Question-papers.

Physics.

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :

General Properties of matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points. attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE'S Law, and determination of YOUNG'S Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law. Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and simple harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt - x)$ to problems in interference.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analyses. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction.

Co-efficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S LAW. JOULE'S LAW. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON'S effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RUHMKORFF'S coil: Elementary theory of dynamo. Units. Electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampère, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt and Joule.

The *practical* Examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK and SHAW'S Practical Physics :—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books may be consulted :—

MAXWELL : Matter and Motion.

DANIELL : Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL : Natural Philosophy.

GANOT : Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

DRAPER : Heat.

GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.

EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES' Practical Acoustics.

EMPAGE : Light.

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMSON : Electricity and Magnetism

FOSTER and ALKINSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory
of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, laws of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outline of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, DULONG and PETIT'S Law. Determination of

Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, &c, Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of formulæ, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity. Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon; also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOTHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead,

Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

B.—Practical work.

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids, and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals:—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen. Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books may be consulted:—
NEWTH : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II. (Parts I and II.)

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

WURTZ : Chemistry.

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL : Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

JONES : Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

CHAPMAN JONES : Practical Inorganic Chemistry for
advanced students.

Muir College Tables for Qualitative Analysis.

ROSCOE and HARDEN : Inorganic Chemistry for advanced
students.

PARTISON, MUIR and SLATER : Elementary Chemistry.

WHITELY : Chemical Calculations.

SIENSTONE : Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DSc, 1903.

Mathematics

The subjects of Examination are:—

Analytical Solid Geometry.

The following text-books are suggested:—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions
of FROST'S Solid Geometry.

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant co-efficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.

EDWARDS' Integral Calculus and FORSYTH'S Differential Equations may be consulted.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

As in the first four Chapters of ROUGH.

The Examination will consist of two papers as follows :—

1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.
2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Properties of Matter.

Heat.

Sound.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

TAIT: Properties of Matter.

MAXWELL: Theory of Heat.

PRESTON: Theory of Heat.

GANOT: Physics (part relating to sound);

or

DESCHANEL: Physics (do. do.)

BARNES' Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

KELVIN: Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I.

FOURIER: Theory of Heat.

STONE: On Sound.

DONKIN: Acoustics.

HELMHOLTZ: Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the Examination given in *Nature*, *the Philosophical Magazine* or the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. I.

SHAW: Practical Work at the Cavendish Laboratory; Heat.

BARNES' Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

PICKERING: Physical Manipulation.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW: Practical Physics.

LOUDON and McLENNAN : Experimental Physics.
NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.
OSTWALD : Physico-Chemical Measurements.
KOHLRAUSCH : Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

NEWTN : Inorganic Chemistry.
RAMSAY : A System of Inorganic Chemistry.
ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II. (Parts I and II).

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :

REMSEN : Organic Chemistry.
BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in—

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.
MEYER : Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ : Atomic Theory.

WURTZ : History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted :—

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc, 1903.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in CHRYSAL'S *Algebra* and HOBSON'S *Trigonometry*.

Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTH'S *Statics* or MINCHIN'S *Statics* is recommended.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S *Dynamics of a Particle* or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S *Dynamics* may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S Rigid Dynamics. MACH'S Science of Mechanics is also recommended.

Differential Calculus.

Integral Calculus.

Differential Equation.

Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Plane Geometry.

Analytical Solid Geometry.

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous Examinations will now be required.

The Examination will consist of five papers as follows:—

1. Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions of a complex variable.
2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations, with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are:—

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory, Electricity and Magnetism ;

or,

The corresponding parts of GRAY'S Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted :—

GORDON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ : Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III.—Electricity and Magnetism.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

Practical Examination

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

GLAZE BROOK : Physical Optics.

STEWART and GLE: Elementary Practical Physics,
Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted :—

HENDERSON: Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT: Electricity and Magnetism,
Vol. II.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

OSTWALD: Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST: Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER: History of Chemistry.

TILDEN: A short history of the Progress of Scientific
Chemistry.

LADENBURG: History of Chemistry. (Translated by
Dobbin)

LEHFELDT : Theoretical and Physical Chemistry.

WALKER : Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER : Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

WATT'S Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition).

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III.—Organic Chemistry.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted :—

LASSAR COHN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry.

GEORGE : Practical Organic Chemistry.

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis.

COHEN : Practical Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the Journal of the Chemical Society or the Transactions of the Royal Society will also be required.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1903.

Mathematics.

The Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects :—

I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-Dynamics.*

IV.—*Theory of Potential, with application to Electricity and Magnetism, Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Physics.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Chemistry.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

The subjects of Examination are :—

I.—*Languages* :—Any one of the following,
viz., English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian,
Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

II.—Mental and Moral Science.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Physics.

V.—Chemistry.

VI.—History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

English.

There will be *eight* papers set.

N.B.—Candidates will have to take up groups I, II, III, VI and either IVa and Va or IVb and Vb.

I.—*Nineteenth Century Poetry.*

TENNYSON : In Memoriam.

WARD : English Poets, Vol IV. (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T. Moore, Shelley, Keats, Lander, T. Hood, Eliz. Barrett-Browning, R. Browning, Matth. Arnold, Tennyson.)

II.—*Poetry from Milton to the end of the 18th Century.*

MILTON : Samson Agonistes ; Comus ; Sonnets.

DRYDEN : Satires, ed by COLLINS (Macmillan)

POPE : Essay on Man.

III — *Shakespeare.*

Hamlet ; Anthony and Cleopatra ; As You Like It ;
The Winter's Tale.

IVa.—*Elizabethan Dramatists (exclusive of Shakespeare) ; Chaucer ; Spencer.*

BLN JONSON : Every Man in his Humour.

CHAUCLER : Prologue ; The Knight's Tale ; The Nonne
Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS).

SPENSER : Faery Queen, Books I and II.

IVb.—*Chaucer; Spenser; and general Philology
of the English Language.*

CHAUCER: Prologue; The Knight's Tale; The Nonne
Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS).

SPENSER: Faëry Queen, Books I and II.

MORRIS: Historical Outlines of English Accidence.

KELLNER: Historical Outlines of English Syntax.

Va.—*Early Prose; Essays, 17th and 18th Centuries.*

MORE: Utopia.

SIDNEY: Apologie for Poesie.

BACON: Essays.

ADDISON: As in the Golden Treasury Series.

Vb.—*Anglo-Saxon.*

VI.—*Prose, 18th and 19th Centuries.*

BURKE: Reflections on the French Revolution.

RUSKIN: Sesame and Lilies.

FROUDE: Short Studies on Great Subjects (A Fortnight
in Kerry; Reciprocal Duties of State and Subject;
On Progress; Education; On the Use of a Landed
Gentry; Party Politics.)

GEORGE ELIOT: Romola.

N B.—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the
History of English Literature.

Sanskrit.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Chhandogya Upanishad.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambhari-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

VYASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's
Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive,
and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA : Padarthadharmasamgraha, commonly
known as Vaiseshikabhashya, Mula only

VACHASPATI MISRA : Samkhyatattava Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA : Canto 17.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as
in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit
Reader or any similar work

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattava Kaumudi
and the Padarthadharmasamgraha, candidates may offer
CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only)

Arabic.

Maqámáte Haiíí.
 Muqaddamat-ul-Qamús.
 Divane Hamása
 „ Mutanabbi.
 Sabae Mulaqát.
 Qasídæ Banate Suád.
 Kafia and Shafia.
 Mukhtasar-ul-Maání
 Muhit-ud-Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of	آئین اکبری—بیان *
India and the Emperor	هندوستان ودلاویز *
Akbar's Precepts.	گفتار شهنشاهی *
Vaqáya Nemat Khan Ali.	وقائع نعمت خان عالی *
Akhláqe Náseri.	اخلاق ناصری *
Se Nasre Zuhuri.	سه نثر ظهیری *
Abul Fazal.	ابوالفضل *
Shahnamae Firdausi.	شاه نامه فردوسی *
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.	قصائد ظهیر فار یابی *
Divane Háfiz.	دیوان حافظ *
Qasaed Khaqani.	قصائد خا قانی *
Hadaequl Balaghat.	هدائق البلاغت *
Meyarul Ashäär.	معیار الاشعار *

Intermediate and B.A. Arabic Courses.

Persian history and general literature, Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions.

Latin.

PLAUTUS: *Trinummus*; *Aulularia*.

CATULLUS:

LUCRETIUS: *De Rerum Natura*.

VIRGIL: *Georgics*, *Æneid*.

HORACE: *Satires* and *Epistles* and *Ars Poetica*.

JUVENAL: *Satires*.

SALLUST: *Bellum Catilinarium*.

CICERO: *The Letters*; *De Finibus*; *De Oratore*;
The Orations against Verres.

TACITUS: *The Annals*.

QUINTILIAN: *Institutio Oratoria*.

History.

MOMMSEN: *Roman History*, translated by W. P. Dickson.

Greek.

HOMER: *Iliad*, Books I—VI; *Odyssey*, Books I—IV.

PINDAR: *The Olympian and Pythian Odes*.

ÆSCHYLUS: *Prometheus Vincetus*; *Agamemnon*; *Persæ*.

SOPHOCLES: *Œdipus Tyrannus*; *Electra*; *Philoctetes*.

EURIPIDES: *Medea*; *Hecuba*; *Iphigenia in Aulide*.

ARISTOPHANES: Clouds; Frogs; Birds.

THEOCRITUS: Idyls.

HERODOTUS: Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES: Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES: Philippic Orations; Orations against Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO: Gorgias; Protagoras; Symposium; Republic, Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE's Ethics.

History.

CURTIUS: History of Greece.

Hebrew.

Judges.

Nehemiah.

Ezra.

Esther.

Ecclesiastes.

Job.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

Jeremiah.

Ezekiel.

Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH: Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD: History and Antiquities of Israel.

Philosophy.**Mental and Moral Science.*

PLATO: Republic in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE: Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS).

KANT: Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MULLER).

BERKELEY: Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN: Prolegomena to Ethics.

SETH: Scottish Philosophy.

WARD: Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology" from *Encyc. Brit.*)

SIGWART: Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts prescribed are—

Vol. I.—Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol. II.—Introduction and pages 181—418.

WEBER: History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

History.

There will be *six* papers set:—

(1) *Political Philosophy*—

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

HOBBS'S Leviathan.

* A fifth paper will be set on some philosophical question.

LOCKE'S Essays on Civil Government.

J. S. MILL'S Liberty.

(2) *Political Economy and Economic History*—
MILL'S Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Economics.

(Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 inclusive; Book VI,
Chapters 1 to 8 inclusive).

THOROLD ROGERS' Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

(3) *English Constitutional History*—

TASWELL-LANGMEAD'S Constitutional History.

(4) *Either A.*—Greek History to 146 B.C.;

or *B.*—Medieval European History, from
476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.

or *C.*—Indian History: The Moghul Period.

(5) *Either A.*—Roman History up to 476 A.D.;

or *B.*—Modern European History, from 1453
A.D.;

or *C.*—Indian History: The Mahratta
Period.

(6) *Either A.*—A special subject, one of the follow-
ing:—

(a) The Roman Provinces: Mommsen's
Roman Provinces: Arnold's Gov-
ernment of the Roman Provinces:
Cicero's Verrine Orations (Transla-
tion in Bohn's Library),

(b) The French Revolution (Taine).

(c) The Economic History of the N.-W.P.
in the 19th Century ;

or B.—An original Thesis.

The following books are recommended:—

(4) A.—*Greek History to 146 B.C.*

OMAN'S History of Greece.

BURY'S History of Greece to death of Alexander.

GREENIDGE'S Greek Constitutional History.

The following may also be consulted:—

GROIE'S History of Greece.

HERODOTUS: Books V—IX. (Bohn's edition.)

THUCYDIDES: (Translated by JOWETT.)

MAHAFFY'S Survey of Greek Civilisation.

WARDE FOWDER'S City-State of the Greeks and Romans.

BECKER'S Charicles.

Gow's Companion to School Classics.

(4) B.—*Medieval History, 476—1453.*

GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

BRYCE'S Holy Roman Empire.

THATCHER and SWILL: Europe in the Middle Ages.

MAITLAND'S Dark Ages.

The following may also be consulted :—

MILMAN'S Latin Christianity.

HALLAM'S Middle Ages.

CHURCH'S Beginning of the Middle Ages.

(4) *C—Indian History, Moghul Period.*

ELPHINSTONE'S History of India, Books VI—XI.

LANE POOL'S Aurungzebe (Rulers of India).

The following may also be consulted :—

ELLIOT'S Historians, Vol. IV, p. 218—287.

Vol. V, p. 177—476.

Vol. VII.

FERISHTAH: (Translated by BRIGGS) Vol. I, p. 189 to end.

AIN-I-AKBARI.

(5) *A.—Roman History to 476 A.D.*

MERIVALE'S General History of Rome.

IHNE'S Early Rome.

BARING-GOULD'S Tragedy of the Cæsars.

The following may also be consulted :—

GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
(Ed. Bury).

BURY'S Later Roman Empire.

TACITUS: Annals and Histories. (Translated by CHURCH
and BRODRIBB.)

WARDE FOWLER'S City-State.

BECKER'S Gallus.

GOW'S Companion to School Classics.

(5) *B.—Modern European History, 1453.*

LODGE'S Modern Europe.

SEEBOHM'S Protestant Revolution.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

SEELEY'S Growth of British Policy.

The following may also be consulted :—

SEELEY'S Short Life of Napoleon I.

GARDINER'S Thirty Years' War.

FYFFE'S Modern Europe.

(5) *C.—History of India, Mahratta Period.*

GRANT DUFF'S History of the Mahrattas.

KEENE'S Fall of the Moghul Empire.

KEENE'S Madhava Rao Sindhia.

The following may also be consulted :—

OWEN'S Wellesley and Wellington's Indian Despatches.

The Cornwallis Correspondence.

WILKS' Mysore.

MALLESON'S French in India.

(6) A (c) — *Economic History of the N.-W. P. in the 19th Century.*

Prices and Wages in British India. (Issue of the current year.) Government Printing Office, Calcutta.

The Census Report (N.-W. P. and Oudh only).

Statistical Abstract relating to British India. (Issue of the current year.) (Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.)

Report on the Famine of 1860-61 in the N.-W. P., by Colonel Baird Smith.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1880.

Report on the Famine of 1896-97 published *N.-W. P. Government Gazette*, November 27th, 1897.

Report of the Indian Law Commissioners relating to Slavery (1841).

Land Revenue in British India, by B. H. Baden-Powell. (Clarendon Press, Oxon.)

Settlement Reports (especially those published between 1860 and 1880) should be consulted. Also memoirs on special districts, *e.g.*, Statistical Report of the District of Budaon (1852). The Imperial Gazetteer of India.

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

The Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. to be the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

REGULATIONS IN LAW, 1901 & 1902.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date in November, to be fixed by the Faculty.*

2. On and after 1st January, 1899. any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British-Colonial or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A., to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the Examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to

* The J.L.B. Examination of 1901 will be held on Monday, the 25th November, and following days. Applications must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 25th September, 1901.

any subsequent Examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

5. The Examination shall be both *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- (1) (a) The principles of Jurisprudence.
(b) The history and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India.
- (2) The Law of Evidence } (Civil and Criminal.)
and pleading.
- (3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.
- (4) The Law relating to Contract ; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property ; to Registration ; to Succession ; to Torts.
- (5) Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages, and Specific Relief.
- (6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.
- (7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the Examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the Text-Books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8. As soon as may be possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the Examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed, shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent.*, and for the second class 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 *per cent.* of the marks allotted to each paper.

N.B.—No exception whatever is made to the above regulations, which require two academical years' study in a school of Law affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

No guarantee will be given to candidates as to the order in which the several Question-papers in the Examination will be issued to them.

LLB. EXAMINATION.

The following Text-Books, Acts, and Codes are recommended by the Faculty of Law, under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law, in connection with the subjects prescribed in Regulation 6 :—

Text-Books.

- (1) HOLLAND'S Elements of Jurisprudence.
- (2) COWELL'S Tagore Lectures.
- (3) The Indian Evidence Act.
- (4) The Introduction to FIELD'S Law of Evidence in British India.
- (5) The rules and forms relating to pleadings, appeals and applications contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (6) The Mitakshara, Chapters I and II.
- (7) A treatise on Hindu Law and usage by J. D. MAYNE.
- (8) Tagore Lectures for 1873 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR) (omitting Lectures IV & XVII.).
- (9) Tagore Lectures for 1874 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR).
- (10) The Indian Contract Act.
- (11) The Negotiable Instruments Act.

- (12) The Transfer of Property Act.
- (13) The Indian Easements Act.
- (14) INNIS'S Digest of the Law of Easements.
- (15) The Indian Registration Act.
- (16) The Indian Succession Act.
- (17) UNDERHILL on Torts.
- (18) STORY'S Equity (edited by GRIGSBY), the
Chapters relating to Trusts and Mortgages.
- (19) The Law of Specific Relief in India, by
CHARLES COLLETT.
- (20) The Indian Trusts Act.
- (21) The Code of Civil Procedure.
- (22) The Indian Penal Code.

Note—Candidates will not be required to have a knowledge of the amount of punishment which can be inflicted for any offence.

- (23) The Code of Criminal Procedure.

Note.—Except Schedules Nos. I & II.

- (24) The Acts and Regulations in force relating to the subjects mentioned in para. 8 of Regulation 6 of the Regulations in Law.

NOTE.—Every Act mentioned in the above list should be understood to mean the Act with all subsequent amendments thereof.

(N.B.—The above list is suggestive only, and must not be taken to be exhaustive or exclusive.)

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

No Text-Books are prescribed, but the Examination will be in the following subjects :—

- (1) Jurisprudence.
 - (2) Evidence, Limitation and Prescription.
 - (3) Hindu Law (as at present administered by the Courts in British India).
 - (4) Muhammadan Law (ditto ditto).
 - (5) The Law of Contract in all its branches.
 - (6) Law of Torts and Easements.
 - (7) Principles of Equity and their application.
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X. ENDOWMENTS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No $\frac{75B}{III-1254}$ of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs.1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandia, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur ; which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, under the following conditions :—

- (1) That the sum of the Endowment be invested in Government promissory notes and placed under the protection of Government.
- (2) That, from the interest of the Endowment, two silver medals, bearing the inscription “ Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal ” be given a the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the North-Western Provinces who will appear from time to time for the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

- (3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the North-Western Provinces by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that Local Government for the purpose specified above.
- (4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

RULES.

For the B A. (and B.Sc.) Medal.

1. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student on the A side, and in the next year to the most successful candidate on the B side, and so on in future every year.

The B side shall include all students who go up either for the Degree of Bachelor of Science or for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having taken up two of the subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

The A side shall include all the rest of the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For the M.A. Medal.

2. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student in one of the following subjects :—

1. English,
2. Philosophy,
3. History and Political Economy,

4. Sanskrit, and
5. Arabic,

and in the next year to the candidate most successful in the M.A. or D.Sc. Examination in one of the following subjects :—

1. Mathematics,
2. Physics,
3. Chemistry,
4. Or such other subject or subjects as may be hereafter prescribed for the Degree of D.Sc.

3. Provided no medal shall be awarded to a student who does not take a first class, and that beginning from the second year in which these rules will be in force the medals shall be awarded to the student who is the most successful among the students of that year and the preceding year.

4. In the event of the University prescribing new rules or subjects for the Degree of M.A., D.Sc., B.A., or B.Sc., the Syndicate shall have full power to direct how the medals shall be awarded.

5. In the event of there being in any year no candidate entitled to the medal under the above rules the Syndicate may award the medal in such manner as they may think fit.

Medallist, 1889 —Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1890 —Brijnandan Prashad, M.A., LL.B., Muir Central College ; and Ganga Nath Jha, B.A., Queen's College.

Medallists, 1891 — Satish Chandra Bindopadhyay, M A, Agra College; and Surendra Nath Sen, B A, Canning College.

Medallists, 1892.—Alfred S Jeremi, M A, Teacher; and Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1893 — Surendra Nath Sen, M A., Canning College; and Jwala Prasad, B A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1894 — Hari Prasad Vidayant, M A., Muir Central College; and Ghasi Ram, B A, Agra College

Medallists, 1895 — Syad Muhammad Khalil, M A, Queen's College; and Muhammad Wilayat Ullah B A, M A -O College.

Medallists, 1896 — Jhumak Lal Saxena, M A, Agra College; and Jwala Prasad, B A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1897.—Maheshwar Prasad, B A., Muir Central College.

Medallists 1898 — Ram Prasad Balmukund Dube, M A, Muir Central College; and Rup Narain, B A, Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1899 — Muhammad Usman, M A, Muir Central College; and Abhaya Charan Mukerji, B A, Canning College

Medallists 1900 — Atul Chandra Chatterji, M A, Muir Central College; and Jagat Prasad B A., B Sc, Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1901.—Abhaya Charan Mukerji, M A., Canning College, and Abu Mohammad Zia-ul-Husain, B A., Canning College.

IKBAL MEDAL.

Syyad Ikbāl Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs 1,500 to be invested in 4 *per cent*. (now reduced to 3½ *per cent*) Government paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions :—

(1) The medal to be called the Ikbāl Medal.

(2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit among his co-religionists at the B.A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said Examination, the medal to be awarded to the student who

heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1891.—Syad Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.

Medallist, 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M.A.O. College.

Medallist, 1894.—Qutwar Ali, B.A., M.A.O. College.

Medallist, 1895.—Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1896.—Abul Hasan, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1897.—Syad Muhammad Riza Muswi, B.A., Muir Central College, and Sayyad Mufawaz Husain, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1898.—Muhammad Ali, B.A., M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.

Medallist, 1899.—Muqsd Ali Khan, B.A., M.A.O. College.

Medallist, 1900.—Siraj ud din, B.A., M.A.O. College.

Medallist, 1901.—Abu Mohammad Zia-ul Husain, B.A., Canning College.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs.6,000 in the Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs.500 each bearing interest at 7 *per cent.* may be reduced to 5 *per cent.*) with a view to create a scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad, to be tenable for one year, in the Muir Central College, by a student of the Muir Central College, who has taken his B.A. degree in Physical Science or B.Sc. degree and intends to proceed to the M.A. degree in the same subject. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

Scholar, 1889 —Phul Chand Rae, B A , Canning College.

Scholar, 1890.—Avadh Behari Lal, B A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1891 —Abinash Chandra Bandophaya, B.A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1892.—Raghubir Prasad, B A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1893.—Abdul Karim Khan, B.A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1894 —Lal Gopal Mukerji, B A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1895 —Ganesh Prasad Verma B A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1896 —Jwala Prasad, B A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1897 —Rup Narain, B.A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1898 —Birj Lal, B A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1899 —Bhoora Lal Hiran, B A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1900 —Jagat Prasad, B.A , B.Sc, Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1901.—Kanhaya Lal Nigam, B.A., Muir Central College.

GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down.

The " Griffith Memorial Fund " shall consist of the sum of Rs.6,329-4-11 already realized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R.T.H. Griffith, M.A., C.I.E, together with such further sum as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purposes.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes :—

The fund shall be invested in Government Promissory Notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of and reward for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and Prizes respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner :—

(a) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs.5 *per mensem* each.

(b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a Committee constituted as follows :—

(a) The Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University;

(b) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

(c) The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares ;

(d) A Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

(e) A competent person to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the Annual Examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares :

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit, whom Mr. R. T. H. Griffith may recommend, any scholarship for which he may be so recommended subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL.

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, who, during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a Medal and two Scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs.7,000, has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad. and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner :—

(a) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" of

the value of Rs.10 (now reduced to Rs.8—as 4 *per cent.* Government Promissory Notes are reduced to 3½ *per cent.*) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

(b) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the “Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship” of the value of Rs.10 (now Rs.8 only) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said Examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(c) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs.50 and not more than Rs.60, called the “Lumsden Medal,” to the student

who stands highest in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(d) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinue his studies, die, or through misconduct or any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year, who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (a) and (b) above.

2. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894.

3. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the scholarships, of the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1893.—Govind Sadashiva Apte, Madhava College.

Medallist, 1893.—Haribans Sahai, B.A., Muir Central College.

Arabic Scholar, 1894.—Syyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1894.—Hari Har Lal, B.A., Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1895.—Hari Krishan Tailang, Lashkar College.

Medallist, 1895.—Gunga Sahai, Meerut College.

Arabic Scholar, 1896.—Fida Ali Khan M. A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1896.—Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, Canning College.

Do. 1897.—Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1897 — Mulchand Tiwari, Jabalpur College.
Persian Scholar, 1908.—Syyad Hakim Ahmed, Lashkar College, Gwalior.

Medallist, 1898 — Noraton Mall, Muir Central College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1899 — Jagannath Misra, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1899.—Brij Narain Saksena, Christ Church College.

Medallist, 1900.—Har Prasad Bhargava, B.A., Jabalpur College.

Arabic Scholar, 1900 — Mazhar-ul-Hasan, M.A.-O. College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1901.—Nilambar Pant, Muir Central College.

SWARNAMAYI-UMA CHARAN PRIZE.

Dr. Avinas Chandra Banerji, in April 1900, placed Rupees one thousand by Government Promissory Note bearing interest at three-and-a-half *per cent.*, as an endowment for a Prize of Rs.35 (*minus* Bank and other attendant charges) to be awarded annually to the most successful candidate at the Examination held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University, and for a parchment certificate to be also granted to the winner of the Prize.

Prize-holder, 1901.—Annoda Prasad Sircar, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

LALA SANWAL DASS STIPENDS.

Musammat Bhagwan Dai, widow of the late Lala Sanwal Dass, banker of Lucknow, made over a Government Promissory Note of the value of Rs.20,000, to found four stipends of the aggregate value of Rs.50 *per mensem*, in commemoration of the memory of her deceased husband, for the support of poor students of

the *Khatri*, and, in their absence, of the *Saraswat* Brahman castes. These stipends, which are styled "Lala Sanwal Dass Stipends," are awarded in accordance with the following terms :—

1. Four stipends shall be awarded every year, *viz.* :—

(a) Two, tenable for two years, of the value of Rupees five (5) *per mensem* in the first year, and of Rupees six (6) *per mensem* in the second year.

(b) Two, tenable for two years, of the value of Rupees seven (7) in both years.

2. The two stipends first mentioned shall be awarded every year to the most successful candidates of the *Khatri*, and, in their absence, of the *Saraswat* Brahman castes, at the Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the University, and the remaining two (of Rs.7 *per mensem*), to the two most successful candidates of the same castes, in the same order, at the Intermediate Examination of the University, from among the successful candidates of the said castes, who may require the stipends to enable them to prosecute their studies further.

3. The applicants for these stipends shall, along with their application for the same, forward certificates signed by at least two respectable members of the *Khatri* or *Saraswat* communities, showing the pecuniary position in life of the applicant or his guardians.

Such certificates must be signed only by persons who can certify from their personal knowledge, and must also be countersigned by the Head Master of the School, or the Principal of the College from which the candidate appeared.

4. The holders of these stipends shall prosecute their studies for the next higher University Examination at a College affiliated to the University, and shall hold their stipends only so long as they prosecute their studies diligently. The Syndicate may, at its discretion, stop the stipend of a student who has not shown due diligence in the prosecution of his studies and may award it to another qualified student.

5. In the event of any change hereafter in the University Regulations as to the period of previous study necessary to qualify for admission to the Intermediate or the Degree Examinations, of the University, the Syndicate shall make such changes in the number, value, or tenure of the stipends as may be required: provided always that the stipends shall be held only by poor students of the aforesaid two castes, on terms as near as may be to those set forth above.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT OXFORD
OR CAMBRIDGE BY NATIVES OF INDIA.*

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June, 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th January, 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships, tenable in England by Natives of India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which, it is hoped, will have the effect of

* These scholarships were instituted by Home Department Resolutions No. $\frac{1}{15-37}$, dated the 12th February, 1886, No. $\frac{9}{269\ 81}$, dated the 23rd August, 1886, and No. $\frac{3}{38-49}$, dated 30th January, 1885.

offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youths of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

2. Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established, tenable in England by persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation,* one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886), and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

* Under Resolution, dated 17th October, 1888 consequent upon the establishment of the Allahabad University, the Government of India has decided "that, with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the scholarships in the following sequence" :—

Allahabad	}	1894.	Calcutta	}	1898.	Madras	}	1902.
Madras	}		Bombay	}		Punjab	}	
Punjab	}	1895.	Allahabad	}	1899.	Calcutta	}	1903.
Calcutta	}		Madras	}		Bombay	}	
Bombay	}	1896	Punjab	}	1900.	Allahabad	}	1904.
Allahabad	}		Calcutta	}		Madras	}	
Madras	}	1897.	Bombay	}	1901.	Punjab	}	1905.
Punjab	}		Allahabad	}		Calcutta	}	

3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance, not exceeding £200 *per annum*, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for *three* years. No candidate should be more than 21 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection, and to reside there for a period of *three* years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health.

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100 for passage-money, and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India if he should complete the full period of *three* year's residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by written engagement to submit to such regulations as may, from time to time, be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars.

6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness fails to complete a residence of *three* years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at

** By resolution of Government of India, dated 2nd February, 1895, it is notified that, in future, Second Class accommodation only by Railway in India, and on the Sea-royage to London, will be allowed to persons selected to hold State Scholarships tenable in England.*

the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum drawn by him as passage-money.

7. Scholars will be expected to reach England before the opening of the October term at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, to one of which Universities they will be required to proceed.

RULES FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES
FOR THE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE
IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

1. The Syndicate shall in the year in which a State Scholarship tenable in England is placed at the disposal of the University, and as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the results of the Examination in such year for the Degree of B.A. have been ascertained by the Syndicate, and at any other time or times as occasion may arise, select for the scholarships a person who is qualified in the manner specified by Rule 2.

2. A person shall be deemed to be qualified for selection by the Syndicate who is (a) a Native of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3; (b) under the age of 22 years on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; (c) has qualified for the Degree of B.A. of the University of Allahabad; (d) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or in case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he is of good moral character by the production of a certificate to that effect signed by the Principal of the College affiliated to the University at which he has studied, or by a

Director of Public Instruction, or by an officer employed in the civil administration not inferior in position to a Magistrate of a district, or by any other person whose certificate may be considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Syndicate; (e) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he has a competent knowledge of the English language; (f) has produced to the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, to the Syndicate, a certificate, signed by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England; and (g) is willing, with the consent of his family, to proceed to England in order to complete a University education.

3. Any person desirous of being selected by the Syndicate should, at as early a date as possible in the year in which the selection may be made, forward to the Registrar of the University a signed notice to that effect, stating that, if selected, he will comply with such regulations relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof as the Secretary of State for India may at any time make, and shall forward to the Registrar such certificates as to his qualifications as he may have been able to obtain.

4. After the selection, the Registrar shall give to the person selected a copy of the regulations of the Secretary of State for India relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS
IN ENGLAND.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall within four weeks of reaching England, submit, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at University, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year, for *three* years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the

scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of *three* years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

SCHOLARS.

1889 —Mohanmad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A , Muir Central College.

1891.—G. E. Foy, B.A., Muir Central College

1894 —Abdul Karim Khan, M A , Muir Central College.

1896 —Bimal Chandra Ghosh, M A , Teacher, Bateilly College

1899.—Ganesh Prasad, D Sc , Muir Central College

1901.—

Affiliation of the University of Allahabad with the Oxford
and Cambridge Universities.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE :

Broad Street, Oxford, December 1st, 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE to notify to you that in a Convocation of the University of Oxford on November the 20th, 1894, the following form of Decree was approved unanimously :—

"That the University of Allahabad be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University, under the provisions of Stat. Tit. II, Section VII, on Colonial and Indian Universities."

I send herewith a copy of the Statute referred to.

I am, faithfully yours,

EDWARD T. TURNER,

Registrar of the University of Oxford.

C. DODD, Esq.,

Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE :

Clarendon Building, Oxford, 7th March, 1899.

DEAR SIR,

I ENCLOSE a copy of a Statute passed on February 28th, and a copy of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities as thereby amended.

Clauses 3 and 4 of the Statute of February 28th apply to candidates who do not enjoy the privileges of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities.

Yours very truly,

T. H. GROSE,

THE REGISTRAR OF ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

REGULATIONS

Prescribed by the Delegates of Local Examinations.

The following Regulations have been framed by the Delegates of Local Examinations under the powers conferred upon them by Stat. Tit. II, Sect. VII. (See pp. 2, 3, 4, 5.)

1. The Delegates do not enter for examination the names of any candidates under this Statute (see clause II). Any application to the Delegates for a Certificate that a Candidate has satisfied the provisions of clause 4 (a) must be made to the Secretary to the Delegates by the Head or Tutor of a College or Hall or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students; the documents from the Colonial or Indian University presented in support of such application must be left three clear days for examination, and a fee of two shillings must be paid to the Delegacy.

The Head or Tutor or the Censor, as the case may be, will forward a written statement from the Candidate that he is not a matriculated member of the University, and that he *bonâ fide* intends to be matriculated as a member of the College or Hall, or as a Non-Collegiate Student.

2. Applications for Certificate of status (under the provisions of clause 12) must be made on a Form (No. 254), which may be obtained at the Offices of the Delegacy, Merton Street.

HENRY T. GERBANS,

Secretary to the Delegacy.

November, 1900.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY STATUTES.

STATUTE ON COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

STAT. TIT. II, SECT. VII.

1. ANY University situated in any part of the British Dominions other than the United Kingdom may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council.

3. The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application and after making such inquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it think fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

4. (a) Any person who shall have pursued during two full years a course of study prescribed by a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this section, and shall have passed all the Examinations connected with the course, may, although he has not been matriculated, claim to be admitted to the examination in the Greek language only in Responsions.

(b) Any such person, although he has not been matriculated, and although he has not satisfied the Masters of the Schools either in Stated Subjects or in an Additional Subject, may claim to be admitted to

any one or more of the following examinations, *viz.*, any part of the First Public Examination, and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

5. Any such person may claim to be admitted on matriculation to the status of a Colonial or Indian Student.

6 The status of such a Student shall be as follows:—

(a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) He may claim to be admitted to the examination in the Greek language only in Responsions.

(c) If he has not before matriculation passed the Examination in Holy Scripture or in a book statutably offered instead thereof in the First Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to that examination: and until he has passed that examination, he shall not be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination other than the Preliminary Examinations in the Honour schools of Natural Science and of Jurisprudence.

(d) If he has not before matriculation either satisfied the Examiners or obtained Honours in one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule B, or, if he desires to be admitted to the Examination in Animal Physiology, or Zoology, or in Botany, or in Geology in the Honour School of Natural Science, in Schedule C, he may claim to be admitted to any one of these

alternative examinations ; and until he has either satisfied the Examiners or obtained Honours in one of them, he shall not be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination other than the parts enumerated in these Schedules.

(e) Subject to such other provisions of the Statutes as are not inconsistent with this section, and subject to the provisions of this section, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination.

(f) If he has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, he shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. But if he has passed the Second Public Examination, and has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, he shall not be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts until he has kept statutable residence for twelve Terms.

7. A Colonial or Indian Student shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, who has passed one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule A, and subject to such conditions as are therein contained.

8. The following regulations shall apply to any Colonial Student and to any Indian Student being a European British subject as defined in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, provided that he has satisfied

the Moderators in Holy Scripture or in a book statutablely offered instead thereof :—

(a) If he has obtained Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination.

(b) If he has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination : provided that he shall not be admitted to the Final Examination in the Honour School of Natural Science, unless he has also satisfied the provisions of *Statt. Tit. VI, Sect. I. C., § 5, cl. 6.*

(c) If he (1) has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, and (2) has obtained Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination, except the Examinations in the Honour School of English Language and Literature and in subjects U (1) and C (2) of the Examination of Candidates who do seek Honours.

(d) If he (1) has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, and (2) either has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates for Honours in Mathematics in the subjects specified in *Statt. Tit. VI, Sect. I. D, § 3., cl. 15 (ii)*, or has passed the Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, or has passed the Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics and in Chemistry in the Honour School of Natural Science, he may claim to be admitted to any

of the Final Honour Schools of the Second Public Examination, except the Examination in the Honour School of English Language and Literature : provided that he shall not be admitted to the Final Examination in the Honour School of Natural Science unless he has satisfied the provisions of *Statt. Tit. VI, Sect. I. C., § 5, cl. 6* : and if he has failed to obtain Honours in one of these Final Schools, or, being disqualified by standing from obtaining Honours, has failed in the judgment of the Examiners to show sufficient merit to entitle him but for such disqualification to a place in the Class List, he shall not be entitled to claim admission to the examination in any of the subjects of the Examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination, until he has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours.

(2) If he (1) has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, and (2) has passed two of the examinations specified below in Schedule C, these subjects being so chosen as to be in conformity with the provisions of *Statt. Tit. VI, Sect. I. C., § 5, cl. 6*, and (3) has passed a third of these examinations, in case this is required by the provisions of the aforementioned *cl. 6*, he may claim to be admitted to the Examination in Animal Physiology or Animal Zoology or Botany or Geology in the Honour School of Natural Science : and if he has failed to obtain Honours in one of these Final Schools, or, being disqualified by standing from obtaining Honours, has failed in the judgment of the

Examiners to show sufficient merit to entitle him but for such disqualification to a place in the Class List, he shall not be entitled to claim admission to the examination in any of the subjects of the Examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination, until he has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours.

(f) If he has obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination he may claim to be admitted to the Examination in the Honour School of English Language and Literature.

9. An Indian Student not being a European British subject as defined above,* who has satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture or in a book statutably offered instead thereof, shall be subject to regulations (a), (b), and (f) in the foregoing clause; and he shall also be subject to regulations (c), (d) and (e), with this exception, that he shall not be required to show knowledge of the Greek language.

10. A Colonial or Indian Student shall not be permitted to present himself again for any examination which he has passed before his matriculation, and no examination, with the exception of the examinations held by the Masters of the Schools, passed before matriculation under the provisions of this section, shall, in the case of any Student who has not been admitted to the status of a Colonial or Indian Student, be deemed to be one of the exercises required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

See clause 8.

11. The name of any Candidate from a Colonial or Indian University who, not having matriculated, and being statutablely certified as desiring admission at a College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student, desires to offer himself for examination either in Stated Subjects or in an additional Subject or in the Greek language only in Responsions, or who under the provisions of clause 4 (b) desires to be admitted to any of the examinations therein enumerated. shall be sent by the Head or a Tutor of the College or Hall or by the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be, to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, together with (1) a certificate drawn up in a form approved by the Delegates of Local Examinations, and showing that the Candidate has satisfied the conditions prescribed in clause 4 (a), and (2) a list of the books and subjects offered for examinations, and (3) the appointed fee.

12. The name of any Candidate who, under the provisions of clause 5, desires to claim the status of a Colonial or Indian Student at matriculation, shall be sent by the Head or the Tutor of the College or Hall or by the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be, to the Delegates seven clear days before the Candidate is presented for matriculation, together with a Certificate drawn up in a form approved by the Delegates and showing that the Candidate has satisfied the conditions of the aforesaid clause, and signed by the Head or a Tutor of the College or Hall or by the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be. The Delegates shall register this Certificate, and shall issue a Certificate stating that the Candidate is

entitled to the status of a Colonial or Indian Student, and shall enter upon the Certificate the Term which, for the purposes of clause 6 (*a*), is to be reckoned as the Term in which the Candidate was matriculated, and any examination of the University for which his name has at any time been entered before the granting of the Certificate. The Candidate shall produce this Certificate to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties on or before the giving in or transmitting of his name as a Candidate for examination after his matriculation, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest, through the Secretary, the sum of five shillings. In case the Candidate, under the provisions of clause 4 (*b*), is admitted to any examination during the interval between the issue of the Certificate by the Delegates and his matriculation, the Delegates shall recall the Certificate which they have issued, and shall issue a new Certificate showing the examination for which the Candidate's name is entered.

The Delegates shall communicate to the Secretary the issue by them of any Certificate under the provisions of this clause.

13. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties to see that the provisions of this section with reference to the admission of Candidates to Examinations are observed.

14. Any University admitted to the privileges conferred by this section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges, and this University may at any time withdraw the same by a vote of Convocation.

SCHEDULE A.

1. The Examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions, or any examination which under Tit. VI, Sect. 1, § 2, exempts a Candidate from Responsions.

2. The Examination in Additional Subjects in Responsions, the subject offered being a Greek book, or any examination including Greek which is accepted by the University as equivalent to this Examination.

3. The Examination of Candidates in the Greek language only at Responsions.

4. The Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination.

5. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination.

6. Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, provided that the Candidate satisfies the Examiners in a Greek book in that Examination.

7. Group A.1 of the Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination.

8 and 9. The Honour Schools of Literæ Humaniores and of Theology in the same Examination.

SCHEDULE B.

1. The Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination.

2. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination.

3. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination.

4. The Preliminary Examination in the School of Jurisprudence.

5. The Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics and in Chemistry in the School of Natural Science.

SCHEDULE C.

The Preliminary Examination in Chemistry and in at least one other subject not being Mechanics and Physics in the School of Natural Science.

STATUTE.

In a CONVOCATION holden on Tuesday, February 28, the following form of Statute was approved (*nemine contradicente*):—

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision with respect to Candidates who are permitted to offer a classical Oriental language as a substitute either for the Greek or for the Latin language in certain Examinations, or who, being Indian Students, are not required to show knowledge of the Greek language, THE UNIVERSITY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:—

1. In Statt. Tit. II, Sect. VII, cl. 8 (p. 13, ed. 1898), the words "who was not born in Asia of parents born in Asia" shall be struck out, and the following words shall be substituted; "being a European British subject as

defined in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure 1898."

2 Ibid., cl. 9 (p.14), the words "who was born in Asia of parents born in Asia" shall be struck out, and the following words shall be substituted: "not being a European British subject as defined above."

3 In Statt Tit. VI. Sect I. after cl. 4 (p. 100), the following clause shall be inserted:—

" 5 Any Candidate, not being a European British subject as defined in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, who desires to be admitted to the privilege of offering a class I Oriental language in Responses or in Moderations or in all these Examinations, may apply to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for such admission. The application shall be transmitted to the Senior Proctor by the Head of a Tutor of a College or Hall, or by the Censor or one of the Tutors or the Non-Collegiate Students, who shall at the same time send evidence of the Candidate's parentage and place of birth. If the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors approve the application, they shall grant the Candidate a certificate to that effect, and shall also notify the fact to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors shall have power from time to

* Part I, Preliminary, Chapter I Sec 1 (1), (2): "European British subject of means —

- (1) Any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty or in the Colony of New Zealand or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.
- (2) Any child or grandchild or any such person by legitimate descent.

time to make and vary such regulations for carrying out the provisions of this clause as they may deem expedient."

4. Ibid, A. § 1, cl. 4 (p. 101), and B. § 1, cl. 10 (p. 107), and cl. 12 (p. 108), the words, "who was born in Asia of parents who were born in Asia," shall be struck out, and the following words shall be substituted: "who has received the necessary permission from the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors."

5. Ibid, E. § (p. 2 140), cl. 3 shall be struck out.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Report of the Council of the Senate on the Affiliation of University of Allahabad; confirmed by the Senate on 21st November, 1895, as per letter, dated Cambridge, 29th June, 1896.

21st October, 1895.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the SENATE as follows :—

In course of last year the Vice-Chancellor received from the Registrar of the University of Allahabad an application for the affiliation of that University to the University of Cambridge.

The Council have found that the constitution and scheme of examinations of the University of Allahabad closely resemble those of the University of Calcutta, and that the two Universities recognise each other on equal terms, the Examinations and Degrees of the one being accepted as equivalent by the other. The Council therefore decided that they would be prepared to recommend to the Senate that the application for affiliation be granted on terms similar to those approved

by Grace 1 of 5th March, 1895, for the University of Calcutta; and they communicated with the authorities of the University of Allahabad to this effect. They have now received an acceptance on the part of that University of the terms proposed.

The Council accordingly recommend :—

1. That the University of Allahabad be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

2. That any matriculated student of the University of Allahabad be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation who has (1) in accordance with the regulations of that University studied for not less than two years at one or more Institutions for the education of adult students, affiliated in Arts up to the B.A. standard: (2) passed the Entrance Examination, and also passed in the First Division in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in the First or Second Division in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of that University: provided that in one of these Examinations or in some other Examination held by that University he has satisfied the Examiners in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.

CHARLES SMITH, *Vice-Chancellor*.
C. TAYLOR.
JOHN PEILE.
A. AUSIEN LEIGH.
A. F. KIRKPATRICK.
F. W. MAITLAND.
ALEX. MACALISTER.
H. SIDGWICK.
DONALD MACALISTER.
HENRY JACKSON.
A. R. FORSYTH.
J. N. KEYNES.
F. WHITTING.
RICHD. T. WRIGHT.
W. L. MOLLISON.

XI.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(I) IN ARTS.

A.—(Up to the M.A. Standard.)

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (2) Queen's College, Benares.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
- (8) Maharaja's College, Jeyapore.

B.—(Up to the B.A. Standard.)

- (1) Government College, Ajmere.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) Christian College, Lucknow.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Madhava College, Ujjain.
- (6) Lashkar (Victoria) College, Gwalior.
- (7) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (8) Woman's College, Lucknow.
- (9) Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

C.—(Up to the Intermediate Examination.)

- (1) High School, Fyzabad.
- (2) Ramsay College, Almora.
- (3) St. George's College, Mussoorie.
- (4) St. Peter's College, Agra.
- (5) Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie.
- (6) Girls' High School, Allahabad.
- (7) Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
- (8) European Boys' High School, Allahabad.
- (9) Church Mission (St. Andrew's) College, Gorakhpur.
- (10) St. Joseph's Institute, Naini Tal.
- (11) Central Hindu College, Benares.
- (12) Boys' Dharma School, Naini Tal.
- (13) Wool-toel Girls' School, Lunder, Mussoorie.

(II) IN SCIENCE.*A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)*

Mun Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Agra College, Agra.
- (3) Cunningham College, Lucknow.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.

(III) IN LAW.*A.—(Up to all Standards.)*

Mun Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Cunningham College, Lucknow.
- (3) Panchali College, Bareilly.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.

- (6) Muhammadin Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (7) St. John's College, Agra.
- (8) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (9) Christ Church College, Cawnpore.

(IV) IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the Highest Standard.)

Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

A.—(Up to the M.A. Standard.)

I

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888 ; IN SCIENCE, 1896 AND
1897 ; IN LAW, 1888.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally-expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and the territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the Seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872. The foundation-stone of the Muir Central College was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1873, and the College was opened by Lord Dufferin on the 9th April, 1886. It is built in a modified Saracenic style, and cost nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

This institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts, Science, and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for

degrees in those branches. The tuition fee is Rs.8 *per mensem* in the first and second year classes; Rs.9 in the B.A. and M.A. classes *; and Rs.5 in the Preliminary Law class, and Rs.8 in the Final Law class.

A fund of sixty-nine thousand rupees in Government $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* notes, the endowments of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Vizianagram, Rewah, Pannah, Chirkhari, and others, furnishes a number of local scholarships of various amounts. There are also minor stipends for the assistance of poor and deserving students.

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C.S.I., of Rampur, by a *waqif-nama*, dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs.50 monthly to be given to students who pass in Arabic.

There are also the two following Gold medals: The Peary Mohan Gold Medal for Science; and Nil Kamal Mittra's Gold Medal for Sanskrit; one awarded in every alternate year. Also a prize of Rs.40 is awarded annually to the best student in the first year class; and Chaudhri Dhyani Singh and Maulvi Hyder Husain's prize is awarded annually to the best Sanskrit and Persian student alternately.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal G. Thibaut, Ph. D.
Professor of English Literature. J. G. Jennings, M.A.

* The fee, in the B.A. and M.A. classes will be raised to Rs.10 and Rs.12 respectively.

Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature ...	R. N. Day, M.A.
Offg. Professor of Mathematics ...	Umesh Chandra Ghose, M.A., F.R.A.S.
Offg. Asst. Profr. do. ...	Kumuda Behary Mittra, M.A.
Professor of Physics ...	J. Murray, M.A. (on furlough).
Offg. Profr. of Physics ...	H. Cox, M.A.
Profr. of Chemistry ...	E. G. Hill, B.A.
Do. of Oriental Literature ...	Shams-ul-Ulama M. Syad Amjad Ali, M.A.
Asst. Professor do. ...	Maulvi Muhi-nd-din,
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. A. R. Bhattacharya, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law ...	D. N. Banerji, Barr.-at-Law.
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II.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1888.

Queen's College, Benares, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter under the supervision of the Principal.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts up to the M.A. Standard, and also affiliated in Science and in Law, has a School Department attached to it. The tuition fees vary from Rs.10 to Rs.8 *per mensem* in the College and from Rs.3 to 4 annas in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School

are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs 2 and Re.1-8 respectively. Government scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local scholarships amounting to about Rs 150 *per mensem*, in the College Department.

Connected with this College is a Boarding-House for district students. The number of boarders at present is 96. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSPECTIVE STAFF.

English College Department.

Principal	...	A. V. N., M.A.
Professor of English & Literature	...	W. K. J. N., M.A.
Professor of History	...	C. M. M., M.A., B.Litt.
Professor of Political Science	...	A. S. S., M.A., F.C.S.
Assistant Professor of English	...	S. C. Chakravarti, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	M. M. D., M.A., B.Litt.
Professor of Arabic	...	Shams-ul-Uloom Muhammad Abdul Fath.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	P. K. S., M.A.
Professor of Law	...	J. N. Ghosh, B.A., LL.B.
Head Master	...	J. W. B., M.A.

Besides twenty English Teachers, one Writing Master, two Pandits, two Musicians, one Drawing Master and one Science Master.

III.

CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1888.

This College, founded by the Talukdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st

of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talukdars of Oudh aided by Government. By a *Sanad* duly executed, the Talukdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their taluks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees *per annum*, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College. The total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, invested funds and fees aggregates eighty-one thousand rupees *per annum*.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law and in the Oriental Classical Languages. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talukdars.

The fee for the College classes is—Rs.6 for the Intermediate class, Rs.7-8 for the B.A. class and Rs.9 for the M A. class. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the

community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government educational institutions; and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western science and literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However, the institution is catholic in its character, and is open to students of every creed and race.

This institution was first opened as a school in June, 1875, and in January, 1878, it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to that University up to the B.A. Standard from the 1st of January, 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B.L. Standard from the 1st January, 1883.

In the College and School attached to it all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit is taken as the classical language.

All the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic, according to their sect, *i.e.*, *Sunnis* according to the *Sunni* sect, and *Shiis* according to the *Shi'ite* sect.

The College is governed by Trustees, for whose guidance laws and regulations have been passed on December 28th, 1889.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Theodore Monson, M.A.
Professor of English Literature,		L. Tipping, B.A.
Do. of Science	...	M. Abul Hasan, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	J. C. Chakravarti, M.A.
Asst. Profr of Mathematics	...	M. Zia-ud-din, M.A., D.Sc.
Professor of History and Political Science	...	G. Gardner Brown, B.A.
Do. of History	...	Abdul Kadir Khan, M.A.
Do. of Persian and Arabic		Maulvi Abbas Husain.
Do. do.	...	Khul Ahmad.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	P. Shiva Shankar Tripathi.
Head Master	...	J. R. Cornett, M.A.

And twelve Masters of the School.

V.

AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1889; IN SCIENCE, 1896;
IN LAW, 1889.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's will, Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs.22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income, and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs.12,000 from Government and Rs.2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the North-Western Provinces, and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment, while the capital of the

Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs 25,000 to Rs.45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz*, the College proper under a Principal, and the School under a Head Master. There are 700 schoolboys and students enrolled: of whom 122 are boarders in the College Boarding House, and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Offg. Principal & Profr. of Mental Science	...	...	T. C. Jones, B.A.
1st Profr. of Lit. and History	...	(vacant.)	
2nd do do.	...	W. G. T Mulligan, M.A.	
Professor of Physics and Chemistry		Nagendra Chandra Nag, M.A.	
Do. of Mathematics	...	Surya K. Karforma, M.A.	
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Krishn Lal Misra, M. A.	
Do. of Arabic & Persian	...	Syed Mohd. Ibn Ibrahim, M.A.	
Do. of Law	...	Nilmani Dhar, B A., B.L.	
Head Master	...	J B. Young, B.A.	

With seventeen Assistant Masters.

VI.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS. 1888, 1890, 1893;
IN LAW, 1891.

This College was established in 1850, and its foundation was chiefly due to the efforts of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers, who were at

that time members of the Local Committee of the Church Missionary Society; the Hon'ble J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P., being the Patron, and Sir William Muir, the President.

Their desire was to found a College for the education of the higher classes of Indian youths upon strictly Christian principles, as they felt that such an institution was greatly needed in order to create a higher moral and spiritual tone among those classes.

In more recent years, owing to the rapid growth of the Indian Christian community, the object of the institution has become somewhat changed. Whilst welcoming, as before, all Hindus and Muhammadans desirous of receiving a liberal education under Christian influences, the College has become recognised more especially as an institution where the education of Indian Christian youth is made a matter of primary importance. The following High Schools of the Church Missionary Society are affiliated to St. John's College, viz:—

1. Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
2. St. John's College School, Agra.
3. Church Mission High School, Azamgarh.
4. " " " " Basti.
5. " " " " Jaunpur.
6. " " " " Jabalpur.
7. " " " " Lucknow.
8. " " " " Meerut.
9. Jai Narain's College, Benares.

The Christian students of these schools are eligible for various scholarships and other concessions, according to merit and circumstances.

The buildings and conveniences have been considerably increased in recent years. They consist of the College; the School; Hostels for Christians and Hindus; a College-chapel; a Swimming-bath, &c.

The College consists of two sections, *viz.* :—

I.—An unaided College Department, with classes in Arts, Science, and Law.

FEES.			Rs. As.		
M.A. Class	...	...	...	5 8	per month.
B.A. "	...	...	...	4 8	"
B.Sc. "	...	...	...	3 8	"
F.A. "	...	...	...	3 8	"
Law Class	{ own students	...	...	3 8	"
	{ others	...	...	4 8	"
Admission Fee to all Courses...			...	2 8	"

II.—A School Department, including a School Final Class, which receives a Grant-in-Aid of Rs.400 per month from Government.

The fees are according to the scale of the Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Philosophy and History	...	Rev. J.P. Haythornthwaite, M.A.
Professor of English Literature and Political Science	...	Rev. H. B. Durrant, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	B. M. Sarkar, M.A.
Do. of Physical Science	...	A. C. Banerji, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of do.	...	(vacant.)

Astt. Profr. of Mathematics	...	(<i>vacant.</i>)
Do. of English Literature and History	...	S. C. Roy, M.A.
Professor of Logic	...	B. K. Dutt, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Ghanashyam.
Do. of Persian	...	Maulvi Abdul Mabud.
Head Master	...	Samuel G. Thomas.

With fifteen Assistant Masters.

Principals.

1850	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858,	" H. W. Shackell, M.A.
1861.	" J. Burton, M.A.
1863	" C. Ellard Vans, M.A.
1878	" J. A. Loyd, M.A.
1883	" G. E. A. Pargator, M.A.
1890	" J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A.

VII.

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPORE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1896 ; IN LAW, 1898.

The Christ-Church High School, in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, was, on the request of the Board of Missions, Allahabad, affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in 1892. A First Year Class was opened from the middle of July.

A Hostel for non-Christian students was opened in 1896 and placed under the control of the Vice-Principal. In 1897 a separate building was erected for the College, and in the same year a second Hostel opened for Christian students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal (also Profr. of English and Philosophy) ..	...	Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A.
Vice-Principal (and Profr. of English and Mathematics) ..	...	Rev. A. Crosthwaite, B.A.
Profr. of English, Philosophy and History ..	...	Rev. T. R. Underwood, M.A.
Do. of English & Maths.	...	Rev. T. R. Underwood, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	V. Yesudian, B.A.
Do. of Law	...	Rae Debi Pershad, B.A., B.L.
Do. of Science	...	H. C. Chatterji, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	Maulvi Muhammad Mirza Jan.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Madho Ram.
Do. of History & Logic	...	Deb Pershad Sukla, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics & Logic	...	Bipin Bihari Ghosal, B.A.

VIII.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JAIPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

The College, founded in 1844 and maintained entirely by the Durbar, is a free institution, no fees of any kind being charged to the pupils. It now comprises the usual five Arts Classes teaching up to the M.A. Standard, and nine classes in the School Department. Attached to it are a Gymnasium, a Library and a Laboratory.

All students of the College on passing a University Examination are awarded scholarships, varying from Rs.5 to Rs.20 a month, according to qualification, and tenable for two years.

A Silver Medal, founded by Lord Northbrook in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Jaipur in 1876, is annually awarded to the candidate who stands first among the successful candidates from the College at the highest University Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Director of Public Instruction and Principal	...	Sanjiban Ganguli, M.A.
Vice Principal and Professor of Maths and Science	...	Meghnath Bhattacharya, B.A.
Professor of Philosophy and Logic		(<i>vacant.</i>)
Do. of English Literature, History and Political Economy.	}	Navakrishna Roy, B.A.
Do. of English	...	Surya Narain Sharma, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Vireshwar Shastri.
Do. of Persian	...	Abdur Rahman.
Asst. Profr. of English Literature,		Makhan Lal Bhargav, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	Bhuramal Sanghi, B.A.
Do. of Maths and Science,		Ram Ch. Mukerji, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	Muhammad Baqa.

And twelve Assistant Masters, three Pandits and two Maulvis in the School Department

Principals.

- 1844. Pandit Shio Din.
- 1855. Munshi Kisaen Surup.
- 1865. Kanti Chander Mukherji.
- 1876. Krishna Vinay Sen, M.A.
- 1877. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A. (Offg.)
- 1878. Chandra Nath Basu, M.A.
- 1879. Dina Nath Mukherji, B.A.
- 1886. Haridas Shastri M.A.
- 1893. Kalpada Banerji (Offg.).
- 1894. Dorabji Hujibhai Vachha, M.A.
- 1895. Kalpada Banerji
- 1900. Sanjiban Ganguli, M.A.

B.—(*Up to the B.A. Standard.*)

I.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMER.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, and after having been closed for several years, was

re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

Until the 15th July, 1896, instruction up to the F.A. and Intermediate Standards was imparted, but from that date an increased staff has been entertained and now students are prepared for the B.A. degree.

Attached to the College are a well-supported Library, commodious Boarding Houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools, and well-furnished Science Rooms for instruction in Physics and Chemistry.

Donations from Local Bodies, amounting to Rs.255 a month, contribute towards the maintenance of the B.A. Classes; and Rs.244 *per mensem*, including an annual donation of Rs.500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, is distributed into School and College Scholarships.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	F. L. Reid (on leave).
Offl. Principal ...	...	E.F. Harris, B.A.
Offg. Head Master and Professor of Phil. and History,	Balwant Rai K. Thokur, M.A. (on leave.)	
Offg. Head Master and Professor of Maths. and Science ..	Krishna Rao L. Ponaskar, M.A.	
Professor of Mathematics ...	Binod Lal Mukerj, M.A.	
Asst. Prof. of Mathematics ...	Jagdindra Chandia Sen, B.A.	
Do. of English ...	M. Ganesh Lal, B.A.	
Professor of Philosophy and History	Kaus Rustomji M.A.	
Professor of Sanskrit ...	P. Salig Ram Shastri,	
Do. of Arabic and Persian ...	M. Tehsin Ali.	

And six English and four Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmer opened on the 1st of May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	...	Pandit Nursingh Dass.
And twenty-one English and Vernacular Teachers.		

II.

BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN LAW, 1889.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz* :—

1. The College Department, which is an aided institution supported by public subscriptions, and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the Principal.

2. The School Department, which is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The School has been in existence since 1836. The present College Department was opened in 1884, and there are classes preparing for the B.A. Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	G. S. Cwey, M.A.
Professor of English ...	...	F. W. Sudmeisen, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	Syama Charan De, M.A.
Do. of History & Philosophy,		P. Ikbal Kishen, B.A.
Do. of Science ..	...	B. Atul Chandra Chatterji, M.A.
Do. of Arabic ...	...	M. Mahmud Hosen.
Do. of San-krit...	...	P. Ram Dutt.
Do. of Law ...	...	B. Ram Sarup, B.A., LL.B.

III.

(REID) CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1889.

This institution is the outgrowth of the Centennial High School, which was opened on the 1st February,

1877, under the designation of the Centennial High School: in 1888 it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in Arts, and in 1889 up to the B.A. Standard. It is under the special patronage of the North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The management is vested in a Board of Trustees (registered according to law) composed of eight ministers and three laymen. An agent is in America collecting money for the endowment of the institution. The new College building was completed in 1892, and formally opened by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chancellor of the University, on the 31st of October, 1892.

A number of scholarships, among them the Queen's Jubilee Scholarship, have been established, available for Hindus, Muhammandans, and especially for Native Christians. For the latter class a Boarding-House is attached, with accommodation for 80 boarders. The number of students on the roll is about three hundred.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of Philosophy,	Rev. C. L. Bare, M.A., B.D.
Professor of English Literature ...	Rev. D. T. Badley, M.A.
Do. of Science ...	Rudra Narain, B.A., B.Sc.
Do. of Mathematics ...	Kanti Chandra Pramanik, M.A.
Do. of Logic and History ...	Rev J. N. West, M.A., B.D.
Do. of Persian and Arabic ...	Muza Mohammed Hadi, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Narain Datt Shastri.
Business Department ...	Rev. J. N. West, M.A., B.D.

IV.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, JABALPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1889.

This institution is the gradual outgrowth of the Saugor High School, founded in 1836, to which College Classes were first added in 1860. It was removed to Jabalpur in 1873. Above the Intermediate Standard, the College is specially intended for the teaching of Science, and is supplied with Science Lecture-rooms and Laboratories, and a complete set of English Scientific apparatus. There is a commodious Boarding-House on the premises, where free accommodation is provided for students. There is likewise an extensive Library. A Law Class and an Engineering Class are attached to the College. During the past year (1897-98) scholarships were awarded in the College to the following amounts:—From private funds, Rs.531; from Government funds, Rs.1,037. Two Prizes of Rs.14 and Rs.10 respectively are likewise annually awarded by the Ghantaya Trust Fund Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Prof. of English	...	Coln H. Browning, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
Professor of Physical Science	...	Mahadeo Yeswant Dole, M.A., L.C.E.
Do. of Chemistry	...	T. K. Bakshi, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Kalash Ch. Dutta, M.A.
Do. of Persian	...	Dwarkan Prasad, B.A.
Do. of English	...	Hari Dhan Bandopadhyay, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics	...	A. C. Datta (Cantab.), B.A.
Do. of Logic	...	A. N. Shroute, B.A.
Law Lecturer	...	B. N. Chandra, B.A., B.L.

V.

MADHAVA COLLEGE, UJJAIN.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893.

This College owes its origin to the development of the Ujjain High School, founded by the Gwalior Darbar in 1888. The results shown by the School at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1890 encouraged the Darbar to raise it to the status of a College, which was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1890 and it is now (1893) recognized by it for the purposes of the B.A. Examination. Subsequently, on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, Malwa, supported by the Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, in charge of the Educational Department, the President of the Council requested His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, the present Ruler of the Gwalior State, to allow this College to be named after him. The request was kindly granted by the Maharaja, and thus this institution came to be called the Madhava College.

The College at present works under the immediate control and supervision of J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq., F.R.G.S., Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs.200 are awarded to the students of this College every month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, & Profr. of Maths.	...	Bapu N. Dhekne, M.A.
Profr. of Science and History	...	Anant V. Khot, B.A., B.Sc.
Do of English and Sanskrit	...	P. N. Patankar, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit	...	Kishi Nath Shastri Acharya.
Professor of Arabic and Persian...		Maulvi Sd. Mahamud.
Do of Logic & Philosophy...		Moro Kesho Damle, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Maths	...	G. V. Ambedekar, B.A.

And ten Assistant Teachers.

VI.

LASHKAR (VICTORIA) COLLEGE, GWALIOR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893.

This Institution is under the control and supervision of the Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, and consists of two departments, English and Oriental. The English Department prepares students up to the B.A. Standard, the School Department is recognised for the School Final-Examination. Drawing and Surveying Classes are attached to the English Department. The Oriental Department, consisting of Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Persian and Urdu Sections, prepares students for the Punjab University and Benares Sanskrit College Examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Pran Nath.
Professor of Science	...	Janaki Nath Dutta, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	Gyan Dass, M.A.
Do of Eng & Philosophy	...	Manna Lal, M.A.
Junior Profr of English	...	Upendra Nath Mukerjee, B.A.
Honorary Professor of History and Logic	...	Kailash Narain, B.A.
Asst. Profr. of Science & Maths	...	G. S. Apte.
Professor of Persian & Arabic	...	Turab Ali.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Somnath Shastri.
Do. of Law	...	Basant Lal, B.A., LL.B.

VII.

MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895; IN LAW, 1893.

This institution owes its origin to the liberality of the nobility and gentry of the Meerut Division, who created an Endowment Fund for the encouragement of Higher Education within the Division.

The College, which is aided by Government, consists of two Departments, the College Proper, teaching up to the B A., LL.B. Standard, and a School Department, consisting of two High School Classes, which prepares students for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

The institution was founded in 1892, and is governed by a Board of Management; but the immediate control of the College is in the hands of an Executive Committee, three members of which are *ex officio* and the rest elected by the Board of Management.

The College receives an annual grant of Rs1,200 from the Meerut Municipality.

Connected with the College is a Boarding Establishment for the accommodation of district students.

The "Harington," the "Ganga Saran," and eight other scholarships granted by the Committee are competed for every half-year by the students of the College Department; and the "Rai Bahadur Nihal Chand" Scholarship is granted to the best Sanskrit student belonging to the Vaish community.

The "Wyer Gold Medal" is awarded annually to the best student in the Fourth Year B.A. Class, and the "Ganga Suan Silver Medal" to the best student in the Second Year Intermediate Class

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	C A Andrews, M A
Prof of Philosophy, Pol Science, Economics & History,	W A Hurst, B A
Do of Mathematics	Noor-ud-Din Nath Sarnakar M A
Do of Physical Science	Joshi Prasad Peul M A
Do of English, Logic & History	Hari Haran Mukerji, M A
Do of Persian	Yaqub Ali B A
Do of Sanskrit	Asutosh Banerji, B A
Senior English Teacher	Teleshur Nath Kak, M A
Asst Prof of Mathematics	Pai Nath B A
Do of English	I Ching B A
Do of Persian	Alimuddin
Do of Sanskrit	Suliluns Lal
Drawing Teacher	Faz Mammed
Prof of Law	Gurharun Das B A II B

VIII

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895.

The School was opened in 1870. A High School Department was added in 1882; and the first candidate for the Entrance Examination sent up in 1884

It was affiliated to the Calcutta University to the F A. Standard in 1886, and in 1892 to the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

The institution is under the patronage of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Society has endowed six scholarships for collegiate students.

One hundred and seventy pupils are enrolled. Of these 105 are boarders, the rates for whom vary, according to accommodation, from Rs 5 to Rs 16

There is a Training Class for Teachers connected with the School; and special facilities are offered to any who wish to prepare for Medical Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Miss I. Thoburn
Prof. of Philosophy & Logic	Miss E. Nichols, M.A.
Do. of Latin & French	... Miss M. Newton, B.A.
Do. of Science & English	Miss M. P. Stearns, Ph.D.
Do. of English	Miss L. Singh, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	Miss L. Sulzer
Do. of History	Miss J. MacLaddie, B.A.
Do. of Persian	M. N. Aziz, M.A.
Secretary	... Miss E. Hardie.

With twelve Assistant Teachers

IX.

JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPUR.

Principal & Prof. of Science	Pandit Suraj Prakash, M.A.
Prof. of English & History	K. Ram Chitr, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	Singh Ram Puri, M.A. LL.B.
Acting Prof. of Philosophy	Jadu Gopal Banerji, M.A.
Do. of English Literature	K. Munjath Bhat, B.A.
Prof. of Sanskrit	Fushtam Dave, B.A.
Do. of Persian	M. Muzaffer Ali Shah

(—(Up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts.)

I.

HIGH SCHOOL, FYZABAD.

ESTABLISHED IN ARTS, 1888.

This institution was founded by the Talukdars of the district in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and there are a few local scholarships for students.

There is a Boarding-House attached to the School under the supervision of a Resident Master.

The Bishen Prakash Scholarships and a few Municipal and other local scholarships are available for students in the College Department. A special prize of Rs.20, called the Nesfield Prize, is annually awarded to the best student in the College Department from the interest of a sum of money subscribed by Rai Kakku Mal Bahadur and some other leading citizens of Fyzabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master and Principal	M N Dutt, M A.
First Assistant Teacher	Pt Ramanath Jha, B A.
Second Assistant Teacher	B Mahabir Prasad, B A.
Third Assistant Teacher	B Gish Chandra Deb, B A.
Fourth Assistant Teacher	Pt Lakshmi Nath Shukla B A.

Besides Sanskrit, Persian and Drawing teachers there are 12 other Assistant Teachers.

II.

RAMSAY COLLEGE, ALMORA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888

This school was commenced in 1850 by the Rev J. H. Budden, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the large and handsome building now in use was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872 ; and in 1885, owing to the strong

desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, College Classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College. Several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., a warm supporter of the School from its commencement, and two by the Raja of Tehri and Garhwal. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys, to assist them in studying for entrance into the College at Roorkee, Lahore, or Agra.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Eng Lit and History	...	Rev. E. S. Oakley, M.A.
Profr. of Logic	..	Chandra Ballabh Joshi, B.A.
Do. of Maths & Science	...	Suraj Bah Rai, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Devi Dutt Pande.
Do. of Persian	...	Ghulam Haziat Khan.
Head Master	.	Uttam S Rawat.

And sixteen other Teachers in the School Department.

III.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853, and is under the control of the Archbishop of Agra. The institution, though under Catholic management, is open to Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

The course of studies embraces the subjects for both departments of the Roorkee Engineering College, the

Survey Department, the Government Education Department, High Standard, the University of Allahabad and other public Examinations.

The College can accommodate 200 Boarders, and further extensive additions are being made to the present buildings.

The institution is under the control of the Local Government Education Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master	...	Rev. I. P. Price.
Professor	...	Rev. Haverty.
Do.	...	Rev. Mulcahy.
Do.	...	D. P. Lindy, B.A.
Do	...	S. R. Kulkarni, B.A.
With six Assistant Masters one Urdu and one Persian Master.		

IV.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

St. Peter's College, founded in 1842, and conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, is under the patronage of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Agra. It prepares students for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University, for Roorkee, the Accounts' Department, and the Subordinate Medical Department. PerLOUR boarders are admitted at Rs 27, and ordinary at Rs 20 each; the fee for day scholars is Rs.4 each *per mensem*. To the College is attached the Orphanage of St Paul, for poorer children, who cannot afford the higher fees. Both institutions undergo the same course of instruction.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector	...	...	Rev. Fr. Raphael.
Vice-Rector	...	...	Rev. Fr. H. Norman and Rev. Fr. W. Smith.
Prefect of Studies	...	...	Rev. Fr. A. Corneya.
Head Master	...	...	B. Paul

And seven Assistant Masters.

V.

PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Principal	...	...	Rev. F. S. Ditto, M.A., S.T.B.
Head Master	...	...	R. C. Busher, M.A.
1st Assistant Master	...	...	G. Moore.
2nd do	...	...	L. F. Otto, F.R.C.I.

And six Assistant Teachers.

VI.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Founded in 1861 (affiliated in Arts up to the First Arts Standard of the Calcutta University in 1883) under the patronage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow. Special training for Teachers Scholarships tenable by pupils of the School only. The School is managed and controlled by a Committee of Residents in Allahabad. Special provision is made and special advantage offered to students for the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Lady Superintendent	...	...	Miss Bailey.
First Assistant	...	...	Miss Blanchet.

With eleven Assistant Teachers and two Urdu Teachers.

VII.

KAYASTHA PATHSHALA, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1895.

The Kayastha Pathshala was founded in 1872 by the late Munshi Kali Prasad, of the Lucknow Bar. In 1878 it was raised to the Middle English Standard, and in 1883 to the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University. In 1894 it was included by the Allahabad University in the list of schools recognised for the purpose of the School Final-Examination. In 1895 it was affiliated to the same University up to the Intermediate Examination standard. The first year class was opened in July 1895 and the second year in July 1896.

The institution was registered in August 2nd, 1893, under Act XXI of 1860, the chief controlling authority being the President for the time being, assisted by a Committee of Management. Its income is derived from an endowment of property made mainly by the late Munshi Kali Prasad and partly by others, which was estimated to be worth Rs.5,10,583-6-11 on the 30th of June, 1894.

The institution is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge and the latter under the superintendence of the Principal.

In the College Department the scale of fees charged ordinarily is Rs.3 *per mensem*, payable during ten months in the session. There are 20 free scholarships, ten in the first year and ten in the second year class, for

poor students who have passed the Entrance or the School Final-Examination in the First Division. In the School Department the scale of fees is proportionate to the income of the guardians of boys, *Chitragnpta Vanshi* Kayastha paying lower fees than students belonging to other castes. There is a large number of free scholars in both the College and School Departments, belonging mainly to the Kayastha community. Kayastha students, moreover, receive monthly scholarships and aid, the total amount spent yearly for this purpose exceeding Rs.2,500. There is a Boarding-House for Kayastha students, where the monthly fee charged is Rs.7 per head.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Prof. of English and Logic	...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A.
Prof. of Maths. and Science	...	B. Dhanesh Parshad, M.A.
Do. of Maths. and History	...	Surendra Nath Deva, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	P. Balkrishna Bhatta.
Head Master	...	Jwala Prasad, B.A.

Besides sixteen other Teachers and a Drawing Master.

VIII.

EUROPEAN BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1897.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	C. H. Dixon, M.A.
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IX.

**CHURCH MISSION (ST. ANDREW'S) COLLEGE,
GORAKHPUR.**

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

Principal & Professor of English...	Rev. R. J. Kennedy, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	B. Shashadhar Banerji, M.A.
Do of Science ..	B. Manoranjan Gupta, B.A.
Do. of History & Logic ...	B. Govind Sahai Varma, B.A.
Do. of Persian .	Maulvi Mohammad Abbas Ali
Do of Sanskrit ..	Pandit Bansī Dhar Sharma.

X

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY, NAINI TAL.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. Br. D. B. Holland.
" " T. F. Kennedy.
" " J. C. Dohoney.
" " J. F. Lyons.
" " J. B. Culhane.
" " G. A. Cooney.
" " J. B. Connolly.
" " J. N. Lynch.
" " D. P. O'Doherty.
" " S. C. Carrall.

With two Assistant Masters and a Munshi.

XI.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

The object of this institution is to impart religious teaching in Hinduism in conjunction with secular education. It was opened in July. 1898, and is under the control of a Managing Committee. At present the College teaches up to the F.A. Examination. In the Collegiate School attached, classes are opened for the Middle and Entrance Examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Science ...	A Richardson, Ph D., F C.S.
Professor of English ...	Mark Collins, B.A.
Do of History ..	B Banerji, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics ...	K. C De, M.A.
Do of Sanskrit ...	H. K Patanjali, B.A.
Head Master ...	H. Banbery.

And seven Assistant Masters.

XII.

BOYS' DIOCESAN SCHOOL, NAINI TAL

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1900.

XIII.

WOODSTOCK LANDOUR GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1901.

II.

IN SCIENCE.

A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)

Mun Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Alia College, Alia.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.

III.

IN LAW.

A.—(Up to all Standards.)

Mun Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (3) Bareilly College Bareilly.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Alia College, Alia.
- (6) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh
- (7) St John's College, Alia.
- (8) Meerut College Meerut.
- (9) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

IV.

IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the highest Standard.)

(1) Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED, 1894.

The Thomason Civil Engineering College was founded in 1847 by H. H. James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, for the purpose of giving theoretical and practical instruction in Civil Engineering to Europeans and Natives with a view to their employment on the Public Works of India according to the requirements of the service and the qualifications of the candidates.

The College Sessions commence on the 1st November and last for nine months, the remaining three months of the year forming the annual vacation.

The following are the classes in the College :—

1. Engineer and Telegraph classes.
2. Upper Subordinate classes.
3. Lower Subordinate classes, including Draftsman and Computers' classes.
4. Mechanical Apprentice classes.
5. Industrial classes.
6. British Military Survey class.
7. Native Military Survey class.

ENGINEER AND TELEGRAPH CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes up to the number 20 are made through an annual Entrance Examination held in the following subjects :—

1. English Essay and Hindustani.
2. Physics, Chemistry and Physical Geography.
3. History of England and India.
4. *Mathematics* :—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.
5. Drawing.
6. *One of the Languages* :—Latin, French, German, Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic, or a further Course in Physics and Chemistry.

The Entrance Examination is open only to Statutory Natives of India other than pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct, and admitted candidates pay a fee of Rs.12 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates are admitted without an Entrance Examination under certain conditions as to health, education and moral conduct. They pay a fee of Rs.40 a month during the College Sessions. If they are Statutory Natives of India and are within the prescribed limits of age, they may compete for second and third year scholarships; and further, if not pure natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, they may compete for the guaranteed appointments.

The College Course extends over three years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College. The curriculum of study for the Engineer and Telegraph classes is the same for the first year.

There are ten scholarships, three of Rs 40 and seven of Rs 30 a month, tenable during the College Sessions and awarded on the result of the entrance and first and second year's examinations.

One cash prize of Rs 1,000; three of Rs 30 each; two Gold Medals and three Silver Medals open to all students, and one cash prize of Rs.250 and one Gold Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Ten qualified Engineering students, in order of standing in the Final Examination list, are appointed as Apprentices in the Public Works Department for one year, subject to extension to two years more if necessary, on a salary of Rs.100 in case of Europeans and Eurasians and Rs.50 in case of Natives. On expiry of their practical training five students are selected, according to certain prescribed rules, for appointment as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

One or two appointments as Apprentices in the Telegraph Department are awarded to Telegraph students in order of standing on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course on a salary of Rs.100 a month. They are appointed as Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade, on Rs.225 a month, on proving their thorough fitness within three years.

UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

The Upper Subordinate classes consist of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades, intended for British Non-Commissioned Officers, European Civilians and Natives respectively. Admissions to the number of 12, 9 and 6 respectively are made on the results of an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects :—

English Dictation.

Arithmetic.

Euclid.

Elementary Mensuration.

Hindustani.

Drawing.

The Entrance Examination of the 2nd and 3rd grades are open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. Pure natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are excluded.

Should an insufficient number pass the Entrance Examination in any of the grades, the full number of vacancies (27) is made up by admission in the other grades. Students of the 2nd and 3rd grades pay a fee of Rs.3 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates of the 2nd and 3rd grades who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.20 a month during the College Sessions if accommodation is available. These students may also compete for 2nd year scholarships and guaranteed appointments. The College Course extends over two years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes :—

First Grade ... Scholarships of Rs.11 a month to each student.

Second ,, ... Twelve scholarships of Rs.25 a month during the College Sessions, six for the 1st year and six for the 2nd year class.

Third ,, ... Six scholarships of Rs.10 a month, tenable during the College Sessions, three for the 1st year and three for the 2nd year class.

Five Silver Medals, two cash prizes of Rs.40 each, four of Rs.30 each, and one of Rs.20 open to all students, and a Silver Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Seventeen appointments as Overseers in the Public Works Department are guaranteed to successful candidates, the preference being given to the first seven military men on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course, the remaining appointments being awarded indiscriminately to all three grades in order of standing on the list.

The students who have gained guaranteed appointments, spend their third year in practical training on

suitable works in India as Apprentices on the following salaries :—

- First Grade* ... Pay brought up to Rs.80 a month.
- Second* „ ... Pay of Rs.60 a month.
- Third* „ ... Pay of Rs.40 a month.

On proving their fitness during their apprenticeship they are appointed to the Public Works Department permanently as overseers, 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to the grades of the class to which they belong.

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes to the number 40 are made through an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects :—

- Arithmetic.
- Printing as for Plans.
- Euclid.
- Mensuration of Plans.
- History of India.
- Elementary Geography.
- English Dictation.
- Colloquial English.

The Entrance Examination is open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. The College fee is Rs.2 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of

Rs.10 a month during the College Sessions, if accommodation is available. These students are not eligible for scholarships.

Five students from the most promising at Drawing in this class are selected at the end of the 1st year's Course for the Draftsman and Computers' class.

The Course extends over two years for the Lower Subordinate class and from two years and a half to three years for the Draftsman and Computers' class, and certificates are granted to successful students by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes:—

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

The first five	...	.. Rs 6 a month.
The next ten	...	- " 5 "
The next ten	...	... " 4 "

DRAFTSMAN AND COMPUTERS' CLASS.

Second year not exceeding Rs. 6 each.

Third " " " 10 "

Five Silver Medals, one cash prize of Rs 30, four of Rs.10 each, are awarded on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

There are no guaranteed appointments for these classes, but there is a great demand for passed students for appointment as Sub-Overseers.

MECHANICAL APPRENTICE CLASS.

Nine admissions of Natives only are made to this class annually through the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

The Course extends over three years in the College, and certificates are granted to the successful students by the College. At the end of that time Government will consider what arrangements can be made to apprentice the best boys out for a further term of practical instruction, but no undertaking or promise is made in this respect.

There are no fees, and each student receives a scholarship of Rs.8 a month during the College Sessions, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only, and a free grant of books and instruments, up to a maximum cost of Rs.72. is made at the discretion of the College.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

About 18 admissions of Natives only are made to these classes annually under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

There are three distinct sections of these classes :—

- (1) The Printing Trade generally.
- (2) Photography and Photo-mechanical work.
- (3) Art Handiwork.

The Course for an ordinary certificate lasts two years and for a higher certificate three years, and is subject to extension at the discretion of Government. The Course is thoroughly practical with the view of turning out Press Foremen qualified for the superintendence of all kinds of work, efficient Photo-mechanical operators and high class art handicraftsmen. The certificates will be granted by the College to students whose progress has been satisfactory.

There are no fees, and a scholarship of Rs.4 a month is given to each student, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only.

Tools and materials are supplied free to students.

BRITISH MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

Eight Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army in the Bengal Presidency are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India. Members of the class receive a College allowance of Rs 7-8 a month. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

NATIVE MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

About ten Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers or men of the Bengal Native Army are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India for instruction in Surveying and road reconnaissance. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

Besides the Entrance and Class Examinations the College holds the following examinations and grants certificates in case of Nos. (1), (2) and (5) to successful candidates :—

- (1) For promotion of Overseers of the Public Works Department to the grade of Sub-Engineer.
- (2) For appointment of outsider candidates to the grade of Overseer in the Public Works Department.
- (3) For competitive appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.
- (4) For competitive appointment to the Superior Traffic Branch of State Railways.
- (5) For appointment to the 4th grade of Accountants of the Public Works Department.
- (6) Part I of examination for promotion of Accountants of the Public Works Department to the 2nd grade.

The following are the Subsidiary Departments of the College :—

1. A free public Library containing 17,140 volumes.
2. A Press which executes printing, lithography, photo-zincography, wood-cuts and binding for the College and the general public.
3. A Book Depôt for sale of College publications, text-books, drawing instruments and materials.
4. A Photographic Depôt for sale of Works of Art.

Circulars of the different classes are issued free on application, and the College Calendar published annually is on sale in the College Book Depôt.

A register is kept up in the College of the names of Civil Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Draftsmen and Mistries who are out of employ, and nominations are made by the College as applications for hands are received.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chief Engineer to Govt., N.-W.P. and Oudh, P. W. D.—Buildings and Roads Branch.	}	President.
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.		
Manager, O. & R. Railway.	}	Members.
G. Winnill, Esq., Loco. Supdt., O. & R. Ry. (on furlough).		
Principal, Thomason College	...	Member and Secretary.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Lieut.-Col. J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., T.C.D.
Military Assistant Principal	...	...	Lieut. H. B. D. Campbell, R.E.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics	...	...	E. F. Tipple, B.A.
Professor of Natural Science and Electrical Engineering	...	...	F. W. Sedgwick, B.A., A. Inst. E.E.
Offg. Head Master, Upper Subor- dinate Class, and Instructor in Photography	...	...	Conductor J. O'Neill.
Drawing Master, Upper Subor- dinate and Lower Subordinate Classes	...	...	G. T. Sparka.
Offg. 1st. Asst. Master, U. S. Class,			Sergeant C. Bolton.
Offg. 2nd. do.	do.	...	Sergeant J. V. Francies.
Offg. 3rd. do.	do.	...	F. J. Smith.

Offg. 4th Asst. Master, U.S. Class Sergeant G. H. Ricketts.
 Laboratory Demonstrator ... Babu B. M. Mukerjee, B.A.
 Head Master, Lower Subordinate
 Class ... Pandit Baldeo Prasad.

Five Native Assistant Masters.

Instructor, British Military Survey
 Class ... Sergeant A. Writer.
 Do. Native Military Survey
 Class ... Duffadar Jahangir Khan.
 Do. in Accounts ... H. J. L. Grogan.
 Do. Industrial Class, Sec. III, Sadhu Singh.

XII

QUESTION PAPERS.

LL B EXAMINATION, 1900

THE PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE &c

1 State in full the legal conception of Law, State and Sovereignty ?

2 Describe the influence and operation of Equity on the development of law ?

3 Define and explain "Right" and "legal right," and state what you understand by "right in Motion," "Right at rest" and "orbit of right" ?

4 Define and distinguish between "*jus possidendis*" and "*jus possessionis*" and explain the following sentence — "Mere juxtaposition is not possession" — Holland

5 "Most frequently antecedent rights '*in personam*' arise out of the agreement of parties. They are however often due to some causes with which the parties have nothing to do" — Holland

Explain and illustrate the above

6 Explain the following —

"International law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence" — Holland

7 State the limitations on the powers of the Council of the Governor General of India for making laws

8 What is a Court of Record, and what are its powers to punish for contempt of its own authority ? and note here the difference in this respect between a Court of Record and a Court not of record.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LAW OF
LIMITATION

1 What are the rules for institution of suits for compensation for wrong done to person or moveable property ?

2 A respondent refused to sign the acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original notice of the appeal, and the officer employed in serving the process, instead of filing a copy of the notice on the outer door of the house in which the respondent was residing returned the notice to the Court with an affidavit stating that the respondent had refused to sign the acknowledgment. What is the effect of the service of the notice on the respondent ?

3 When a final decree is couched in general terms, how is the extent of its operation as *Res judicata* to be determined ?

4 A decree was passed *ex parte* against a defendant on whom the summons was served by affixing it to his house. The defendant applied under Sec 101 C P C, to be heard in answer to the suit. The application was heard and dismissed. What remedy or remedies has the defendant ?

5 A misrepresentation of the value of the property is made by the decree holder and the Court in a proclamation of sale under Sec 287, C P C. The misrepresentation is material. Is the misrepresentation a material irregularity within the meaning of Sec 311 of the Code ?

6 Can a decree passed with the mutual consent of the parties concerned in the suit be set aside on an application filed on the ground that it was obtained by means of fraud and misrepresentation ?

7 Certain plaintiffs sued to recover a debt as second assignees of the debt. They joined in the array of defendants their assignors, the original debtors and certain other persons who were alleged to have been the prior assignees of the debt, but

who had, according to them, forfeited their claim under the assignment in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the condition on which the transfer was made. The Court of first instance gave a decree to the plaintiffs against the original debtors only. An appeal was filed by the first assignees and was dismissed on the ground that there was no decree against them, and that therefore their appeal could not be entertained. Was the appellate court right in holding that the appeal would not lie ?

8. What is the period of limitation for a suit brought by a landlord against a tenant where the primary relief sought was a Mandatory injunction directing the defendant to fill up a tank excavated by him in contravention of the terms of the tenancy and to pay damages to the plaintiff for his wrongful act and where the secondary relief sought was ejectment ?

9. What are the requisites of an acknowledgment in order that it may have the effect of extending the period of limitation ? *A* writes a letter to *B* in which he admits his liability for a debt due to *B*'s uncle. The letter is undated. Can the uncle rely on this letter to save limitation ?

10. What is the period of limitation for a suit brought by a Zemindar for the removal of trees planted on a plot of waste land in his village by persons who have no right to plant them ?

11. What privileges does the law confer on persons attaining majority in regard to (1) suits, (2) applications, and (3) appeals for which the period of limitation expired during their minority ?

12. What is the effect of an order for substituting or adding a new plaintiff or defendant after the institution of a suit :

(a.) When the order is made at the instance of a party to a suit ?

(b.) When the order is made by a Court of its own motion under Sec. 32, C. P. C. ?

CRIMINAL LAW.

1 What constitutes an attempt to commit an offence ?

When is the attempt to commit murder punishable with death ?

Under what section of the Indian Penal Code should a person be indicted who is charged with an attempt to commit murder ?

2. Define *abatement*.

Is there any difference between an *abettor*, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, and an *accessory after the fact* ?

A tells B to go and take possession of a plot of land in the possession of C, having reason to believe that that B's act in taking possession of that land will be resented by C ; a riot is the result of B's act, can A be charged with abetment of that riot ?

3. What ingredients are necessary to constitute a criminal trespass ?

Can a person in constructive possession of a building complain against another for trespassing therein ?

A enters B's house knowing that by so doing he will cause annoyance to B, will his act amount to an offence ? Will any difference be made by the fact of his remaining in the house after having been ordered by B to leave it ?

4. (a) A creditor finding his debtor's ox grazing by the side of the road, seizes and sells it and credits the sale proceeds to the reduction of the debt. Is he justified in doing so ?

(b) When one member of a riotous mob is armed with a gun, can all the participators in that riot be convicted of rioting armed with deadly weapons ?

(c) In the course of a dacoity a murder is committed inside the house of the victim of the dacoity ; some

of the dacoits are, at the time the murder is committed, outside the house, and are not active participators in the murder, what is their offence ? Are they liable to be punished in the same way as those who were in the house ?

5. What is *criminal breach of trust* ? On examining a cashier's books it is found that there is a deficiency of Rs.1,000 in his accounts, but there is no means of proving the specific amounts he has misappropriated, which go to make up that sum of Rs.1,000. Can he be successfully prosecuted for criminal breach of trust in respect of that sum ?

6. Define European British subject. What Courts have jurisdiction to try cases against European British subjects ?

What is the procedure to be followed in determining whether a man is a European British subject ?

7. Can a Court, acting under Sec. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, go into a question of title ?

8. (a) How can a Court deal with a first offender, and what are the cases in which this procedure can be adopted ?

(b) Can a Court, when dismissing a complaint grant compensation to the accused under Sec. 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and at the same time grant him permission to prosecute the complainant under Sec. 211 of the Indian Penal Code ?

9. Can an order granting sanction to prosecute a person for giving false evidence be revoked ; if so, what is the procedure to be adopted ?

If such sanction has been given by a Subordinate Judge in the course of a suit the valuation of which is over Rs.5,000, to what Court must that order be taken with a view to getting it revoked, assuming that it can be revoked ?

If a Court, acting under Sec. 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directs the prosecution of a person for giving false evidence, can the propriety of that order be considered by another Court? If so, by what Court?

10. An accused person is brought before a Magistrate to have his confession recorded. The accused does not understand Urdu, the language of the Court, and the Magistrate does not understand Bengali, the language of accused. An interpreter is employed who translates the Bengali deposition into Urdu and the Magistrate then records it in English. Is this procedure correct?

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

1. Is the right of an illegitimate son to maintenance a personal or a heritable right? What does the Mitakshara say on the point?

2. Is an uncle of the whole blood entitled to preference over one of the half-blood, under the Mitakshara?

3. Is a daughter's daughter heir to her maternal grandfather?

4. A separated Hindu dies without male issue, leaving two widows. What interest do the widows take in the inheritance? Have they a right of partition between themselves?

5. What rights does the purchaser of a co-sharer's interest acquire in joint family property?

6. Discuss the validity of the adoption of an only son.

7. Does the liability of a son in a joint Hindu family for debts contracted by his father arise during the lifetime of the father or after his death?

8. Under the Mitakshara law is an unpartible estate also inalienable?

9. Define—*wakf*, *sayyadanashin*, *mutwalli*.

Can wakf property be alienated? A Shia wakif makes a *wakf bil wasiyat* without delivering possession of the appropriated property to the mutwalli. Is such a wakf valid?

10. Define *muajjal* and *nawajjal* dower. Must payment of the whole or a portion of the dower be always considered prompt?

Is it necessary by Mahomedan law that dower should be agreed upon before marriage?

Can a Mahomedan widow acquire a lien for her dower debt over the property of her deceased husband by taking possession of the property without the consent of the other heirs?

11. Can a Mahomedan exclude his wife from inheritance by will?

12. Distinguish between *ariat* and *hibbah*. What is *hibba-bilewaz*?

13. Will a family usage proved to have existed in a Mahomedan family as the custom for many generations override the general Mahomedan law?

14. Define *shufa*. Has the owner of the servient tenement a preferential right to purchase the house in dispute over a mere neighbour?

15. A Mahomedan lady died, leaving a husband, two daughters, a sister and the son of her father's paternal uncle. How would you divide the estate?

EQUITY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LAW OF TRUSTS, MORTGAGES, AND SPECIFIC RELIEF.

1. What was the origin of those Trusts which are cognizable exclusively in Courts of Equity? Compare the sense in which the term 'trust' is used in English Jurisprudence with the definition given in the Indian Trusts Act.

2. To what extent may a Trustee delegate his office or duties ?

3. Distinguish between liens at law and liens recognized in Equity ; and examine the principle upon which Courts of Equity have proceeded in establishing the lien of the vendor of real estate for the purchase money.

4. Show by examples that you fully understand the meaning of the following terms when used in relation to mortgages :—

Consolidation.

Marshalling.

Tacking.

5. How far does a *mortgage of personal property* differ from a *pledge* ? And how far do they both differ from a mortgage of land ?

6. Define the position of a mortgagee in possession.

7. 'The discretion of a Court is always judicial and not capricious.' Discuss this with reference to a Court's jurisdiction to decree specific performance.

8. What is the effect of a defendant's setting up a variation when a plaintiff seeks specific performance of a written contract ?

Illustrate your answer by decided cases.

9. What are the various ways in which specific relief is given ?

What remedy has *A* in the following cases ? Give reasons for your answer :—

- (1) *B* makes use of three stars to distinguish his cholera mixture, which he brings into the market for the first time in 1899.

A had adopted this mark for a similar mixture in 1872.

- (2) A, an old man, has executed a deed of gift in favour of B, his guru. A alleges undue influence
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THE LAW RELATING TO LAND TENURE, REVENUE
AND RENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BRITISH
RAJPUTANA

N.B.—*Not more than ten of the following questions to be answered.*

1. Describe the different processes which may be resorted to for ejectment of tenants—

(a) in the North-Western Provinces ;

(b) in Oudh.

Explain the cases to which each process is applicable.

2. Describe the procedure to be observed in making a distress for arrears of rent in the N.-W. Provinces, and enumerate the restrictions, if any, imposed on the exercise of the right to distrain.

3. What is the law in Oudh relating to compensation for improvements made by tenants, and on what principles is such compensation to be assessed ?

4. What are the functions of the Court of Wards in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and under what circumstances may they be exercised ?

5. How many classes of tenants are recognised under the Rent Law of the Central Provinces ? Give a brief description of each class, and enumerate the respective privileges of each.

6. Distinguish between a *malguzari* and a *raiyyatwari* settlement.

7 What is meant in the Central Provinces by the term "protected *thikadar*" ? Under what circumstances may a *thikadar* be declared "protected," and what are the incidents of his tenure after such declaration ?

8. Describe the procedure laid down for partition of land in British Rajputana and contrast it with the procedure which obtains in the North-Western Provinces. Which of these systems affords greater facilities for partition ?

9. Define precisely the status of an *Istimrardar*—

(a) with respect to his tenants ;

(b) with respect to Government.

Compare *Istimrari* estates and *Bhum* holdings : (1) as regards the Law of Succession, (2) as regards the Law of Alienation.

10. Regulation II of 1877 makes provision for "ex-proprietary tenants and other tenants with rights of occupancy." Is there any statutory provision in British Rajputana for the acquirement of rights of occupancy ? If not, who are meant by "tenants with rights of occupancy" ?

11 What provisions does the N.-W P. Rent Act, 1881, contain to prevent a suit being defeated on appeal by the plea that it was brought in a wrong Court.

12. In what suits under the N.-W. P. Rent Act, 1881, does an appeal lie from the decision of an Assistant Collector of the first class—

(a) to the High Court ;

(b) to the District Judge.

Can such an appeal be heard by a Subordinate Judge, and if so, under what circumstances ?

LAW OF CONTRACTS, TRANSFER AND LEASE OF
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, REGISTRATION, SUC-
CESSION AND TORTS.

1. (a) What are the the qualifications necessary to constitute a valid contract ?
(b) Can a minor enforce a contract between him and an adult person as against such adult person ? Give reasons for your answer.
(c) Would money borrowed by *A* from *B* for the purpose of paying a gambling debt due to *C* by *A* be recoverable by *B* ?
2. What do you understand by an agreement without consideration ? What are the exceptions, if any, to the general rule that an agreement made without consideration is void ?
3. Discuss briefly the extent of a surety's liability. Under what circumstances would a surety be discharged ?
4. (a) What are the elements of a valid sale ? Would a sale of immoveable property by a Hindu effected by mere delivery of possession be valid under the Transfer of Property Act ?
(b) Would a gift of immoveable property by a Muhammadan effected by mere delivery of possession be valid ? Does the Transfer of Property Act make any distinction, and if so what, as to the formalities of a valid gift between Hindus and Muhammadans ?
5. What are the rights of a vendor with regard to the unpaid purchase money after the property has passed to the vendee ?
6. Explain and illustrate the rule as to determination of lease of immoveable property by "implied surrender" and by "forfeiture."

7. (a) Is the registration of the following documents compulsory or optional—

- (1) A document giving authority to adopt.
- (2) A contract for sale of immoveable property of the value of over Rs.100.
- (3) Award of an arbitrator relating to immoveable property of the value of over Rs.100.
- (4) A letter written by mortgagee to mortgagor releasing his charge on the mortgaged property of the value of Rs.500.
- (5) Endorsement of part-payment of mortgage-debt on the mortgage-deed when such part-payment exceeds Rs.100.

(b) A mortgages to B 5 villages, and a house. The house is situated in a district within British India, but the 5 villages are outside British India. Would the registration of the deed in the district in British India make it a valid instrument as regards the whole property under the Indian Registration Act ?

8. When may the grant of probate or letters of administration be revoked ? Who can revoke such grant under the Indian Succession Act ?

9. What do you understand by the terms "consequential damage," "contributory negligence," "false imprisonment," "joint-tortfeasors" and "wainer of tort ?"

10. (a) Are there any, and if so, what exceptions to the general rule that the right to sue and the liability to be sued for torts ceases with the life of either party ?

(b) Is there any difference between *malice in fact* and *malice in law* ? In what cases of torts would malice of either description be a necessary ingredient ?

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADING.

1. (i) What presumptions may, or may not, be made in regard to—
 - (a) telegraphic messages,
 - (b) records of evidence?
- (ii) What are "public documents"?
2. Under what circumstances are judgments of a Court of Justice relevant evidence?
3. What do you understand by "primary" and "secondary" evidence?

What secondary evidence can be given as to the contents of documents—

- (a) when the party offering secondary evidence cannot, for any reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce the document in a reasonable time;
 - (b) when the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection?
4. *A*, a litigant, with a case pending against *B*, informs you that one of his witnesses is dead, but that he has copies of two statements made by the witness before his death—
- (a) one made to and taken down in writing by a friend some years before?
 - (b) the other a certified copy of evidence given in the course of a prior case in which the parties were *A* and *C*.

A wants to put the statements in evidence. The case involves questions of relationship and pecuniary liability.

What conditions would you look to find in the statements and circumstances under which they were made before advising *A* that he can use them as he wishes?

5. Why is " hearsay " evidence not generally admissible ? State briefly the exceptions you know to the general rule of inadmissibility.

A is charged with having murdered *B* in *B*'s house. The prosecution put *C* in the witness-box. She states that her child came running to her about the time of the murder and said, " I have seen *A* running away from *B*'s house " Counsel for the defence urges that this evidence given by *C* is inadmissible. The prosecuting counsel replies that the making of the statement by the child is a ' fact,' which was an effect of seeing *A* running away, which was itself a relevant fact, that the statement of the child is therefore also a relevant fact under Section 7 of the Evidence Act, which can be proved under Section 60 by the person who heard it. What is your opinion, giving reasons ?

6 (a) How can the credit of a witness be impeached ?

(b) In what cases can a witness not be compelled to answer questions put to him ?

7 In what does a mere admission differ from an admission amounting to an estoppel ?

8. A police officer investigating a case enters in his diary as follows :—

" The accused told me that he (the accused) had killed the deceased. But on my examining his brother the latter said. ' The accused is falsely charging himself in order to save his own son, whom I saw commit the murder. I again questioned the accused, who said I would find the hatchet in the grass behind the house. I found the hatchet. "

The brother on being called by the defence denies having declared to the police that he saw the son commit the murder.

How far, if at all, and in what way can each of the three statements in the diary be made use of either by the prosecution or defence ?

9. *A* complains to you that *B* libelled him at a public meeting, and that shortly afterwards his employers dismissed him without intimating any reason. *A* wishes to proceed against his employers for wrongful dismissal.

Adopt any further facts you think necessary to justify *A* in proceeding against his employers and draw up the plaint.

10. A zemindar, two tenants of separate plots of land, and a grain-dealer who has advanced money on the crops on the lands, come to you and state that nine tenants of a neighbouring estate have closed certain waterways, thereby injuring the crops. How would you advise them to proceed—

Firstly, if, on questioning them, it is clear that the nine tenants had no right to interfere with the waterways.

Secondly, if it appears that the right to the waterways is doubtful.

Draw up the necessary plaints or complaints.

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION, 1901.

JURISPRUDENCE.

1. Trace the origin of the phrases, "Law of nature" "Law of nations" : do they indicate any conceptions to determine that they are related to one another.

2. Describe in brief the several matters appertaining to the law of things. Is the law of things at all conversant about persons.

3. Explain and discuss Austin's doctrine of absolute and relative duties ; and according to his view may a subject owe any relative duty to his sovereign ?

4. Law is said to be a command : is it so in regard to laws which are merely declaratory and which repeal existing law ? State the reasoning with conclusion of both Austin and Holland on the subject.

5. Explain the gist of the following passage :—

"If a man were alone in the world he would properly hold or acquire nothing as his own."

LAW OF CONTRACT.

1. Discuss the doctrine of mistake as invalidating a contract, and show how the doctrine was applied in the following cases :—

JAMES v. BOULTON.

FOSTER v. MACKINON.

2. State and discuss the principle on which the form of action for money had and received is founded. Mention any leading case on the subject.

May a person who has received money in satisfaction of an imperfect obligation be sued for money had and received; give reasons.

3. Explain and discuss the maxim "in pari delicto portior est conditio possidentis." Illustrate if in any circumstances a party to an illegal transaction will not be regarded as "in pari delicto."

4. Explain and illustrate the doctrine of agency from necessity.

5. Explain vendor's right of stoppage *in transitu*; when does the right begin and when does it end? What is the effect of the exercise of the right?

6. Explain the general doctrine of "public policy" making void a contract as being contrary to it. Illustrate it by any case on the subject that you remember.

EVIDENCE, LIMITATION AND PRESCRIPTION.

1. State in detail the facts of any criminal case you may be well acquainted with, pointing out what the issues in the case are and how each of the facts proved by the prosecution or the defence is relevant.

2. What are meant by admissions, and by whom may they be made?

What is the evidential value of an admission of a point of law?

3. Under what circumstances may statements made by persons who cannot be called as witnesses be given in evidence; and, on the other hand, when may evidence be recorded against an accused person in his absence?

4. Can a previous judgment ever be used to support a plea of *res judicata* as between parties who in the former suit were

arrayed on the same side as defendants, and if so, under what conditions?

Illustrate your answer by reference to decided cases.

5. Explain, illustrating your answer by examples, the meaning of the following terms:—Presumption, Public documents, Secondary evidence, Prescription, Acquiescence.

6. Discuss the functions of an Indian Court as regards the production, recording and estimation of evidence in a criminal trial.

7. In what manner do you consider statutes of limitation ought to be construed—strictly, as statutes tending to limit the rights of subject; or freely, as being “statutes of repose”? Give reasons for your answer.

8. State fully under what circumstances the running of limitation may be (a) suspended, or (b) prolonged.

9. Explain the following maxims:—

- (a) *Nullum tempus occurrit regi.*
- (b) *Expressum facit cessare tacitum.*
- (c) *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.*
- (d) *Allegans suam turpitudinem non est audiendus.*
- (e) *Pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant.*

TORTS AND EASEMENTS.

1. Explain and illustrate the principle expressed by the maxim “*volenti non fit injuria.*”

2. Explain what you understand by the formula “*Damnum sine injuria,*” and herein discuss the ruling in *Acton vs. Blundell*.

3. *M* obtains goods from *Z* by fraud and false pretences and being apparent owner of them, purports to sell them to *A*, who in good faith accepts them and pays for them ; *A* in fact dealing on behalf of *P* ; and forthwith delivers the goods to *P*. *M* absconds with the price. Has *A* made himself liable to *Z* for the price, and if so, on what principle of law and in what form of action ?

4. What is the law in India regarding immunity of Judges, and is it in any way different from the law laid down in *Calder vs Halkett* ?

5. Explain the maxim *res ipsa loquitur*, in what cases would you apply it ?

6. Does the duty owed to a promisee constitute the object of a kind of real right which a stranger to the contract can infringe and thereby render himself answerable, *ex delicto* ? Illustrate your answer.

HINDU LAW.

1. Please quote the texts in the earlier *smritis* from which the Hindu Law of adoption has been evolved, and state clearly what construction has been placed (1) by the commentators of the various schools of Hindu Law, (2) by the judicial authorities on the text of *Vashishtha* relating to the power of a Hindu widow to adopt a son to her husband. Are the adoptions in the following cases good in law ? Please give fully the reasons for your answers :—

- (a) the adoption of a son by a maiden ;
- (b) the adoption of a son by a person born deaf and dumb, and who is childless ;
- (c) the adoption of a son to her husband by the junior of two widows, left by a Hindu who is a native of Bombay and who had given no express authority to either of them to adopt ?

What difference, if any, would there be in your answer if an adoption under the same "circumstances" had been made by the junior widow of a Soraogi Agarwala, Jain, or a Sikh ?

(2) How far has the definition of the term *stridhan* given by the author of the *Mitakshara* been accepted in the various schools which recognize its authority by (a) the commentators, (b) the judicial authorities ?

A Hindu female acquires property—

- (a) by gift from the Government ;
- (b) by inheritance from her mother of her *stridhan* ;
- (c) by the allotment to her of a share, equal to that of one of her sons, at a partition among them of the paternal estate ;
- (d) by purchasing property out of a sum of money given to her in consideration of her giving up her claim to maintenance.

Is the property so acquired in each of these cases her *stridhan* ? What powers of disposal has she over such properties ? And how would it devolve upon her death ?

(3) What is the extent of the power of a co-parcener in a joint Hindu family to dispose of (1) his own share, (2) the share of his other co-parceners according to the Benares, Madras and Bombay schools ? Does the position of the father in such family differ in any and what respect from that of other co-parceners ?

(4) A Hindu gives his widow authority to adopt a son. She makes no adoption for ten years after her husband's death, and in the meanwhile transfers and alienates a good deal of her husband's property without legal necessity. Could the adopted son sue to set aside the transfers made by her before his adoption ? If the adopted son cannot bring such a suit, could the reversioners of her husband's estate, who would have succeeded but for the adoption, bring such a suit ?

What would be the effect of such an adoption, if made while a suit to set aside the transfers by the then immediate reversioners was pending, on the right of the reversioner to continue the evil. Discuss the matter fully.

5. A member of a joint Hindu family subject to the Benares school—

(a) receives his education at the expense of family funds ;

(b) starts commercial business on his own account, with the aid of joint family funds.

By his own extraordinary personal skill and ability he amasses a fortune. Are his co-parceners entitled to share therein in either of the following cases—

(1) When the assistance received from the family funds was very insignificant.

(2) When it was substantial, but not more than what had been received by his other co-parceners in their education, or in starting their own separate business. Give reasons for your answers ?

6. How far does the rule of preference of relatives of the whole blood over those of the half blood extend in the case of the succession of *Samanodakas*? What views have been entertained by the Indian High Courts on this question? What is your own view, and how do you support it?

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

(1) What are the various sources of Mahomedan Law of both the Sunni and Shia sects? Mention the leading text-books and authorities of each sect, showing their relative value and importance.

Point out briefly the main features of divergence in the evolution of the law of the two sects from the sources common to both laws.

2. What are the essentials of a valid wakf under the Sunni and Shia laws?

A Mahomedan bequeathed by his will Rs.10,000 to the University of Allahabad to found a scholarship for the encouragement of Arabic. Is such bequest a valid wakf under the Sunni and Shia laws respectively? Would the bequest have been a good one if made for the encouragement of Christian or Hindu theology, or for the support of a Boarding-house where the use of wines and intoxicating liquors was permitted?

State fully the reasons for your answer.

3. Enumerate briefly the main points of difference between the Sunni and Shia laws of pre-emption.

A house is owned by three persons. A private passage which leads to it is the joint property of these three persons and a third party who owns a house on the opposite side of the private passage. One of the joint owners transfers his interest in the house to a stranger. A neighbour to the house, the subject of sale, claims pre-emption.

Discuss briefly the nature and extent of the rights of pre-emption, if any, which the various persons mentioned above have in the house, both according to the Sunni and Shia laws?

4. A Mahomedan dies leaving him surviving,—(a) a sister, a mother and a daughter's daughter,
- (b) A Mahomedan dies leaving a son, a widow, his father and two real brothers him surviving.
- (c) A Hindu who had become convert to Mahomedanism dies leaving him surviving—
- (α) a Mahomedan wife,
- (β) a Hindu wife, whom he had married while a Hindu,
- (x) a Hindu daughter born of the Hindu wife,
- (δ) a Mahomedan daughter.

How would you divide the inheritance in each of the above cases, both under the Sunni and Shia laws ?

What difference, if any, would it make if the daughter's daughter in case (a), the son in case (b), and the Hindu daughter in case (c) had become converts to Christianity before the death of their father ?

5. What are the essentials of a valid gift under the Mahomedan Law ? A Mahomedan while in full possession of his senses, made a gift of his property on 1st January 1890. At that time he was suffering from a malady which terminated fatally on 1st May 1890 ?

How far is the said gift, if at all, a valid one ? What difference, if any, would there be if the said malady had been of over two years' standing ?

A Mahomedan executes a deed of gift of the following property belonging to him in favour of his childless wife, *viz.*—

- (a) a village, which at the date of the execution of the deed of gift had been taken possession of by the Collector and farmed out to a stranger for the realization of arrears of Government revenue due from the donor.

- (b) an allowance of Rs.500 a year, payable by the Government to the donee of the kind mentioned in Section 7 of the Pensions Act, 1871 (which allowance is both heritable and transferable).
- (c) the equity of redemption in a certain village of which he had made a usufructuary mortgage, and placed the mortgagee in possession.

Is the gift in each of these cases valid ? If not, what should he do in each of these cases to perfect the gift according to the Mahomedan law ?

Please answer the question both according to the Sunni and Shia laws.

6. How far are the British Courts in the North-Western Provinces, Ajmere and Bombay bound to administer the Mahomedan law of inheritance, gift and pre-emption in cases where the parties are Mahomedans ?

Is it permissible to depart from the rules of Mahomedan Law in any of the following cases ?

- (a) A Rajput (Mahomedan) zemindar whose ancestors became converts to Mahomedanism, dies leaving daughters and sons him surviving. The sons seek to exclude the daughters from inheritance on the strength of an ancient family usage, under which daughters did not inherit.
- (b) A Mahomedan, who is a member of the Memon community of Bombay, dies leaving immovable property both at Bombay and Allahabad, and there is a dispute amongst his heirs as to whether his property in either or both places should be divided according to the Hindu or Mahomedan laws.

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

1. Enumerate the principal duties and disabilities of Trustees.
2. Give a short sketch of the law regarding the assignment of Choses in Action and compare the law as now administered by Courts of Equity in England with that now in force in British India.
3. A, having a general power of appointment by will over a sum of money and a special power of appointment by will over another sum of money, dies heavily indebted, having by his will exercised both powers of appointment in favour of his son. What are the respective rights of the son and the creditors of the deceased ?
4. What do you understand by a secret trust, constructive fraud, marshalling assets, marshalling securities, subrogation, subcharging and falsifying ; and
5. Illustrate the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity to give relief against a penalty, mistake, accident, and surprise ?
6. Distinguish between the satisfaction of a debt by a legacy and the ademption of a legacy by a gift.
7. Explain and illustrate the following :—
 - (a) "Equity looks upon that as done which ought to have been done."
 - (b) "Equity will not give effect to an imperfect gift as a trust."
 - (c) "Equity acts *in personam*."
 - (d) A mixture of a trust and a power.

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATIONS, 1901.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

[Answer only the questions asked. Do not give general paraphrases of the passages. Candidates are cautioned not to neglect the last question, for which 20 marks are assigned.]

1. Here the good duke lived with his loving friends, who had put themselves into a voluntary exile for his sake, while their land and revenues enriched the false usurper ; and custom soon made the life of careless ease they led more sweet to them than the pomp and uneasy splendour of a courtier's life. Here they lived like the old Robin Hood of England, and to this forest many noble youths daily resorted from the court, and did fleet the time carelessly as they did who lived in the golden age.

- (a) Who is the duke here referred to ? Give a brief outline of the Tale from which the above extract is taken.
- (b) Express in other words the meaning of the clause, " Who had put themselves into a voluntary exile for his sake "
- (c) Explain " the pomp and uneasy splendour of a courtier's life. ' Why is it called " uneasy " ?
- (d) Who was Robin Hood, and how is he said to have lived ?
- (e) Explain the phrase " the golden age. " Why is it so named and how were men without care in that age ?
- (f) Give synonyms for—usurper, resorted, fleet.

2 Explain the meaning and force of the words printed in **thick type** in the following :—

- (a) Lear would not hear him out.
- (b) Item, two lips, **indifferent red**.
- (c) Shylock thought within himself, "If I can once **catch him on the hip**, I will feed **fat the ancient grudge I bear him** ; he hates our Jewish nation ; he lends out money gratis, and among the merchants he **rails at me** and my well-earned bargains, which he calls interest.
- (d) When the mind is at ease, the body **has leisure to be delicate**.
- (e) I **took** naturally to everything connected with the set.
- (f) How do you **make out** that this island was made by them ?
- (g) I can honestly say I was a better and more serious person ; **not but what** I am bad enough now.
- (h) I **don't mind** but my wall.
- (i) Let us take the to at **all events**, father.
- (j) I think you'll **make** a sharp seaman **by and by**.
- (k) There is **nothing like** being prepared.
- (l) **Suppose** we let him

3. "Resolute men can do a great deal" Show how this sentence in "Masterman Ready" is exemplified in the course of the story, and especially in the conduct of Ready himself. (The account must not exceed 300 words).

- 4. (a) O luxury ! thou curst by heaven's decree,
How ill-exchanged are things like these for thee.

*What, in Goldsmith's opinion, are the evils produced by luxury ?
What are the " things like these " with which he contrasts luxury ?*

- (b) To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm, than all the gloss of art.

*Explain the phrases " native charm " and " gloss of art," and
bring out clearly the contrast implied.*

- (c) E'en his failings leaned to Virtue's side.

*Of whom is this written ? Express the meaning fully, and illus-
trate it from the details given in the poem.*

5. No sound of joy or sorrow
Was heard from either bank ;
But friends and foes in dumb surprise,
With parted lips and straining eyes,
Stood gazing where he sank ;
And when above the surges
They saw the crest appear,
All Rome sent forth a rapturous cry,
And even the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to cheer.

- (a) *Describe the incident here mentioned.*
(b) *Explain what is meant by " either bank," " friends and
foes," " the surges," " the crest," and " the ranks
of Tuscany."*
(c) *What figure of speech is involved in the expression " all
Rome " ?*
(d) *Express the last line in different words. What other
meanings may " cheer " have ?*

6. *Re-write the following passages in your own words, taking
care to express each idea fully and accurately :—*

- (a) What is meant by the poet's maxim, " A little know-
ledge is a dangerous thing " ? Not that knowledge,
little or much, if it be real knowledge, is dangerous,

but that many a man considers a mere slight and hazy view of many things to be real knowledge, whereas it does but mislead, just as a short-sighted man sees only so far as to be led by his uncertain sight over the precipice. Whatever we learn must be really studied and mastered, as far as it is taken up.

- (b) Good manners are a passport in society, and usually determine a man's success in life. A good man often injures himself by his bad manners. Good manners, says Locke, are the fruit of good sense and of good feeling. If the law of kindness and gentleness be written in the heart, it will lead to that desire to oblige and to please others which is the foundation of good manners. The true way to learn courtesy is to place self last; therefore in being thoughtful of others we are cultivating good manners.

- (c) Fortune attends the lion-hearted man
Who acts with energy; weak-minded persons
Sit idly waiting for some gift of fate.
Banish all thought of destiny, and act
With manly vigour, straining all thy nerve;
When thou hast put forth all thy energy
The blame of failure will not rest with thee.

SECOND PAPER.

1. (a) Give the *singular* of the following nouns:—
appendices, bases, radii, storeys, staves, cherubim,
woes, automata, footmen.
- (b) and the *plural* of the following:—
maid-servant, lord-lieutenant, court-martial,
pailful, man-servant.

- (c) Give the *possessive case singular* of :—
father-in-law, goodness, ladies, conscience.
- (d) and the *feminine* of :—
fox, czar, duke, administrator.
2. (a) Is the verb in the following transitive or intransitive,
“ *Not a drum was heard* ” ?
- (b) What are the transitive verbs corresponding to *fall*,
lie, *sit*, *rise* ? Give the present and past tense and
past participle of each of the transitive verbs you
mention, and give a sentence showing the use of each
one in the present tense.
- (c) Put into the active voice ; *Swords were drawn by the
nobles*, and into the passive voice : *The earl demanded
his name*.
3. Add a sentence to each of the following so as to show that
you clearly understand when each should be used :—
- (a) *I did come.*
(b) *I ought to come.*
(c) *I ought to have come.*
(d) *I will come.*
4. (a) Distinguish between the following sentences :—
- (1) If he *is* in the city I shall find him.
(2) If he *be* in the city I shall find him.
(3) If he *were* in the city I would find him.
- (b) What is the mood of *may* in the following ?—
- (1) You *may* go.
(2) I love you that you *may* love me in return.
(3) *May* you be happy !
5. What prepositions should be used after the following
words ? Give a sentence to illustrate each :—
absolve, confide, worthy, expert, prejudice,
agreeable, correspond, confer, thirst.

6 Correct the following sentences where necessary and give reasons for your corrections —

- (a) I never have and never can believe it
- (b) What is the use of him saying so ?
- (c) They each followed in their turn
- (d) His was one of those violent tempers that produces such sad results

7 Analyse the following and parse the words *in italics* —

In Bruges *town* is *many* a street

Whence busy life hath fled

Where, without hurry, noiseless feet

The grass grown *primeval* tread

There heard we *hunting* in the shade

I long from a *remote* tower,

A hup that tuneful *prelude* made

To a *voice* of *thrilling* power

8 Expand the following words and phrases *in italics* into sentences —

- (a) He announced *the arrival of Cæsar*
- (b) The boy went home *on the completion of his task*
- (c) He labours *to become rich*
- (d) He failed *through carelessness*
- (e) *This being granted* the proof is easy

9 (a) Turn the following into *Indirect Speech* —

"Now just you stay where you are!" she said.

"I must go and see who's knocking," he replied

"Whoever can be knocking at this time of night?"

"How do I know? That's just what I am going to find out?"

"I won't let you"

"What are you afraid of?"

"I'm frightened to death. You shan't go. I tell you, you'll be killed."

(3) And the following into *Direct Speech* —

She asked if he would be back soon and if she should wait for him. The servant replied that she had been expecting him for some time and requested her to walk in.

10 The following is an outline of a story. Tell the story in your own words following this outline. You may add a little to the story so as to make it more complete and interesting, but the whole should not occupy more than twenty lines —

A boy wandered from his home—entered a deep cave—saw two eyes glaring at him—the boy turned to flee—the animal bounded towards him—the boy fell down through fear—a shot was heard—the animal fell dead—the shot was fired by the father who had followed at a distance

THIRD PAPER

Translation from Urdu

Translate into English —

A.

لڑکوں کو اچھی کڑیوں دے رہی اور بڑی کڑیوں سے بچا
بھی ماں باپ کا فرض ہی - اچھی کڑیوں سے لڑکوں کو عمدہ
ناموں کا علم ہوتا ہی اور حسد سے دیا میر بڑا چاہئے وہ لڑکوں
معلوم ہو چکا ہی - ہمیں حالانکہ قصہ کہانی اور عسکری کی
باتوں سے لڑکوں کو سوائے قصص انصاف کے کچھ نہیں ہوتا -
اسی کڑیوں سے تو جہانگیر ہو سکے بچا ہی چاہئے - بڑے لوگوں
کا کام دیکھنا بھی لڑکوں کے لئے نہایت فائدہ مند ہی - ان کے بڑھنے سے
وہ ذرائع معلوم ہونے ہیں جس سے انسان انسانی ترقی کر سکتا اور
ناموری حاصل کر سکتا ہی - جلدی لڑکا بڑے لوگوں کے کام نہیں

جاننا تب تک بہہ نہیں جان سکتا کہ کیا کرنا چاہئے اور کس طرح رہا چاہئے - اس سبب سے ترے لوگوں کے کار ناموں کے راز پر چلتا سدا کے لئے خبر بخش ہی *

B.

کسی جنگل میں قار کے درخت پر ایک بیا کا گھونسلہ تھا - یکدن ایام بارش میں شام کے وقت بیا اپنے گھر میں بیٹھا تھا کہ یکایک نادل اومدہ آیا - بجلی چمکنے لگی - ترے ترے ہوا گرنے لگے - اتنے میں ایک ندر دکھ سے پریشان وہاں اکلا - بارش سے دکھ دا کر اوس درخت پر چڑھا آیا - لیکن کہیں ایسے بتے نہ تھے کہ اوس بے مدلا ندر کو بچا لیتے - کبھی اس شاخ پر اور کبھی اوس شاخ پر جا دکتا - جب اولے بھی گرنے لگے تب تو گڈھوا کر چلانے لگا - بیا سے اب رہا نہ گیا نکار کر یولا اے ندر تمکو خدا نے آدم زاد ما بدن دیا ہی ہاتھ دائرے دئے ہیں تم چاہو تو نعمت کچھہ کر سکتے ہو اگر اپنا ایک گھر بنا لیتے ہو تو اسوقت کیسا کام آتا - دیکھو مجھ کو میں بے مدلا چھوٹی سی چڑیا ہوں اپنے مقدار کے موافق کسیا ایک خوبصورت گھر بنا لیا ہی - سیکھ سے بیٹھا ہوں اور خدا کا شکر گا رہا ہوں - ندر ایک تو پہلے ہی سے چڑھا تھا بیا کی باتوں سے جلیگیا اور جھنجھلا کر ایک ہاتھ مارا اور گھونسلے کو بوج کے بھینک دیا *

صلح دے اوسکو جسکو صلاح سمجھاے
صلح دے ندر کو جو نقصان کواے

C.

ایک وقت کسی ملک پر محمود نے چڑھائی کی - اوس ملک کا مالک ایک کم عمر لڑکا تھا اور اوسکی ما سلطنت کرتی

تھی - جب اوس جانب محمود کی چڑھائی کی خبر سدی
تب اوس عقلمند عورت نے کہلا بھیجا کہ اگر آپ مجھ پر فتح پائی
تو جہان جہان فتح لکھی جاوے گی نہ ان نہ ان یہہ بھی لکھا چلے گا
کہ محمود نے ایک بیوہ عورت کے ملک کو بھی چھین لیا - اور اگر
شکست پائی تو پتی شرم کی بات ہوگی - محمود سمجھ گیا
اور اودھر کا رخ چھوڑ دیا *

(Translation from Hindi)

Translate into English. —

A.

बालको को अच्छी पुस्तको का पढ़ाना और बुरी पुस्तको के पढ़ने से बचाना
भो माता पिता का धर्म है। अच्छी पुस्तको के पढ़ने से बालको को उत्तम
वातो का ज्ञान होता है। और जिस प्रकार ससार में बचना चाहिये वह
उनको मालूम हो जाता है। निश्चय जानो कि किसी कहानी और शृङ्गार
रस को कथाओं के पढ़ने से बालकों को सिवाय हानि के कुछ लाभ नहीं
होता। ऐसी पुस्तको से तो जहां तक हो सके बचाना ही उचित है। श्रेष्ठ
पुरुषों का जीवन चरित्र पढ़ाना भी बालको के लिये अतीव लाभदायक है।
इनके पढ़ने से जिन जिन उपायों से पुरुष अपनी उन्नति कर सकता है और
कीर्त्तिप्राप्त कर सकता है सब मालूम हो जाता है। जब तक बालक बड़े
लिंगा के जीवन चरित्रों को नहीं जानता तब तब क्या करना चाहिये किस
तरह रहना चाहिये नहीं जान सकता। इस कारण श्रेष्ठ पुरुषों के जीवन
चरित्रों का अनुसरण करना सदैव कल्याणकारक है ॥

B.

किसी वन में ताड़ के पेड़ों पर एक बया पक्षी का घोंसला था। एक दिन
वर्षा के बहुतों में सांझ के समय बया अपने घर में बैठा था कि एका एका में

उमड़ि आये बिजुली चमकने लगी। बड़ी बड़ी बूंदें पड़ने लगीं। इतने में टख से आतुर एक बन्दर वड़ा आ निकला वर्षा से दुखी होकर उस हल पर चढ़ आया। परन्तु कहीं ऐसे पत्ते न थे कि उस निराश्रय बन्दर को बचा लेत। कभी इस शाखा पर कभी उस पर जा देवकता। जब आँल भी गिरने लगे तब तो घबरा कर चिढ़ाने लगा। बघा से अब रहा न गया। पुकार के कहा अरे बानर तुझे परमेश्वर ने मनुष्य कोसौ देह दी है। हाथ पाव दिये हैं। तुम चाहो तो बहुत कुछ कर सकत हो। यदि एक अपना घर बना लिये होत तो इस समय कैसा काम आता। सुभ को देखा मैं असह्यार कौटा सा पत्तों हूँ। अपना अवस्था को अनुसार कैसा एक सुन्दर घर बना लिया हूँ। सुख से बैठा हूँ और ईश्वर का धन्यवाद गा रहा हूँ। बानर एक ता पहचान ही न चिढ़ा था। बघा को बात ने जल गया। मु झल्ला कर एक हाँथ मारा और घासल का नाच के फेंक दिया।

शिका वाकी दीजिये जाका साथ सुभाय।

साथ न दाज बानरा अपना हानि कराय॥

C

एक बेर किसी देश पर महमूद ने चढ़ाई कियो। एक छोटी उस का बालक देश का सामी था और उसकी माता राज्य करती थी। अब उधर महमूद की चढ़ाई का समचार सुना गया उस बुद्धिमती स्त्री ने कहला भेजा कि यदि आपने मुझपर जय पाइ तो जहा जहा जात खिखी जायगी तहा तहा यह भा लिखी जायगी कि महमूद न एक बिधवा का देश भी छीन लिप्ता परन्तु यदि पराजय पाइ ता बड़ा लज्जाकी बात होगी। महमूद समझ गया और उधर का रुख कौड़ दिया।

(Translation from Bengali)

Translate into English .—

A.

বালকদিগের ভাল পুস্তক পড়ান ও মন্দ পুস্তক পড়িতে না দেওয়া, পিতা মাতার কর্তব্য কল্প। উত্তম এই পাঠ কালে বালকদিগের উত্তম জ্ঞান হয়। এবং ক্রমে সংসাবে ব্যবহার করিতে হয়, তাহা তাহারা জানিতে পারে। এ কথা নিশ্চয় জানিবে যে গণপুস্তক বই বা শূন্য বসতি কথ্য পড়িলে বালকদিগের হানি ভিন্ন লাভ হয় না। এক পুস্তক পড়া হইতে যতদূর পাণ্ডা যায়, বালকদিগকে লক্ষ্য করাই বড়। বড় লোকের জীবন চরিত্র পড়ান বালকদিগের পক্ষে অত্যন্ত লাভ দায়ক। যে সকল উপায় দ্বারা লোকে নিজ উন্নতি লাভ করিতে পারে এবং যশোলভ করিতে পারে, তাহা ইহা দ্বারা জানা যায়। যত দিন বালকেরা বড় লোকের জীবন চরিত্র জানিতে না পারে, ততদিন কি করিতে হয় কি ভাবে থাকিতে হয় তাহা কিছুই জানিতে পারে না। অতএব বড় লোকের জীবন চরিত্র অনুসরণ করা সতত কল্যাণকর।

B.

কোন বনে এক তালগাছে একটা বাবুই পাখীর বাসা ছিল। এক দিবস বর্ষাকালে সন্ধ্যা বেলায় পাখীটী আপনাব বাশায় বসিয়া আছে, এমন সময় হটাত আকাশ মেঘচ্ছন্ন হইল এবং বিদ্যুৎ চমকাইতে লাগিল। বড় বড় জলবিন্দুপাত হইতে লাগিল। এমন সময়ে চ.খাতুর এক বানর তথায় উপস্থিত হইল। বৃষ্টিতে ক্রিষ্ট হইয়া সেই বৃক্ষে উঠিয় পড়িল। কিন্তু বানর একপ পাতা ছিল না যে, সেই নিবাস্য বানরকে বক্ষা করে। কখন এ ডালে কখন ও ডালে গুড়ি নাশিতেছিল। যখন আবার কবকাপাত হইতে আবস্ত হইল, তখন ব্যাকুল হইয়া চীৎকার করিতে লাগিল। বাবুই পাখী অন্দ থাকিতে পারিল না। ডাকবা কছিল, ওবে বানর। তোমায় ভগবান্ মনুষ্যের মত আকৃতি দিয়াছেন। হাত পা দিয়াছেন। ইচ্ছা করিল, তুমি অনেক কাহা করিতে পার। যদি একটি নিজেব গৃহ নিৰ্ম্মাণ করিতে, তাহা হইলে আজ কত লাভ হইত। আশা দেখ। অশ্মি একটি অসহায় ক্ষুদ্র পাখী। নিজ অবস্থানুকপ একটা সূন্দর বাসা নিৰ্ম্মাণ করিয়াছে। সুখে বসিয়া আছে এবং ঈশ্বরের গুণানুবাদ করিতেছি। বানর

একে ত প্রথম হইতেই বিবর্ত ছিল। বাবুইব বাকো আশুন হইয়া উঠিল। কৃপিত হইয়া হস্তেব এক আঘাতে পাখীৰ বাসাতীকে ছিন্ন ভিন্ন কবিয়া ফেলিল।

যেজন বুঝিবে শিক্ষা শিখাবে তাবে।

নিজ হানি কবে শিক্ষা না দিবে বানবে ॥

C.

এক সময় কোন দেশেব প্রতি মহম্মদ আত্রমণ কবিয়াছিলেন এক অল্পবয়স্ক বালক সেই দেশেব অবিপত্তি ছিল এবং তাহাব মাতা রাজ্য কবিত্তেছিলেন। যখন সেই দিকে মহম্মদেব আত্রমণেব সম্বাদ পহঁছিল, তখন সেই বুদ্ধিমতী স্ত্রী মহম্মদকে বলিয়া পাঠাইলেন। যে যদি আপনি আমার উপর জয়লাভ করেন, তাহা হইলে, যেখানে যেখানে এই জয়লাভে সম্বাদ লিপিত হইবে, সেখানে ইহাও লিপিত হইবে, যে মহম্মদ এক বিববাব বাড়া অপহরণ কবিয়াছেন। কিন্তু যদি আপনি পরাজিত হবেন, তাহা হইলে বড়ই লজ্জাব কথা হইবে। মহম্মদ বুঝিতে পারিলেন এবং সে দিক হইতে নিবৃত্ত হইলেন।

(Translation from Gujrate)

Translate into English —

(a) પોતાનાં છાકરાંઓને સારી ચોપડીઓ વંચાવવી અને નહારી ચોપડીઓ વાંચવા દેવી નહીં એ માળાપની ફરજ છે. સારી ચોપડીએ વાંચવાથી છાકરાંઓને ઉપયોગી જ્ઞાન મળે છે અને તેથી કરી દુનિયામાં કેમ વર્તવું તે તેઓ શિખે છે. વાનાંઓ અને કટ્ટિપત કથાઓ અને ઈશકને લગતાં લખાણો વાંચવાથી છાકરાંઓને કંઈ ફાયદો થતો નથી. પણ ધાતુ તુક્કસાન થાય છે એ મારી પેઠે ધ્યાનમાં રાખવું એવી ચોપડીઓથી છાકરાંઓને દૂર રાખવાં જોઈએ.

મહાન પુરૂષોનાં જીવનચરિત્રો વાંચવા એ બહુ ઉપયોગી છે. એથી વાંચનાર પોતાને સુધારવાના અને કીર્તિ મેળવવાનાં જે બહાં બહાં સાધનો છે તે મેળવી શકે છે. જ્યાં સુધી છાકરાંઓ મહાન પુરૂષોના ચરિત્રો બંધે નહીં ત્યાં શુદ્ધી શું કરવું અને કેવી રીતે વર્તવું તે સમજે નહીં. માટે મહાન પુરૂષોનાં ચરિત્રો પ્રમાણે ચાલવું એ હમેશાં ફાયદાવાળું છે.

(b) અથા નામના એક પક્ષીએ જંગલમાં તાડના ઝાડ ઉપર પોતાનો માળો બાંધ્યો હતો. એક દિવસે વરસાદની રતુમાં સાંજની વખતે તે અથુ પોતાના માળામાં બેઠું હતું તે વખતે એકાએક વાદળો ચાઢી આવ્યાં અને વિજળી ચમકવા લાગી. વરસાદના મોટા છાંટાઓ પડવા લાગ્યા. એક લાગ્યહીન વાંદરો આ વખતે ત્યાં આવી લાગ્યો. વરસાદથી હેરાન થયેલા તે પેલા તાડના ઝાડ ઉપર ચઢ્યો પણ તે બાપડા વાંદરાને આશરો આપવા બીલકુલ પાંદડાં હતાં નહીં તેથી કોઈવાર એક ડાલી ઉપર અને કોઈવાર બીજી ડાળી ઉપર તે દબાઈને બેસતો, પણ જ્યારે કરાં પડવાં લાગ્યાં ત્યારે તે અકળાયેલા વાંદરો કલકલવા લાગ્યો. તે અચાંચી હવે વધારે વખત ખામોશ થઈ શકાયું નહીં. તે વાંદરાને કહેવા લાગ્યું કે “અરે વાંદરા, ઈશ્વરે તને માણસના શરીર જેવું શરીર આપ્યું છે અને વળી તને હાથ અને પગ પણ આપ્યા છે. તું જો ઈચ્છે તો તું ઘણી ચીજો બનાવી શકે. જો તે તારૂં રહેકાણું બાંધેલું હતે તો આ સમે તે તને કેટલું ઉપયોગી થઈ પડતે. મારી તરફ જો. હું એક નહાનું ગરીબ પક્ષી છું મારી સ્થિતિને જાણતો મેં કેવો માળો બાંધ્યો છે. હું જ્યાં નિરાતે બેઠેલું છું અને ઈશ્વરની સ્તુતિ કરું છું. વાંદરો પહેલાંથીજ ખુશ મિનાજમાં હતો નહીં તે બચાના આ શબ્દોથી ક્રોધાયમાન થયો અને પોતાના ક્રોધમાં બચાના માળાપર સડાક દઈને હાથ મારી તેના ટુકડે ટુકડા કરી નાખ્યા. જે શિખામણની કદર પિછાને તેને શિખામણ આપજો, વાંદરા જેવાને શિખામણ દેશો નહીં. કારણ કે તે તમને વિપત્તિમાં લાવી મેલશે.

(c) મહામદ એક વેળા એક રાજ્ય ઉપર ચઢાઈ લઈ જવાની તૈયારીમાં હતો. એક કુમળી વયનો છોકરો તે મુલકનો રાજા હતો પણ તેની માતા રાજ્યનો કારભાર ચલાવતી હતી. જ્યારે તે ચઢાઈની ખબર તેને મળી ત્યારે તે અક્લમંદ બાઈએ મહામદ પાસે એક કાસદ મોકલી કહેવાડ્યું કે જો તું લડાઈમાં જીતશે તો જ્યાં જ્યાં તારી જીતની તવારીખ લખવામાં આવશે ત્યાં ત્યાં એમ પણ કહેવાશે કે મહામદ એક વિધવા પાસેથી તેનું રાજ્ય જિતવી લીધું અને અગર જો તું હાર પામશે તો તેથી તને ઘણી નામોશી લાગશે. મહામદ આ સુચના માન્ય કરીને તે તરફથી પાછો ફર્યો.

(Translation from Marathi)

Translate into English —

(a) आपल्या मुलास चांगली पुस्तके वाचावयास लावणे व वाईट पुस्तके वाचू न देणे हे आईवापांचे कर्तव्यकर्म होय. चांगली पुस्तके वाचल्याने मुलास उपयोगी ज्ञान प्राप्त होते व जगांत कसे वागावे हे कलते. असे पक्षे समजा की गोष्टी, कादंबऱ्या व शृङ्गारीक लेख वाचल्याने मुलाचे कांदाच कल्याण होत नाही, परंतु त्यांचे बरेच दुकसान होते. मुलांना त्या पुस्तकापासन दूर ठेविली पाहिजेत.

थोर पुरुषाची चरित्रे वाचणे हे फार उपयोगी आहे. तसेकरून ज्या अनेक उपायांनी मनुष्यास आपली सुधारणा करता येत व कार्ति मिलविता येते ते समजून येतात. जी पर्यंत मुलास थोर पुरुषाची चरित्रे ठाऊक नसतात ती पर्यंत त्यांना काय करावे व कसे रहावे हे कळत नाही. ह्याून थोर पुरुषांच्या चरित्रांचे अनुकरण करणे हे नेहमी हित वर आहे.

(b) एका वधाने (पत्नी) आपले घराटे रानात एका ताडाच्या भांडावर बांधले होते. पावसाच्यात एके दिवशी सध्याकाली ती आपल्या घरांत बसला असता एकाएकी ढगे भरून आली व विजा चमकू लागल्या. पावसाचे मोठाले येव पडू लागले. ह्याचे वेलो एक दुदैवो माकड तथे आले. पावसाने चासलासुले ते त्या ताडावर चढले, परंतु त्या विचारया माकडास आसरा देण्यास पाने नव्हती. कधी एका डाहलीवर व कधी दुसऱ्या डाहलीवर तं दशा घडून वसे. जिवहा गारा पडू लागल्या तवहा त घाबरलेले माकड ओरडू लागले. बयाचाने आता उगे राहवले नाही. ता माकडाला सवीधून असे ह्याणाला “हे माकडा, ईश्वराने तुला मनुष्यासारखे शरीर दिले आहे व ज्ञातपायही दिले आहेत. तुम्ही इच्छा असल्यास तुला पक्षी गोष्टी करिता येतील. जर तू आपले घर बांधले असतेतर ते तुला आतां किती उपयोगी पडले असते. मजकडे पहा. मी गरीब लहान पत्नी आहे. मी माझ्या स्थितीला योग्य असे घराटे कसे बांधले आहे. मी येथे सुखाने बसला आहे.

व प्रभूची स्तुति गात आहे." भाकड आधीच मंतापले होते ते बयाचे हे शब्द ऐकताच पिसालले रागाच्या आवेशांत त्याने ते घराटे हाताने मोडले व त्याचे तुकडे तुकडे केले.

ज्याला समजते त्यालाच बोध करा. भाकडास उपदेश करण्यास जाऊ नका. कारण त्यापासून तुमचा घात होईल.

(८) सहस्रद एकदां एका राज्यावर स्वारी करण्यास जात होता. तेथील राजा अन्यवयस्क सुलगा होता, परंतु त्याची आई राज्यकारभार चालवी. स्वारीची बातमी तिला पोहचताच त्या मज्ज वाईने सहस्रदास निरोप पाठविता कीं तुम्ही सत्ता जिंकले असतो जेथे जेथे तुमचा जयाचा वृत्तांत लिहितील तेथे तेथे सहस्रदा ने एका विधिवेचें राज्य नागवून घेतले असेही सांगितले जाईल. जर तुमचा पराभव झाला तर ते तुझ्यां माठीं लज्जास्पद होईल सहस्रदाने ही सूचना घेऊन ती बाजूच सोडून दिली.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on the following subject —

‘Economy is no disgrace ; it is better living on a little than out-living a great deal’

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) What is the greatest length which is contained a whole number of times exactly in both $25\frac{15}{28}$ feet and $21\frac{9}{20}$ feet ?

- (b) Find the value of

$$\frac{49}{21} \text{ of } \frac{(3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2}) \div \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{2}{3} \div (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})} \text{ of } £46.$$

2. (a) Express the difference between $\cdot 9428571$ and $\cdot 857142$ as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.

(b) Extract the square root of

$$\frac{.0253 \times 365}{8.03}$$

to five places of decimals.

3. In a two-mile race A wins, B being 22 yards behind, and C 106 yards behind B . By how much would B beat C in a three-mile race?

4. What sum at compound interest will amount to Rs 650 at the end of the first year and to Rs. 676 at the end of the second year?

5. How much $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government Securities at $95\frac{1}{2}$ must be sold in order to purchase enough 5 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debentures at $119\frac{3}{4}$ to produce an annual income of Rs 665? a brokerage of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent being charged on each transaction.

6. (a) Find the HCF of

$$x^3 - 2x^2 + 1 \text{ and } 2x^3 + x^2 + 4x - 7.$$

- (b) Extract the square root of

$$(a-b)^4 - 2(a^2 + b^2)(a-b)^2 + 2(a^4 + b^4).$$

7. Simplify

$$(i) (a-b+c)^3 + (a+b-c)^3 + 6a\{a^2 - (b-c)^2\}.$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{1-x+x^2} + \frac{2x}{1-x^2+x^4}.$$

8. Solve the equations —

$$(i) \frac{3x+1}{4} - 2(6-x) = \frac{5x-4}{7} - \frac{x-2}{3}.$$

$$(ii) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{3}{y+1} &= 2 \\ \frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{2}{y+1} &= \frac{13}{6} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

9. A number has three digits which increase by 1 from left to right. The quotient of the number divided by the sum of the digits is 26. What is the number ?

10. If $\frac{x-y}{x+y} = a, \frac{y-z}{y+z} = b, \frac{z-x}{z+x} = c,$

shew that

$$(1-a)(1-b)(1-c) = (1+a)(1+b)(1+c).$$

SECOND PAPER.

[N.B.—*The usual signs and abbreviations are permitted.*]

1. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

The sum of the distances of any point from the vertices of a triangle is greater than half the perimeter of the triangle.

2 The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal and a diagonal bisects it. Prove also that the diagonals bisect each other.

3 The rectangle contained by the sum and difference of two straight lines is equal to the difference of the squares described upon them.

4 The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

5 Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. Given the base and vertical angle of a triangle, find the locus of its in-centre.

6. (a) In a right-angled triangle the sides forming the right angle are 24 ft. and 43 ft. Find the perpendicular from the right angle on the hypotenuse
- (b) In a parallelogram the perpendiculars between the two pairs of parallel sides are 65 ft and 91 ft. If one side is 119 ft., find the adjacent side.
7. The two parallel sides of a trapezium measure 58 yds and 42 yds, and the other sides are equal, each being 17 yds. find the area.
8. (a) Two tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are at right angles and measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. each. Find the area of the circle.

$$\left[\text{Take } \pi = \frac{22}{7} \right]$$

- (b) The chord of an arc is 48 in., and the chord of half the arc is 27 in. Find approximately the length of the arc

$$[\text{Take } \pi = 3.1416.]$$

9. Draw a plan and calculate the area of a field from the following measurements in links:—

From	to A 1700 C	range to A.
From	to C 800 400 B	65 go North.
From	to B 1500 1100 625 A	180 240 go East.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

قبل يديما الحجاج جالس في منظره له - و عدة و جوة
اهل العراق - اذا اتي بصبي من الخوارج له من العمر نحو صبح
عشرة سنة - وله ذو اثنان مريضان قد بلغتا خصرة - فلما ادخل عليه -
لم يعبا به - وم بكدرث - ومار يظن الى داء الماطرة - وما فيها
من العجائب وبلغت يدينا وشمالا - ثم ادفع يقول انبدون بكل
ربح انه نعدون - ونخذون - مصاح لعلكم نخادون - قال وكان
الحجاج مكدئا - فجلس - وقال يا علام ! اني ارى لك عقلا وذهبا
احفظت القرآن ؟ قال او خفت عليه الضياع حتى احفظه ؟ وحفظه
الله تعالى - قال اجمعتم القرآن ؟ قل او كان مفترقا حتى اجمعه ؟
قل اقامتكم القرآن ؟ قال ليس الله ازاله مكمما ؟ قال الحجاج
افاستظهرت القرآن ؟ قال معاذ الله ان اجعل القرآن وراء ظهري
قال ويلك فذلك الله ما ذا اقول ؟ قال الرب لك ولقومك - قل
اوعيت القرآن في صدرك ؟ قل الحجاج فاقوه شيئا - فاستفح -
لعون الله من الشيطان الرجيم - بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم - اذا جاء
نصر الله والفتح ورأيت الناس يخرجون من دين الله افواجا - فقال
الحجاج وضحك - انه يدخلون - فقال الغلام قد كانوا يدخلون - واما
اليوم فقد صاروا يخرجون - قال ولم ذاك ؟ قل لسوء فعلك بهم .

2. In the above extract, write out—

- (a) The different senses of وجوة, خوارج, ويلك, الله, and فذلك الله, and which is meant here ?
- (b) The double sense of the expressions taken advantage of by the lad in his conversation with الحجاج.

3. Translate the following into English :—

- (a) قضى الله امرا وجف العلم
و هي ما قصي رندا ما ظلم
وهي الامر ما خان لها قصي
و هي الحكم ما جار لها حكم
ندا اولاً خلق اررا قدا
وقد كان اروحنا في العدم
- (b) الهـي انت ذر فضـل و من
و انـي ذر حظـيا فاعف عـدي
وظـلي فيك يا ربـي جـمـيل
فـحقق يا الهـي حـسن ظـلي
- (c) اين الملوك و من نالارض قد عمرو
قد فارقوا ما بنو فيها و ما عمرو
واصحبوا رهن قـبـر نالـدي عملـوا
عادوا رسيما نه من بعد ما دنبروا
اين العساكر ما ردت و ما نفعت
و اين ما جمعوا فيها و ما ادخروا
اذا هم امر رب العرش في عمل
لم تلجهم مدح اموال ولا وزر
- (d) شكرت اللى وكيدح سوء حفظي
فاوصاني اللى ترك المعاصي
لان الله لم ير من الله
و نور الله لا يعطى لمعاصي

4. Re-write the poetical pieces with diacritical marks very carefully, and mention their various authors in Arabic writing.

5 Translate the following into English.—

و تعجبدني من الانكليز خلال - ماها انه ليس عددهم وصل
و تكليف على الدخيل قديم - ال ولا على من هو مدهم فلا يزورونه
في غير وقت الزيارة ولا يستعبرون منه ولا يدعرون لها بآيته - قلو
رأوه مدلا مضطجعا على فاعة الطريق لم يسألوا لاي سبب تفعل
ذاك - بل ربما حسبوا ان اهل البلدة جميعا مضطجعون صله وان
وي ذاك مصلحة لهم - وندضم الى ذاك احترامهم للوسائل ولا
يفتح احدهم كدنا جاءه ناسم غيره بل يبدل جهده في اصالته اليه -
وانا زارك مدهم رائتر فلا لمددة يده ولا طرؤه الى ما بين يديك
من الصحف فاذا اراد ان يدظر في كتاب لم يلمسه الا بعد ان
يستأنك *

6. Mention the انواع of the following :—

بضطجعون — يستعبرون — يدعرون — تكليف —
يسألون — اصال — زار —

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English.—

حكى ان خسرو و هو ملك من ملوك العجم كان يحب السمك
فكان يوما جالسا في سقائه هو و شيرين زوجته - فجاء صياد و معه
سمكة كبيرة - فاهذاها لخسرو فاعجبته تلك السمكة فاعم اعلمته
ياربعة آلاف درهم فقالت له شيرين نئس ما فعلت وقل و لم - قالت
لانك بعد هذا اذا اعطيت احدا من حشك هذا القدر تحذرة وبقول
انما اعطاني مدل القدر الذي اعطاه للصياد - و ان اعطيت اقل منه
يقول قد احبته قري و اعطاني اقل مما اعطى للصياد - فقال خسرو
قدر صدقت - قال رب اعفولي و اخي و ادخلنا في رحمتك - و انت

حم الرحمين - الملل و البدو زينة الحياة الدنيا - وما اصابكم
 من مصيبة فبما كسبت ايديكم - يريد ان يخرجكم من ار ضكم فما
 ذا تأمرون - علم الله الانسان ما لم يعلم - الم يعلم بان الله يري -
 اذا هب الى فرعون انه طغى - نلى - ان رى على كل شىء قدير -
 قالوا لم بك من المصلين - والم بك نطعم المسكين - الم نروا كيف
 خلق الله سبع سماوات طبقا - و جعل القمر فيهن نورا و جعل الشمس
 سراجا - لم نفرأون ما لا نفعلون - ان عذاب ربك لواقع - ما له من
 دافع - وما خلقت الجن والانس الا ليعبدون - ولقد خلق الله
 السماوات و الارض ر ما بينهما في ستة ايام - ان الله يعلم عيب
 السماوات و الارض و الله بصير لما تعملون - الله و اما اليه راجعون -
 ان الله مع الصابرين - اللهم انت رى و اما عبدك -

2. * Translate the following into Arabic, giving vowel marks very carefully to the Arabic words you write. —

I saw four women. I met three men in the garden. Ahmed called upon me at my house. Give this book to Omar. Do not sit between two persons without their permission. I have made a promise and must fulfil it anyhow. He alighted from his horse. He has suffered great loss in trade. All praise is due to God the Lord of the whole world. A ruler without justice is like a river without water. He that does good to another does good to himself. Jacob sent his ten sons to buy corn in Egypt. How do you do? Do you know his name? I can speak in Arabic. He can speak in Arabic very well. The Arabic language is very difficult. Quran is in the Arabic language. Lead us to the right path. Few read Arabic well. Their father is Adam and their mother Eve. He killed Zaid. There are three oranges in my garden. Boys are reading Arabic in the school. The time of examination is near. I went from Mecca to Madina. There are gardens of the date-tree. The Arabs are very strong. They regularly pray

to God in the mosque. Fasting in the month of Ramazan is compulsory for Muhammadans. The travellers and the sick may keep fast at other time instead.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

مازرگانی را هزار دیدار خسارت افتاد - بسر را گفت نباید (a)
 که با کسی این سخن در میان نمی - گفت ای پدر فرمان تراست
 نگویم و لیکن باید که مرا بر فائده این مطالع گردانی که مصلحت در
 نهان داشتن چیست - گفت تا مصیبت دو نگردد یکی نقصان مایه
 و دیگر شمانت همسایه -

و از جمله چیزها اگر کسی خواهد که به مصر باغی سازد در (b)
 هر فصل سال که باشد نتواند ساخت چه هر درخت که خواهد مدام
 حاصل توان کرد و بنشانند خواص منعم و محمل خواص بثمر - و کسان
 باشند که دلال آن باشند و از هر چه خواهی در حال حاصل کنند
 و آن چنان است که ایشان را درختها در تعارفا گشته باشند و به
 پشت نامها نهاد و بسیار نامهای ایشان یاغ باشد و ازان اکثر و بار
 باشد از نارنج و ترنج و انار و سیب و به و گل و ریاحین و سپهر
 نموها -

و از مشاغل دولت خانه خاص فراغ یافته به شاه برج (c)
 که در بلندی به صدره المندقی هم آغوش است و در استواری به
 مد سکندر هم دوش - تشریف میفرمایند - درین بیت الشرف عید
 پادشاهزادهائی کامگار بخت بیدار و چندی از ملتزمان بساط قرب
 هیچ یکی به دستوری راه ندارد - حتی خدمتگاران که ایذا نیز به

طلب در نعی آیند و بآ نخدمت قیام دارند توقف میکنند و بعضی امور پادشاهی که برے روز افتاد آن صلاح دولت نیست و مضامین فرامین قضا آئین که باموائے دور دست باید نوشت و اظهار آن مصالح ملکی بر نقاید با وزیر در میان می آزند -

در عهد خلافت هارون الرشید در شهر بغداد مودے بود (d) بی چیز و پریشان حال که سندباد حملش میفکند و پیوسته بارهائے گران میبرد و از مزد حمالي روزي میخورد - اتفاقاً روزے از روزها که از اثر انقلاب آهن میگذاخت، و از گرسی هوا جگر حربا میسوخت سند باد پشته گران برداشته میرفت تا اینکه بدر خانه بازر گالے رسید که آب زده و رفته بودند - هوا ئے داشت چون هوا ئے بهشت و در پهلوائے خانه مصطبه بود بزرگ بار بر آن مصطبه گذاشت که لخته بر آساید -

2. (a) Give the plurals of :—

دیدار—قائده—وزیر

and the singulars of :—

امور—مضامین—فرامین—مصالح

(b) Write short notes, in Persian, on the following words :—

دیدار—سدرۃالمنقی—سد سکندر—بیت الشرف and بغداد

Translate the following into English :—

(a) هوس پخته - ن از کودک نا تم - ام
چنان زشت نبود که از پید - و خام
مرا می نباید چو طغ - لال گرست
ز شرم گداهان نه طف - لاله زشت

نکو گفت لقمان که نا زیستن
 به از سالها بر خطا زیستن
 هم از بامدادان در کلبه بست
 به از سود و سرمایه دادن ز دست

(b) شاه چون دیدگان سه گوهر پاک
 می شناسند گوهر از خاشاک

یهر ملک دوروزه بے سرو بن
 ایمن اند از فریب چرخ کهن
 شاهمان شد ز بخت فرخ خویش
 سود بر خاک بندگی رخ خویش
 لیکن از پیش بینی و پے غور
 با جگر گوشگان شد اندر شود
 داد فرمان که هر سه بدر منیر
 پیدش گدازند راه ز پیدش سرور
 تا حد ملک شاهرار یار بود
 هر که ماند گداه گار بود

(c) باد گیسوئے عروسان چمن شانه کند

بوئے نسوین و قرنفل برود در افطار
 زاله بر لاله فرود آمده هذ گام سحر
 راست چون عارض گل بوئے عرق کرده یار
 باد بوی سمن آورد و گل و سنبل و بید
 در دکان بچه رونق بکشد عططر

خیزی و خطمی و نیلوفر و سدان افروز
 نقشهائی که درو خیز — ر بملک انصار
 از غوان رختۀ بر در گه خصرائے چمن
 همچنان است که بر رختۀ دیدار

4. Explain the meaning of the following lines in simple Persian .—

صحت بیگان ز جهان دور گشت
 خوان عمل حائے بد — و رگشت
 دور نگر — کز سر دا — مردمی
 بر حذر است آدمی از آدمی
 معروف از آدمیان بوده اند
 و آدمیان را رمیان بوده اند
 چون ملک از عهده سلیمان برست
 آدمی آنست که اکتون برست

5 Analyse the following couplet, using Persian terms :—

اینکه میگوید آن بهتر از حسن
 یار ما این دارد و آن — زهم

6 What are the خواص of the letters ت and ک? Give examples With what other letters can ر and ع be changed? Give examples

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

آورده اند که شخصی خا و شخص دیگر سدانۀ بود و دروے چند آنجا
 بسر بردۀ ناگه ازان حائے بیرون رفت و ازان شهر سفر کردۀ بولایت
 دیگر آمدان — و آنجا منصب وزارت رسید — آن فقیر که خا و بدو کرایه

داده بود برخاست و روئے بخدمت او نهاد - چون یدان شهر رسید خواست که بیمار گاه در آید - حاجتی استاده بود - گفت چه کسی و بچه چرات بدین نارگاه در می آئی گفت آشنائے وزیر ام - مرا آشنائی بدین گستاخی می آرد - حاجب پرسید که چه آشنائی داری ناوے - گفت وقتی خانہ بکرایہ بدو داده بودم حالا آمده ام نا نظری در کار من کد و مرا از حوض صذلت بذروئے عزت و حرمت بر آرد - حاجب بخندید و گفت اے بچهاره بومرد نادان اس سهل وسیله ایست که حاکم بکرایہ داده بودم - این را حق تصور کرده و آمده که حق گذاری این راعایتی یابی - برو سر خویش گیر و مهمی دیگر در پیش - قصار وزیر از سی پرده اس گفت و شاید استماع می نمود - حاجب را طلبیده گفت با که سخن می گفتی - گفت مرده آمده که من آشنائے وزیر ام و رفیق خانہ بکرایہ بدو داده ام من او را ملامت می کردم که این سخن مگو و بچیدن سهل وسیله قرب وزیر مجبور و توقع التفات و انعام مدار - وزیر گفت علط کردی برو و او را بیمار که آشنائے قدیم من است و حقوق خدمت دارد - حاجب برفت و او را در آرد - وزیر او را تعظیم بسیار کرد و دالوازی بیسمار بجا آورد - و احوال عیال و اطفال وے پرسید و بوالے هر یک نسخه و تمر کے بزرگانه ترتیب داد و او را دوست کام و نا موالے تمام بمنزل و مقام نارگودانید -

دور ده از مـهـو و فا سیده را

سهل مدان صحت دیریدہ را

روے مگردان ز رفیقان خویش

یاد کن از خدمت یاران پیش

2 Translate the following into Persian :—

(a) Three days after, as the Caliph Umar was praying in the mosque, Feroze entered suddenly, and stabbed

him thrice with a dagger. The attendants rushed upon the assassin. He made a furious resistance, slew some, and wounded others, until one of the assailants threw his vest over him and seized him, whereupon Feroze stabbed himself and expired. Religion may have some share in prompting this act of violence, perhaps revenge for the ruin brought upon his native country. The Caliph gathered strength sufficient to finish the prayer in which he had been interrupted, for he who deserts his prayers commits sin. Being taken to his house, he languished three days without hope of recovery, and could not be prevailed upon to nominate a successor. "I cannot presume to do that," said he, "which the Prophet himself did not do."

- (b) In a certain town of Persia, situated on the confines of your Majesty's dominions, there lived two brothers, one named Qasim and the other Ali Baba. Their father, at his death, left them but a moderate fortune, which they divided equally between them. It might therefore be conjectured that their riches would have been equal, but chance ordered it otherwise. Qasim married a wife, who, very soon after her nuptial ceremonies, became heiress to a large estate, a well-furnished shop, and a ware-house filled with rich merchandise. He lived very comfortably. Ali Baba, on the other hand, had taken a wife as poor as himself. He lived in a very humble house, and had no other means of gaining his livelihood, and supporting his wife and children, than by going to cut wood in a neighbouring forest and carrying it about the town to sell on three asses, which formed the whole of his capital.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् ।
 उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥
 कारुण्यं संविभागश्च यस्य भृत्येषु सर्वदा ।
 संभवेत् स महोपाजस्तैलीक्यस्यापि रक्षणे ॥

अथैवं जल्पतां तेषां चिचाङ्गदी नाम हरिणी लुब्धकनासितस्तस्मिन्नेव सरसि प्रविष्टः । अथायान्त तं ससम्भ्रममवलोक्य लघुपतनकी वृक्षमारूढः । लघुपतनकी मृगं सम्यक् परिज्ञाय मन्यरकमुवाच । ओहोहि सखे मन्यरक त्वघातार्थं मृगोऽच समायातस्तस्य शब्दोऽयं न मानुषसंभव इति ।

2. In the above passage :—

- (a) Parse the words कुटुम्बकम्, वृक्षम्, ससम्भ्रमम्, जल्पताम् तस्य and नाम ।
 (b) Give the roots of आरूढः, परिज्ञाय, उवाच and ओहोहि ; and conjugate them in the third preterite (लङ्).
 (c) Decline लघुचेतस्, जल्पत्, and तद् in the nominative singular and plural numbers in all genders.
 (d) Expound and name the *Samāsas* in the underlined words.
 (e) Analyse the *Sandhi* in परोवेति, तस्मिन्नेव, अथैवम्, त्वघातः and ओहोहि ।

3. Turn into simple Sanskrit prose :—

- (a) अपि भन्दस्वमापन्नो नष्टो वापीष्टदर्शनात् ।

प्रायेण प्राणिनां भूयो दुःखावेगोऽधिको भवेत् ॥

- (b) प्राणा यथात्मनोऽभौष्टा भूतानामपि ते तथा ।

(c) यः सन्मानं सदा धत्ते भृत्यानां क्षितिपी ऽधिकम् ।

विताभावे ऽपि तं दृष्ट्वा ते त्यजन्ति न कर्हिचित् ॥

(d) सद चारिषु भूतयेषु संसृष्टसु च यः प्रभुः ।

सुखी स्यान्नरकं याति परवेह च सौदति ॥

4. In Question 3 translate the extract (a) into English or Hindi. State the rules of *Sandhi* in the underlined words.

5. Correct the following sentences and give reasons for your correction :—

(a) कुलाजः सुन्दरं घटः क्रियते ।

(b) नीचः धनं प्राप्त्वा दृष्यति ।

(c) दशरथस्य चतस्रः पुत्रा अभूत् ।

SECOND PAPER.

1. (a) यो न सञ्चरते देशान् या न संवेत पण्डितान् ।

तस्य सङ्कुचिता बुद्धिर्घृतविन्दुरिवाश्रयि ॥

(b) यस्तु सञ्चरत देशान् यस्तु संवेत पण्डितान् ।

तस्य विस्तारिता बुद्धिस्तैलविन्दुरिवाश्रयि ॥

(c) प्राज्ञा हि जल्पता पुंसं श्रुत्वा वाचः शुभाशुभाः ।

गुणवद् वाक्यमादत्ते हंस चौरमिवाश्रयः ।

(d) विद्याविनयोपेता हरति न चेतसि कस्य समुजस्र ।

काञ्चनमणिसंयोगी न जनयति कस्य लोचनानन्दम् ॥

(e) का ते काला कस्ते पुत्रः संसारोऽयं अतौव विविचः ।

कस्य ल वा कुत आयातः तत्त्वं चिन्तय तदिदं भातः ॥

(f) अत्रैव भारते वर्षे राजपुत्रं नाम नगरम् । तत्र नगरे सुनन्दी नाम

धौवरः वसति । यः स्वभावेन जीवदयापरः अकदा दुर्भिक्षं सञ्जातम् ।

तस्मिन् दुर्भिक्षे सर्वजनाः अन्नस्यप्राप्तौ मत्स्यसंसाह्वारं करोति ।

सूनेंदाश्रयि भार्यया भणितः । त्वमपि लोकाचारं प्रतिपालय । तेन

कथितं प्रापकसंघा अलम् ॥

- (g) राजगृहे नाम नगरे मणिकारो नाम श्रेष्ठो सुवर्णकोटीनामधिपति-
 रासोत्। अकदा भवितव्यतावशेन तस्य श्रेष्ठिनो गृहे मारिरीगः
 सञ्जातः। राजगृहाराजिन भणितं। अयं मारिरीगः सर्वत्र पुरे
 सञ्चारिष्यति। अतस्तस्य गृहे प्रवेशनिर्गमरोधः कारितः। कियता
 काले नैव मारिरीगेण शर्वे गृहसुखमिप्रमुखाः परिजना सृताः ॥

Translate into English extract (a) or (b) and any four of the
 remaining extracts given above :—

2. (a) On the banks of the Narmada there was a town
 called Dharmapura. There lived a king of the name
 of Dharma raja. One day as he was sitting with
 his ministers in his palace he heard a man crying
 outside. He ordered his door-keeper to see who the
 person was and why he was crying. The door-keeper
 went out and asked the man : "Who art thou and
 why art thou crying." The man said : "I am a
 Brahman. My son has been carried away by a tiger."
- (b) In town of Brahmapura there lived a Brahman of
 the name of Vishnu Sarma. He was a poor man
 and had four sons. Vishnu Sarma died when the
 children were young. The boys went to the house
 of their maternal uncle. He did not receive his
 poor nephews. A friend of their father seeing them
 in this plight said to them, "Come, I shall help you.
 If you acquire learning you will be happy."

(c) Thou fool, is not virtue of more worth than riches ?

(d) If thy brother is in adversity assist him.

(e) If thy sister is in trouble forsake her not.

Translate into Sanskrit extract (a) or (b) and (c), (d)
 and (e).

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) Translate :—

Cæsar cum ab hoste non amplius passuum duodecim *milibus* abesset, ut erat constitutum ad eum legati revertuntur ; qui in itinere congressi magnopere, ne longius progrediretur, orabant. Cum id non *impetrassent*, petebant, uti ad eos equites, qui agmen antecessissent, præmitteret eosque pugna prohiberet, sibi que ut potestatem faceret in Ubios legatos *mittendi* ; quorum si principes ac senatus sibi jurejurando fidem fecisset, ea *condicione*, quæ a Cæsare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant : ad has res *conficiendas* sibi tridui spatium daret. Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut tridui mora interposita equites eorum, qui abessent, reverterentur ; tamen sese non longius *milibus passuum* quattuor aquationis causa processurum eo die dixit ; huc postero die quam frequentissimi convenirent, ut de eorum postulatis cognosceret.

(b) Parse fully the words printed *in italics* in the above passage.

2. Translate :—

(a) Galli re cognita per exploratores obsidionem relinquunt, ad Cæsarem omnibus copiis contendunt. Hæc erant armata circiter milia sexaginta. Cicero data facultate Gallum ab eodem Verticone, quem supra demonstravimus, repetit, qui litteras ad Cæsarem deferat ; hunc admonet, iter *caute diligenter* que faciat ; perscribit in litteris, hostes ab se discessisse omnemque ad eum multitudinem convertisse. Quibus litteris circiter media nocte Cæsar allatis suos facit certiores eosque ad dimicandum animo confirmat. *Postero* die luce *prima* movet castra et circiter milia passuum quattuor progressus trans vallem et rivum multitudinem hostium conspicatur.

(b) Give the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives and adverbs printed *in italics*.

(c) Give the differences in meaning, when used (a) in the singular, (b) in the plural, of *littera*, *castrum* ; and put into Latin

Two letters (of the alphabet) ; two camps ;
one thousand foot soldiers ; 13,000 prisoners.

3. (a) Translate :—

Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exeritus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus, sociosque fatigat :
Præcípites vilgate, viri, et considite transtris ;
Solvite vela citi. Deus, æthere *missus* ab alto,
Festinare fugam, tortosque incidere funes,
Ecce iterum stimulat. *Sequitur* te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum *paremus* ovantes.
Adsi O! placidusque juves, et sidera cælo
Dextra feras. Dixit; vaginaque cripit ensem
Fulmineum, strictoque *ferit* retinacula ferro.
Idem omnes simul ardor habet ; *rapiuntque* runntque;
Litora deseruere : latet sub classibus æquor ;
Adnixi torquent spumas, et cærulea verrunt.

(b) Give the principal parts of the verbs *italicised*.

4. Translate :—

(a) Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit :
Nunc, si cui virtus, animusque in pectore præsens
Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis.
Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem :
Victori velatum auro vittisque juvenecum ;
Ensem, atque insignem galeam, *solatia victo*.
Nec mora ; continuo vastis cum viribus effert
Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit :
Solutus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra ;
Idemque ad tumulum, quo maxumus occubat Hector,
Victorem Buten, inmani *corpore*, qui se
Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
Perculit, et fulva moribundum extendit arena,

- (b) What do you know of Paris and Hector ?
 (c) Account for the cases of the words *in italics*.

5. Correct the following sentences where necessary, giving in each case your reason for so doing :—

- (a) Duo millia homines in urbe manserunt.
 (b) In æstate dies calidissimos sunt.
 (c) Britanni carnem, lac, mel vescebantur.
 (d) Licet me ire ludos spectare.
 (e) Rogavit eum quis erat.

6. Explain briefly what is meant by ablative absolute ; historic infinitive ; dative of advantage ; accusative of respect ; cognate accusative. Illustrate each by a short sentence in Latin

7. Write a short epitome of the contents of *either* the IVth *or* the Vth book of Virgil's *Æneid*.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into Latin not *more* than three of the following passages :—

- (a) Qui se laudari gaudet verbis subdolis,
 serâ dat pœnas turpes pœnitentiâ.
 Cum de fenestrâ corvus raptum caseum
 comesse vellet, celsâ residens arbore,
 vulpes hunc vidit, deinde sic cœpit loqui :
 ' O qui tuarum, corve, pennarum est nitor !
 Quantum decoris corpore et vultu geris !
 Si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret,
 At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere,
 emisit ore caseum, quem celeriter
 dolosa vulpes avidis rapuit dentibus.
 Tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor.

- (i) Erat olim Hegesistratus quidam, quem Spartani in vincula coniecerant. Ille vero, hâc calamitate circumventus (non modo capitis imminente pœnâ, sed ante mortem etiam multos exspectans dolores) facinus commisit dictu incredibile Ferreum forte instrumentum nactus, partem pedis sibi abscidit ! Quo facto perfosso pariete e carcere effugit, noctu iter faciens, interdiu vero inter fruticeta latens. Audaciâ hominis stupefacti sunt Spartani, qui videbant abscissum pedem humi jacentem, hominem autem reperire non poterant. Ille vero, sanato vulnere, ligneum pedem sibi ascivit.
- () Hinc cruor, hinc cædes infirmaque vincitur ætas :
 Sceptra gener socero rapta Superbus habet.
 Ipse sub Esquilis, ubi erat sua regia, casus
 Concidit in dura sanguinolentus humo.
 Filia carpento patrios initura penates,
 Ibat per medias alta feroxque vias.
 Corpus ut aspexit, lacrimis auriga profusus
 Restitit. Hunc tali corripit illa sono :
 " Vadis, an exspectas pretium pietatis amarum ?
 Duc, inquam, invitas ipsa per ora rotas !"
 Certa fides facti, dictus Sceleratus ab illa
 Vicus, et æterna res ea pressa nota.
- (d) Themistocles post victoriam ejus belli, quod cum Persis fuit, dixit in contione se habere consilium reipublice salutare sed id sciri non opus esse; postulavit ut aliquem populus daret, quicum communicaret; datus est Aristides. Huic ille, classem Lacedæmoniorum, quæ subducta esset ad Gytheum, clam incendi posse, quo facto frangi Lacedæmoniorum opes necesse esset. Quod Aristides cum audisset, in contionem magna expectatione venit dixitque perutile esse consilium, quod Themistocles adferret, sed minime honestum. Itaque Athenienses, quod honestum

non esset, id ne utile quidem putaverunt, totamque eam rem, quam ne audierant quidem, auctore Aristide repudiaverunt.

2. Translate into Latin :—

- (a) 1. Caesar sent fifty soldiers to Rome to announce that he had won a great victory.
2. While Brutus was at Athens, his friend Marcus died at Corinth.
3. I am afraid he has gone to see the games.
4. I do not doubt that Crassus has been killed.
5. I hope you will succeed in all your undertakings.
6. When Antony was defeated, Cleopatra killed herself.
7. He says he will not go to the country.
8. Labienus ordered his men to attack the Gauls at close quarters (hand to hand).
9. This room is twenty feet long, seventeen broad, and nineteen high.
10. I will prevent you from falling.

3. Give the rules explaining the *italicised* constructions in the following sentences :—

1. Capram monet, ut in pratum *descendat*.
2. *Ne* civitatis *morum* piget.
3. Interest *omnium* recte facere ; *meā* maxime interest.
4. Misereie et obliviscere *nostri*.
5. Insimulare aliquem *fuit*.
6. Agamemnon vix *decem annis* unam cepit urbem.
7. *Parvi* curo
8. Pace tua *dixerim*.
9. Summum *montem* ascendit.
10. *Judicis* est, leges patriæ custodire.

4. Translate into Latin :—

The Romans sent ambassadors to Carthage. One of them, showing a fold of his robe, said, "Peace and war are in this fold; which do you prefer?" The Carthaginians said, "We will take whichever you please." Then said the Roman: "I give you war." The Carthaginians replied, "We gladly accept it."

URDU.

FIRST PAPER.

(For female candidates only.)

1. Translate the following into English as literally as you can :—

(a) ہاتھ بانوں کی محنت اوقات بسر کرنے اور روٹی کما کر
 کھانے کے لئے نہایت ضروری ہے - اور روٹی پیدا کرنا اور بیٹ بھرنا
 ایک ایسی چیز ہے کہ بے چہری اس کے لئے محنت کی جاتی ہے -
 اور ہاتھ بانوں کی کھلی چھوڑی جاتی ہے - اور اس لئے ہم دیکھتے
 ہیں کہ محنت مزدوری کرنے والے لوگ اور وہ جو کہ اپنی روزانہ
 محنت کے اپنی بسر اوقات کا سامان مہیا کرتے ہیں کم کما کھاتے
 ہیں - محنت کرنا اور سخت محنت کاموں میں ہر روز لگے رہنا
 گویا اونکی طبیعت نامی ہو جاتی ہے - مگر جن لوگوں کو ان باتوں
 کی حاجت نہیں ہے - وہ اپنی دلی قوت کو نیکار چھوڑ کر ترے
 کما کھاتے اور بالکل حیوان صفت ہو جاتے ہیں -

(b) دنیا میں کاموں کے حق و ناحق کرنے پر انسان کا کل
 اخلاقی مہنی ہے - اگر کاموں کا حق و ناحق ہرنا معقول ہو جائے
 تو پھر کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ کوئی حق کام کرے اور ناحق نہ کرے

اوں کے نہونے سے کل اصول اخلاق باطل ہوئے جاتے ہیں۔ چال چلن کی بھرپور نہیں رہتی۔ لیاقت مندی ونا لائق برائی بھلائی محض خالی الفاظ ہی رہ جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن کاموں کا حق ہوا ونا حق ہوا علی العموم کیا جاتا ہی اور ہمارا کرشمہ (قلب) اونکو بدلنا ہی اور حکم دینا ہی کہ ایک طرح کے کام کرو اور دوسرے طرح کے نکرو۔ پس اب سوال یہ ہی کہ بہ کاموں کا حق ونا حق ہونا جو انسان کی زندگی میں بڑی وقعت رکھتا ہی وہ کیا شی ہی۔

2. Give the meanings of the following compound words in Urdu and explain their respective constructions :—

قادر لا یزال—تسبب الاسد—عراق

فردوس آرامگاہ—دارالخلافہ—دائم العوض

3. Translate the following sentences into English, and parse the verb جانا as it occurs in each :—

تم آج دھرمہ جانا۔ میرا وہاں جانا اچھا نہیں۔

تمہیں گھر جانا ہوگا۔ ہم وہاں نہیں جائیگے۔

4. How are adjectives compared in Urdu ? Give examples.

5. Translate into Urdu the following couplets :—

(a) تارہ ہی چمن حمد خدایے دو جہان کا
کچھ دخل نہیں گلشن قدرت میں خزان کا

(b) دیکھے تو کوئی غور سے قدرت کے کرشمے
شادی کہیں بچے کی کہیں عم ہے جوان کا

(c) دے جو صحتا چونکو دینا ہو کہ فرصت ہی بھئی
دھو دھوا ہی خاک میں قارون گدا ملتا نہیں

(d) گم رہی خود منزل مقصود کی ہی رہنما
خضر ملجائے ہیں جسکو راستا ملنا نہیں

Explain the allusions contained in couplets (c) and (d).

6. Write a letter in Urdu to your guardian, in not less than twenty lines, informing him about your prospects in the examination and asking his advice with regard to your future study.

SECOND PAPER.

(For female candidates only.)

1. Translate into English :—

(a) دو لڑکے ایک درخت کے نیچے کھیل رہے تھے۔ اُن کے
میں ایک اخروٹ وہی درخت سے گرا۔ اُن میں سے ایک نے دوڑ کر
اوٹھا لیا۔ دوسرا لڑکے لگا اور کہا کہ یہہ اخروٹ میرا ہی کیونکہ میں نے
اسے پہلے دیکھا تھا۔ دوسرے نے کہا نہیں میرا ہی کیونکہ میں نے اسے
پہلے اوٹھا لیا۔ اس عرصہ میں ایک اور لڑکا آیا اور پوچھا کیوں
جھگڑا کرتے ہو۔ اُن دونوں نے اپنا اپنا قصہ بیان کیا۔ اُس نے
کہا اخروٹ مجھے دو۔ میں ابھی فیصلہ کر دوں۔ بس اُس نے
اخروٹ توڑ کر دو ٹکڑے کر ڈالے آدھا بوسٹ ایک کو دیا کہ یہہ
لو کیونکہ تم نے پہلے دیکھا تھا۔ اور آدھا دوسرے کو دیکر کہا کہ یہہ
تمہارے اوٹھانے کے عوض میں ملا اور جو کچھ باقی رہا میرے
نوڑے کی محنت ہی۔ یہہ کھکر مغز کو اپنے مہندہ میں رکھ لیا۔
اور وہ دونوں شرمندہ ہوئے عدالت میں جالیکا اکبر یہی نتیجہ
ہونا ہی۔

(b) ایک ضعیف آدمی نے مرتے وقت اپنے لڑکوں کو
بلا کر وصیت کی اے بھائی اگر تم دنیا میں راحت کے ساتھ زندگی

بسر کرنا چاہتے ہو تو باہم میل رکھنا ہرگز ہرگز چھوڑ نہ کرنا۔
 نا اتفاقی کو پاس نہ آنے دینا کیونکہ نا اتفاقی ہی بنادی اور تباہی
 کی چتر ہی۔ ہمیشہ صبح بولنا۔ سچوں کی صحبت میں بیٹھنا۔
 بدوں کی صحبت سے دور رہنا۔ رالہ راست اختیار کرنا۔ اپنے دوستوں
 کی مصیبت میں شریک ہونا تاکہ ضرورت کے وقت وہ بھی تمہارے
 شریک حال ہوں۔ اگر کوئی کار ضروری درپیش ہو اوسکو صلاح اور
 اتفاق سے کرو تا کہ اوسکا اجر عاقبت میں پائا اسلئے ہمیشہ کار خیر
 کرو۔ علم حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کرو کہ علم دولت لا زوال ہی۔
 نہ چور چرا سکنا ہی نہ کوئی زبردستی چھین سکنا ہی۔ جہاں
 تک ہو سکے اپنی ہی صحبت پر بھروسہ کرو۔ وقت کی ہمیشہ قدر
 کرو۔ وقت ایک بیش بہا چیز ہی۔ جب ہاتھ سے جاتا رہتا ہی
 پھر سوائے بچانے کے کچھ ہتھ نہیں آتا۔ مصیبت میں ہمت کو
 ذہ ہارو۔ راحت میں خدا کو نہ بھولو۔ اگر ان تمام نصیحتوں پر
 عمل کرو گے تو دنیا میں ہمیشہ نیک نام رہو گے اور آرام سے زندگی
 بسر کر سکو گے۔

2. Translate the following into Urdu :—

- (a) Mumtaz Mehal died at the age of forty, and Shah Jehan spent the treasures of the empire in building a mausoleum for her remains which is standing to this day. It is a hall of marble, with a dome, towers, and pavilions surrounded by gardens and terraces. The walls on the outside are of dazzling whiteness ; but inside they are inlaid with precious stones, of different colours to represent birds and flowers ; whilst the doors of the pavilions are thin slabs of white marble curiously perforated like bridal veils. The whole structure, with galleries and windows looking down on groves and

fountains, is a retreat for lovers, but the silence of death hangs over all. The soul is gone, but the memories of loveliness are lingering round the tomb.

- (b) The religious worship of the Burmese differs from that of the Hindus. In India the temples are as gloomy as tombs, and the Brahmins are sombre and often greedy for money. In Burma the temples are gay and attractive, decorated with flags, flowers, pictures and wax tapers and crowded on festival occasions with throngs of men and women boys and girls in their best attire. The monks never ask for alms and it is contrary to the order to which they belong, to receive or touch money. In their respective villages they are the school-masters of the masses, and are supported by voluntary gifts of cooked food, which are freely bestowed upon them every morning.

HINDI.

FIRST PAPER.

(For female candidates.)

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

वहुरि वच्छ कहि लाल कहि रघुपति रघुबर तात ।

कवच बुलाय लगाइ उर हरषि निरखि हौ गात ॥

लखि सनेह लातरि सहतारी । वचन न आव बिकल भइ भारी ॥

राम प्रबोध कौन्ह बिध नाना । समय सनेह न जाइ दखाना ॥

तव जानकी सासु पग लागी । सुनिय मातु मै परम अभागौ ॥

मेवा समय देव बन दीन्हा । मार सनेरथ सफल न कौन्हा ॥

तजव लोभ जनि छाड़व कोइ । कर्म कठिन कछु दीष न सोइ ॥

सुनि सिय वचन सासु अकुलानी । दशा कवन बिध कहौ वखानी ॥

वारहिं वार लाइ उर लीन्ही । धरि धीरज सिख आशिष दोन्ही ॥
 अचल हौठ अहिवात तुम्हारा । जब लागि गङ्ग यमुन जल धारा ॥
 सीतहि साथ अशीष सिख दीन्ह अनेक प्रकार ।
चली नाइ पदपद्म शिर अति हित वारहिं वार ॥

(a) Parse the underlined words in the preceding extracts.
 What is जनि in line 7 ?

2 Explain the following extracts fully in Hindi :—

(1) बहुरि एक शर सारेउ परा धरणि धुनि साथ ।
 उठा प्रबल पुनि गर्जेउ चला कहौ रघुनाथ ॥

(2) देखि राममुखपंकज मुनिवर लीचनभट्ट ।
 सादर पान करत अति धनि जन्म सरभङ्ग ॥

(3) यदपि विरज व्यापक अविनाशी । सब के हृदय निरन्तर वाशी ।
 तदपि अगुजसियसहित खरारौ । बसइ मनसि सम काननचारौ ॥

(4) मुनिसमूह सहं बैठ प्रभु समुख सबकौ ओर ।
 शरदइन्दुतन चितवत मानङ्ग निकर चकोर ॥

(a) Name the subject of सारेउ, and the object of परा in extract (1).

(b) Fully explain the similes contained in extracts (2) and (4).

(c) Who was Sarabhangā ? Why and how did he give up his life ?

(d) Explain the force of यदपि and तदपि in extract (3)
 Whose wish is herein expressed ?

(e) Name and illustrate the different kinds of *samāsas*. Ex-
 pound the *samāsas* in रघुपति, सियवचन, रघुनाथ, पंकज,
 मुनिवर, विरज, अविनाशी, खरारौ, काननचारौ, शरदइन्दु ।

3 Give a close translation of the following extract in English :—

सैरव ।—सच 'येषां कापि गतिर्नास्ति तेषां वाराणसी गतिः' देखा इतना बड़ा पुन्यशील राजा हरिश्चन्द्र भी अपनी आत्मा और पुत्र बेचने की यहीँ आया है। अहो! धन है सत्य। आज जब भगवान् भूतनाथ राजा हरिश्चन्द्र का वृत्तान्त भवानी से लहने लगे उनके तीनों नेत्र अश्रु से पूर्ण हो गये और रोमांच होनेसे सब शरीरकी भस्मकण अलग अलग हो गये। सुभक्त की आज्ञा भी ऊई है कि अलक्ष रूपसे तुम सर्वदा राजा हरिश्चन्द्रकी अंग रक्षा धरना इससे चल्न मैं भी भेस बदल कर भगवान्की आज्ञा पालन में प्रवृत्त हूँ।

(a) Explain the reason of Bhutanath's having three eyes.

4. Render the following extracts into plain Hindi prose —

(1) चारहु आश्रम बनँ बसै सनि कनचन घास अकाश विभसिका।

सोभा नहौ कहि जाय कछु बिधिने रचौ सानी पुरानकी नासिका।

आपु बसै गिरिधारन जु तट देवनदीवरवारविलासिका।

पुनः प्रकाशिका पापविनासिका हीयहु लासिका सोहत कासिका ॥

(2) जस को सब चास विनास करौ सुखते निज नाम उचारन मे।

सब पाप प्रतापहि दूर दख्यो तुम आपन आप निहारन मे ॥

अही गग अनंग को सचु करे बड नैकु जलै सुख डारन मे।

गिरि धारन जू कितने विरचे गिरि धारन धारन धारन मे ॥

(3) भौख असन कखल बसन रखि है दूर निवास।

जा प्रभु आज्ञा होइ है करि है सब हूँ दास ॥

(4) कृष्ण कूव्या पृथ्वा वचन द्विजङ्ग नदीनीं शाप।

सत्य पालि चंडालङ्ग होइ आलु मोहि दाप ॥

(a) Give the correct forms of the underlined words.

5. Translate the following extracts into English literally :—

(1) अथ पंगु कृत्वर बहिर अरु गूंगा सुत होउ ।

सुख पुन न देय विधि यह मत शास्त्र निषेउ ॥

(2) देव देव करि मूर्ख जन कछु न करे व्यवसाय ।

क्यों कर कर जाल बिना कवर पेट मे जाय ॥

(3) यस कोन्हें धन होत है धन ही सुख को मूल ।

व्यवसाई अरु चतुर नर उद्यम को मत भूल ॥

(4) यस कोन्हें सुख मिलत है विन उपाय नहिं भाग ।

देव देव करि आलसी भागत हैं दश्व सोग ॥

(5) धन करि को जा होन होन न ताकी कहत बुध ।

बिद्या बुद्धि बिहोन होन पाइ सब वस्तु मे ॥

SECOND PAPER.

(For female candidates)

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

(1) प्रधान बीला कि सुनो राजा मैं एक कृतघ्न की बार्ता आपसे कहता हूँ उसको आप श्रवण कौजिये फिर जैसा मनमें आवे वैसा कौजियेगा राजा बीला कि बहुत अच्छा कहो प्रधान बीला कि महाराज मगध देश में एक श्रुतिपाल नाम ब्राह्मणकी तीन पुत्र थे ऊँठ का नाम बुद्धिशाली और भक्ति का नाम अनाचारो और कूटे का नाम रुद्रशर्मा था जेठा और छहुरा ये दोनों पुत्र बड़े धर्मेष्ट और भर्तृमानसों को संगति में बैठन उठने और विद्या सुष सीखते थे और अपनी कुलपरम्पराको रीतानुसार अनायास अधर्मसे डरते थे और पिता भी उन दोनों को चालचलन देख बहुत प्रसन्न होता था और भक्ति पुत्र जिनका नाम अनाचारो था वह बाल्य में आनवारी हुआ जहाँ चार उच्छकोंका समागम होता उसी स्थानमें बैठता उठता और पढ़ने लिखने में रुचि न करता पिता और हित मित्र कुटुम्बवाले समझाते थे वह नहीं मानता था एक तो वह निज प्रकृतिसे सज्जन न था दूसरे नीची की संगति ई-ई-इस से सम्पूर्ण बुद्धि नष्ट हो गई ॥

(2) यौमनू मैं ने महाराज का पद असह्य होने की अवस्था में पाया परन्तु जिस समय आपका दूत पहुँचा उस समय मेरे मित्रोंसे मिलवा के एक युवा बकाल बान्सरनामों मेरी भेट करने का आग्रह हुये थे। मैं ने उनको जैन और अन्त सौदागर के सुकृष्टका सब व्यवसाय समझा दिया। हम दोनों ने मिल कर कई व्यवसायों पर छट कर देखी। मैं ने अपनी सम्मति उन से प्रकट कर दी है अतः वह मेरी संप्रति से कर जिसे वह अपनी योग्यताके बलसे (जिस को प्रशंसा मैं किसी सुद्धसे नहीं कर सकता) और सुधार लगे मेरा निन्दन अनुसार मेरा स्थानापन्न महाराजका सेवामें उपस्थित होते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि महाराज उनको अत्य अवस्थाका ध्यान न करके उनके आदर्श कादपि न्यूनता न करेंगे क्योंकि मेरी दृष्टिमें ऐसी थोड़ी अवस्था का प्ररूप ऐसी पूष्कल बुद्धिक साथ आज तक नहीं आया मैं ऊँहें महाराजकी सेवामें अर्पण करता हूँ परन्तु आपसे उनको योग्यताका हाल भली भाँत खुल जायगा ॥

2. Translate the following passage into Hindi :—

(1) A raja died and was succeeded by his son. The son counted over all that his father had left him, and found

that, amongst other things, there was a sum of 10 lakhs of rupees in the treasure-room. Some of his friends advise him to spend this in jewels, others in buying horses and elephants, others in getting *kinkhab* dresses for all his family, but a wise old man said to him: "These ways of spending money will do no good to your State. The sum your father has left is useful capital that may be laid out for both the benefit of your people and your State. If you use this money in making a canal, you can put under cultivation a lot of land that now lies useless; you will be able to have ten more villages; you will feed the people who make the canal, the people who come to the new villages, and you will increase your revenues for ever, and, moreover, make a great name for yourself." The old man's words were wise and the young raja was clever enough to take his advice and was ever after glad he had done so.

BENGALI.

FIRST PAPER.

(For female candidates.)

(Answers to be in Bengali.)

1. How does the life of জগদীশ তর্কালঙ্কার illustrate the common saying that great men are born mostly in poor men's huts?
2. Bring out the meaning of the following passages :—

A.

কেবল জ্ঞানানুশীলনের সহিত চরিত্রের পবিত্রতার তাদৃশ নিকট সম্বন্ধ নাই। কিন্তু ইহা না থাকিলেও, বিদ্যাচর্চায় অবহেলা করা বিধেয় নহে। বিদ্যার সহিত সাধতার সংযোগ থাকা আবশ্যিক। কোন কোন সময়ে বিদ্যার সহিত অপকৃষ্ট চরিত্রের সম্মিশ্রন দৃষ্ট হয়। এক ব্যক্তি সাহিত্য, বিজ্ঞান ও শিল্পে সুপণ্ডিত হইতে পারেন, কিন্তু সাধুতা, ধর্মশীলতা, সত্যবাদিতা ও কর্তব্যনিষ্ঠায় তিনি নিরক্ষর ও দরিদ্র কুবকগণ অপেক্ষাও নিকৃষ্ট হইয়া থাকেন। কোন সুপণ্ডিত ও সুলেখক কাহ্নাছেন,—“আমি অনেক পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়াছি, অনেক জ্ঞানী লোক দেখিয়াছি, অনেক প্রতিভাসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তির সহিত আলাপ করিয়াছি, কিন্তু অশিক্ষিত পুঙ্খবগণ ও

দ্রমণীবর্গ আমার নিকটে যে সকল মত ব্যক্ত করিয়াছে, তাহা পুস্তকাদির মত অপেক্ষাও উচ্চতর। আমরা বাবৎ চন্দ্রালোকের স্রায় নির্গল ভাব দেখাইতে না পারিব, তাবৎ জীবনের প্রকৃত উদ্দেশ্যসাধনে সমর্থ হইব না। "কলতঃ, চরিত্র ভাল না হইলে লোকে আদরণীয় হয় না।

B.

পলিনীশিয়ার দ্বীপসমূহ মনোহর প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্যে বিভূষিত। সমুদ্রতল হইতে ঐ সকল দ্বীপ অতিরমণীয় দেখায। কোন স্থানে হবিষ্য তরুণাখ্যলী ও লতাসমূহ ফলপুষ্পে অলঙ্কৃত হইয়া, সাগরতটে বায়ুভবে আন্দোলিত হইতেছে, কোন স্থানে পুবেটনামক প্রকাণ্ড বৃক্ষের নিম্নভাগে অবিবাসীদিগের পবিত্রত কৃটিবসমূহ শোভা পাইতেছে, অদূরবর্তী উপত্যকাভাগের ক্ষেত্রসমূহে শামল শস্য মন্দ মন্দ পবনভরে সঞ্চালিত হইতেছে, স্থানান্তরে বেগবতি তবঙ্গিনী বোবরবে পর্বতকন্দর হইতে নির্গত হইয়া উর্বর-ক্ষেত্রসমূহ পরিবেষ্টন পূর্বক, মহাসাগরে সন্মিলিত হইতেছে ; স্থলবিশেষে মেঘমালাসদৃশ পর্বতশ্রেণী জলভিগর্ভ হইতে নমুখিত হইয়া, প্রণাস্তভাবে দণ্ডায়মান রহিয়াছে। সাগরতল হইতে এই প্রাকৃতিক শোভা দর্শন করিলে আহ্লাদের পরিসীমা থাকে না। কলতঃ পলিনীশিয়ার দ্বীপসমূহ প্রকৃতির ত্রীড়াকানন বলিয়া বোধ হয়। দ্বীপস্থিত সমস্ত পদার্থই দর্শকের হৃদয় উৎফুল্ল করিয়া থাকে। এই স্থানে পদার্পণ করিলে অন্তঃকরণে অনির্বচনীয় আনন্দের সঞ্চার হয়।

“বিশাল বিশ্বরাজ্যের সমুদয় স্থলেই প্রাকৃতিক নিয়মে জীবসমূহের অশেষ কলাপ সন্নিবিষ্ট হয়। মেরুজ্যোতিঃ নামক আলোকেও প্রাকৃতিক নিয়মের মঙ্গলময় ভাব পরিস্ফুট হয়।”

Describe in your own words the beneficial effects of মেরুজ্যোতিঃ

4. Give the substance of the following in your own words :—

A.

তোমার মধুর গানে মৃতের অসার প্রাণে

বহে কিরে জীবনতরঙ্গ ?

তাহা যদি হয় ছাড় লোকালয়,

অতীত আঁধারে গিয়া স্বর-ধারে,

পূর্বপিতৃদের কর নিত্রা-ভঙ্গ ;

আন জাগাইয়া পুঞ্জি রে দেখিয়া

হইরে উন্নত পেয়ে সাধু-সঙ্গ ।

B.

ডাকেন জননী	নিমাই। নিমাই।
প্রতিধ্বনি বলে	নাই নাই নাই।
গভীর নিশীথে	দর গ্রামান্তরে,
সেই প্রতিধ্বনি	যাই যাই করে।

C.

সে সঙ্গীত, শশাঙ্কের স্নিগ্ধ কান্তি মত,
 প্রাণসিদ্ধ সঘনে দোলায় ;
 হৃদি-বনে সমীপে সন অবিরত
 ভাবপুঞ্জে আনন্দে নাচায়।

5. Explain with reference to context :—

(a) উরগো ভাবতী। (b) প্রাণকপি-ভগবান্। (c) রাবনের চিতা।

(d) প্রতিবাদী বল্ কান্ স্থানে

শুনে এলি কথা স্বপনের মত।

(e) আষ তবে আষ যোর দরিত্রতা।

রুধিব-শোণিনী পৈতৃক দেবতা।

6. (a) What is *Sandhi* ? Give four examples with rules.

(b) Form nouns from মধু, দরিত্র, মহৎ, and সন্দর and adjectives from ভক্তি, পুণ্য, সন্তোষ, and প্রাণ।

(c) Give the feminine forms of সাধু স্বামী, জনক, and মানব ?

(d) How many *Karakos* are there ? Give an example of each.

7. Narrate in your own words the story of বিধবার হরিণ

SECOND PAPER.

(For female candidates.)

1. Translate the following into Bengali :—

“Born in poverty and obscurity,” says Franklin when writing his Memoirs, “and having spent therein my early years, I have raised myself to a state of opulence in the world, and have acquired some celebrity. As fortune has continued to favour me up to what is now a late period of my life, my descendants will perhaps be glad to learn the means I have used to that end, and which, by the favour of Providence, have stood me in such good stead ; they may serve as a useful lesson to those amongst them who, being in similar circumstances, may feel it their duty to imitate them.”

Few careers have been as amply, as virtuously, and as gloriously filled as that of this dyer's son of Boston. He began by pouring tallow into candle-moulds and subsequently turned printer, edited the first American newspaper, founded the first paper-mill in those colonies, thus increasing their material civilisation and enlightenment. He discovered the identity of the electric fluid with lightning and became a Member of the Paris Academy of Sciences and of almost all the learned bodies of Europe. In the capital of the mother-country he was the bold representative of the loyal colonies, and at the courts of France and Spain the successful ambassador of the insurgent colonies. He took rank beside George Washington as the founder of their independence ; and finally, after having lived virtuously for eighty-four years, died surrounded by the tokens of regard of both hemispheres, as a sage who had contributed towards the liberation and prosperity of his country. He well deserved not only that the whole of America should wear mourning for him, but that the Constituent Assembly of France should take part in it by a public decree.

2. Translate the following into English :—

এক সময় ভারত হিন্দু নবপতিগণের অধিনে ধনবাঞ্ছা সুশোভিত ও সুখসম্পদে অধিষ্ঠিত ছিল। সময়ে সময়ে রাজ্য ও ঐর্ষ্যের প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতায় সেই হিন্দু রাজস্ববর্গ

ক্ষণেকের জন্ত ভাত্তাব ভুলিয়া। পরস্পর বিপক্ষবেশে সময়ক্ষেত্রে সমবেত হইতেন বটে, সময়ে সময়ে তাঁহাদের পবিত্র রক্তে মেদিনীবন্ধ রঞ্জিত হইত বটে, তথাপি হ্রায় ও ধর্ম অক্ষুণ্ণ রাখিতে, তাঁহারা প্রতিনিয়ত ব্রতশীল ছিলেন। সে বীরত্ব প্রকৃত বীরত্বই নহে, বাহাতে সুধু প্রতিশোধপূহা, শত্রুর প্রতি অবমাননার ভাব আছে। ক্ষমা নাই। সে বীর প্রকৃত বীর নামের যোগ্য নহেন, যিনি ধর্মকে, ন্যায়কে, সত্যকে জীবন অপেক্ষা মূল্যবান্ মনে না করেন, এবং সকল চিন্তার ও কার্যের মূলে, সত্য ও হ্রায়কে অধিষ্ঠিত দেখিতে না চাহেন। ভারতের সেই প্রাতঃস্মরণীয় রাজপুতবীরগণ ধর্মকে প্রধান আসন ও প্রদান করিয়াছিলেন বলিয়াই, এমন অতুল বীরত্ব ও অমানুষিক মহত্ব তাঁহাদের নব্ব জীবনকে অমর করিয়া রাখিয়াছে।

রাজপুতলনাগণ এই বীরপুরুষগণেরই উপবৃত্ত জননী, ভগিনী ও সহধর্মিণী ছিলেন। তাঁহারা স্বদেশকে ভালবাসিতে জানিতেন, ধর্মকে পূজা করিতে জানিতেন। মানব অপার্থিব সুখের অধিকারী হইলে, অলৌকিক পদার্থে প্রাণেব আশ্রিত অনুভব করিলে সাধারণ লোক হইতে অনেক বিষয়ে বিভিন্ন হইয়া পড়েন। তাঁহাদের মুখে স্বর্গের সৌন্দর্য্য প্রতিভাত হয়, হৃদয়ে অমানুষিক শক্তি সঞ্চারিত হয়। নব্ব শরীর ও ক্ষণস্থায়ী প্রার্থিব-সুখ অবহেলায় বিসর্জন দিতে, তাঁহারা ক্লিষ্টমাত্রা ও কুণ্ঠিত হন না। রাজপুতলনাগণ এই আত্মত্যাগজনিত বিশল সুখের মূল্য বুঝিতেন। ধর্মের তাঁহাদের আশ্রিত ছিল। তাই, স্বদেশকে পরপদদলিত দেখা অপেক্ষা, সুকুমার কলেবরে ভীষণ অসিবার্থ ধারণ করিয়া, শত্রু-সম্মুখীন হইতে পারিতেন। ধর্মের শুভ আদর্শে বিন্দুমাত্র কলঙ্কের ছায়া পতিত হইবার পূর্বে, সর্বপাষক অগ্নির গ্রাসে ক্ষণস্থায়ী শরীর বিসর্জন দিয়া সাধুতা ও পবিত্রতা অক্ষুণ্ণ রাখিতে পারিতেন। ধর্মের কাছে তাঁহাদের জীবন অতি তুচ্ছ সামগ্রী বলিয়া অনুমিত হইত। তাঁহাদের এমন কিছুই ছিল না, যাঁহা, তাঁহারা ধর্মের জন্ত বেছুরায় ও বহুদান চিন্তে প্রদান করিতে প্রস্তুত ছিলেন না।

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

(For female candidates.)

1. Translate into English :—

- (a) Autour de sa plante, entre les pavés de sa cour, enfonçant de solides branchages d'inégale grandeur, il les assure encore à leur base au moyen d'un ciment composé de

terre recueillie péniblement çà et là dans les intervalles du pavage, de plâtre et de salpêtre, dont il fait des emprunts furtifs aux parois humides des anciens fossés de la citadelle. Les principales pièces de charpente ainsi disposées, il y entrelace, dans certaines parties, de légers rameaux, forment une espèce de claie, capable au besoin de garantir la povera du choc d'un corps étranger ou de l'approché du chien. Ce qui l'encourage tout à fait durant ses travaux, c'est que Ludovic qui, les lui voyant commencer, a d'abord paru incertain s'il en permettrait la continuation, branlait la tête, et faisait entendre un petit grognement sourd, de mauvais augure, aujourd'hui en a pris son païti : et parfois même, fumant doucement sa pipe à l'extrémité du préau, l'épaule appuyée contre la porte d'entrée, une jambe entravers, il contemple en souriant le travailleur encore inexpérimenté ; puis interrompt son plaisir de fumeur pour lui donner quelque bon conseil, que celui-ci ne sait pas toujours mettre à profit.

- (b) Ainsi s'écoulaient ses journées. Après des heures consacrées entières à l'étude et à l'analyse, las de ses travaux et songeant à s'en distraire par d'agréables passe-temps, il quittait Picciola plante pour Picciola jeune fille. Lorsque déjà les parfums de ses fleurs arrivaient à lui en abondants effluves, lorsque sa tête s'appesantissait, que ses yeux évitaient l'éclat du jour : "Ce soir il y aura fête chez Picciola," se disait il. En effet, livré à ses rêveries, il ne tardait pas à tomber dans ce demi-sommeil peuplé de songes, qu'une lueur de raison instinctive savait diriger eucore.
- (c) Dégagés de ses entraves, entourée de bonne terre, largement encadrée dans ses pavés, Picciola réparait ses désastres, se redressait, et sortait triomphante de toutes ses tribulations. Elle y avait perdu ses

fleurs néanmoins, à l'exceptions de la petite fleur la dernière, s'était ouverte au bas de la tige. Devant son terrain agrandi, devant la graine qui se gonflait qui mûrissait dans le calice, Charney, pressentait de nouvelles et sublimes découvertes, et rêvait même à la fête des semailles ! Car maintenant le terrain ne manque pas ; il est plus que suffisant pour Picciola.

2. How do you translate *than* before an indicative? Give examples.
3. How do you form the feminine of adjectives ending in *x* in the masculine? Name the five exceptions to the rule.
4. Name the demonstrative adjectives in French, and give their rule of concord with examples.
5. State the rule of concord of the possessive pronouns and decline them. Form six short sentences in French showing their use.
6. What are the peculiarities of verbs ending in *cer, ger, eler, eter*? Give examples.
7. What is the rule of concord of the past participle of any verb conjugated with
 - (a) être,
 - (b) avoir?
 Give examples.
3. Give the future indicative
 - (a) interrogatively,
 - (b) negatively,
 - (c) at the same time interrogatively and negatively of *aller, mourir, tenir, pouvoir, savoir, boire, faire*.
9. Translate into French :—
 - (a) How old are you? I am fifteen.
 - (b) Are you cold? Thanks, no, I am too hot.

- (c) Have you finished learning your lessons? No, I have not quite learnt them yet.
- (d) It is not hot to-day? Indeed it is.
- (e) Will you come for a walk with me this afternoon?

SECOND PAPER.

(For female candidates.)

1. Translate :—

- (1) Will you show me what you have studied for to-day?
I have only studied six pages, because I did not get up very early, and we went for a long walk before breakfast.
- (2) Are there enough chairs for everybody? No, there are not.
- (3) My brother and sister went to Germany four months ago, so as to learn to speak German well.
- (4) Do you know all these ladies? No, there are several whom I have never seen before.

2. Translate :—

“ Dans un petit village d’Espagne vivait autrefois un gentilhomme de fortune modeste. Il avait auprès de lui, pour tenir sa maison, une gouvernante, une jeune nièce et un valet.

Très robuste, malgré ses cinquante ans, notre gentilhomme était cependant très maigre et décharné à l’excès. Quant à la façon dont il employait son temps, il ne savait que lire des romans de chevalerie, livres merveilleux où l’on racontait les luttes des chevaliers errants contre des géants imaginaires et de faux enchanteurs.

Peu à peu ce goût devint chez lui une telle passion qu’il s’enfermait jour et nuit dans sa bibliothèque ; bientôt, il se persuada que toutes ces aventures étaient réelles, et il résolut de parcourir le monde à son tour : en cherchant les méchants à punir et les faibles à protéger.

Avant tout, il lui fallait des armes ; il n'avait qu'une vieille cuirasse, un casque tout délabré et une lance qui avait appartenu à son aïeul ; telles qu'elles étaient, ces armes lui parurent bonnes à porter ; il les nettoya et répara le casque avec du carton et des petits morceaux de fer.

Puis, il songea à son cheval ; la pauvre bête, qui n'avait que la peau sur les os, lui parut cependant belle et pleine d'ardeur ; il lui trouva le nom admirable de *Rosnante*. Lui-même, après avoir longtemps cherché, s'appela *Don Quichotte de la Manche*."

3. Translate :—

Le Maître de Philosophie. Sont-ce des vers que vous lui voulez écrire ?

Monsieur Jourdain. Non, non ; point de vers.

Le Maître de Philosophie. Vous ne voulez que de la prose ?

Monsieur Jourdain. Non, je ne veux ni prose ni vers.

Le M. de P. Il faut bien que ce soit l'un ou l'autre

M. Jourdain. Pourquoi ?

Le M. de P. Par la raison, monsieur, qu'il n'y a pour s'exprimer, que la prose ou les vers.

M. Jourdain. Il n'y a que la prose ou les vers ?

Le M. de P. Non, monsieur Tout ce qui n'est point prose est vers ; et tout ce qui n'est point vers est prose.

M. Jourdain. Et comme l'on parle, quest-ce que c'est donc que cela ?

Le M. de P. De la prose.

M. Jourdain. Quoi ' quand je dis : " Nicole, apportez-moi mes pantoufles, et me donnez mon bonnet de nuit," c'est de la prose ?

Le M. de P. Oui, monsieur.

M. Jourdain. Par ma foi, il y a plus de quarante ans que je dis de la prose, sans que j'en susse rien ; et je vous suis le plus obligé du monde, de m'avoir appris cela.

4. Translate :—

“ When the doctor came back he found, seated at the bedside of little François, a clown (*clown*) with pallid face, who was making the little one laugh again and again, and who said to him, while he stirred a piece of sugar at the bottom of a cup of mixture (*tisane*) :

‘ You know, if you do not drink, little François, Boum Boum will not come back. ’

And the child drank.

‘ Is it not good ? ’

‘ Very good ! Thank you, Boum Boum ! ’

‘ Doctor, ’ said the clown, ‘ do not be jealous Still it seems to me that my grimaces do him as much good as your prescriptions ! (*ordonnances*). ’

The father and mother wept ; but, this time, it was for joy.”

HISTORY.

1. Explain briefly in *any one* of the following cases how the British Government in India makes provision for :—

- (1) the Public Health,
- (2) the Relief of the Famine-stricken,
- (3) Education.

2. What marked differences are noticeable between the Subahs of Akbar and the Provinces of British India ? Write a list of each.

3. Show the necessity which exists for a supreme Central Government exercising control over the various provinces. What special matters of public concern are managed directly by the Imperial Government ?

4. What causes and events led to the downfall of—

either (1) The Maharatta Confederacy,

or (2) The Sikh power.

Notice some of the chief battles which were fought between them and the British.

5. What were the causes of the ill-feeling between England and Spain in the reign of Elizabeth? Relate the events that occurred in England which led Philip of Spain to despatch the Spanish Armada

6. Relate briefly the circumstances and events which caused the war between France and England after the outbreak of the French Revolution.

7. Explain clearly the meaning of the following terms :—

(1) The Subsidiary System,

(2) Ship-money,

(3) The New Model,

(4) The Anti-Corn-Law League.

8. State who the following persons were, and note very briefly the historical events with which their names are connected :—

Asoka, Haider Ali, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Palmerston.

9. When and between whom were the following battles fought? Add a short note explaining the historical importance of each victory.—

Baxar, Wandewash, the battle of the Boyne, the battle of the Nile.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) Distinguish between Artificial and Natural Geographical Boundaries.

(b) What are the Prime Meridians of Longitude used in Europe? Can any other Prime Meridian be used.

(c) Define :—

Estuary, Archipelago, Glacier.

2 Name the six principal articles of import into England, and the six principal articles of export. Name any country from or to which each comes or goes.

3. Give some account of Guiana, stating its position, climate, and by whom governed.

4. Name the chief harbours of Australia and the chief town on each.

5. What are the chief Islands in the Malay Archipelago? To what governments does each belong?

6 What is an alluvial plain? Name some of the chief alluvial plains of the world.

7. Name any parts of the world where the level of the land relatively to the sea is changing. Explain how it is that the surface soil of Bengal is composed to a great depth of mud and sand.

8. What are earthquakes and where are they most common? State why it is that no serious effects from earthquakes are felt in alluvial plains.

9. Draw a map of Africa and show in it—

Khartum, Delagoa Bay, Pretoria, Kumassi, Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Atlas Mountains and the rivers Zambesi and Niger.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1. Explain the construction and use of a thermometer.
2. Describe an experiment to show that heat causes a metal bar to expand.
3. What is meant by *the pressure of the air*? How is this pressure measured? Describe an experiment to show that the boiling point of water depends upon the pressure.
4. What is meant by refraction (or bending) of light? Describe any experiments to illustrate refraction.
5. Describe carefully a Grove's battery or any other arrangement you have seen in use for producing an electric current.
6. Describe an experiment to show that when a candle burns nothing is lost.
7. How can hydrogen be prepared? Describe any methods you have seen. State some of the properties of hydrogen.
8. Describe the appearance of the following substances and name some of their properties and uses:—*carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, oxide of mercury, copper sulphate.*
9. How could you distinguish between—
 - (a) Carbonic acid gas and oxygen,
 - (b) Silver and lead,
 - (c) Nitric acid and a solution of Caustic Potash?
10. What weight of oxide of mercury is required to produce 24 grains of oxygen? [The combining weight of mercury is 200 and that of oxygen, 16.]

DRAWING FREEHAND FROM THE FLAT.

Draw this picture freehand (in pencil), same size.

Measurements with drawing instruments or paper are not allowed.

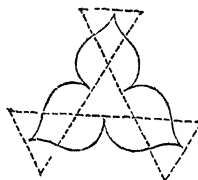
then 6 inches high, and 4 inches wide

Complete the Account and bring down the balance.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Note.—Answers to be in firm ink lines. Leave all lines of construction in pencil, and do not rub out anything.

1. Construct a right-angled triangle with hypotenuse of 3 inches, and an acute angle of $37\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.
2. Describe three circles, each touching the other two, their radii being $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch respectively.
3. Find the mean proportion between two lines, 3 inches and 2.25 inches long.
4. Construct this figure, with triangle $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch side.



5. Construct a regular pentagon with 2-inch side, and inscribe five semi-circles, each one touching two sides of the pentagon.

 MODEL DRAWING.

Draw a freehand sketch (in pencil), of the articles on the table in front of you.

Show only the top of the table : sketch should not be less 200 and that of oxygen, 16.]

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. What is Book-Keeping ? What are the two objects aimed at in every system of Book-Keeping ?

2. Write up the Cash Book for the following entries :—

		£	s.	d.
June 1st, 1890,	Balance in hand at this date ...	47	17	0
" 13th, "	Received from R. James ...	27	5	3
" " "	Paid R. Robinson ...	15	10	0
" 15th, "	House expenses ...	19	14	6
" " "	Received from F. J. Smith ...	24	17	6
" " "	Paid for sundry expenses ...	10	5	0
" " "	R. James ...	16	3	6

Balance the Cash Book and bring down the amount of cash in hand.

3. What is understood by the signs Dr. and Cr.—

(i) What would a Dr. balance of an Account imply ?

(ii) How is it effected ?

4. How many different classes of accounts are there ? Name them. Give three examples of each.

5. What Account shows the net profits ?

6. What is understood by the term Capital ?

Write up the following Capital Account of James Brown :—

October 1st, 1890,	Balance of Capital this day ...	£1,000
" 15th, "	Paid in the further sum of ...	£1,300
" 30th, "	Withdrew ...	£1,000
December 31st, "	Loss on business for the quarter	£100

Complete the Account and bring down the balance.

7. Record the following transactions of Henry Robinson and finally close the books :—

			£	s	d.
January 2nd, 1892,	Received from A	rent in advance	50	0	0
" "	" "	" " B " "	125	0	0
" "	" "	" " C " "	250	0	0
" 12th, "	Paid into Bank	...	300	0	0
" 15th, "	" rent of Portland estate by cheque	...	12	10	0
" 24th, "	Drew Cash from Bank	...	25	0	0
" 31st "	Paid attendant	...	3	6	8
February 19th, "	" H. Williams, on account of repairs	...	4	14	0
March 31st, "	" Attendant	...	6	13	4

Sent out the following accounts for rents due this day, but paid by the parties in advance on 2nd January, 1892 :—

A	...	...	50	0	0
B	...	...	125	0	0
C	...	...	200	0	0

The balance of Capital of Henry Robinson on 1st January, 1892, was Rs.1,000.

Ascertain from the above transactions whether his Capital increased or decreased on 1st April, 1892, and by what amount.

8. What is the difference between the " Continental " and the English method of Closing the Ledger ?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. What is meant by Wealth ? Distinguish Wealth from Capital.

2. Explain briefly the chief causes on which the productiveness of labour depends.

State the laws of "Increasing" and "Diminishing" Returns.

3. What is rent? State the law of rent. How does agricultural rent differ from the rent of a house?

4. Define interest. What determines the average rate of interest at a given time and place? Give illustrations.

5. Mention cases in which the value of a commodity is *not* determined by the cost of production. How would you then account for its value?

6. What led to the universal use of money? How comes it that a rupee is able to buy goods?

7. *Examine the statement*:—The importation of goods which we could produce at home is an injury to the nation and an evil to be deplored.

8. What is the value received by the people in exchange for the taxes they pay?

DICTATION.

I.—RAPID WRITING.

Write out the following passage in eight minutes:—

India-rubber is derived from the milky juices of trees which grow mostly in tropical countries. It is sometimes collected by cutting the trees down; but this obviously is a very destructive method of obtaining it. The usual method is to make simple incisions in the trunks. In a few hours the juice flows out, filling clay basins which are placed to receive it.

The juice is dried and solidified by various methods. It is sometimes simply spread out in thin layers and dried in the sun or the smoke of fires. A good tree will yield four ounces of juice daily, and twenty gallons in a season; a gallon producing two pounds of good rubber.

We obtain the largest quantities of rubber from South America, and especially from Brazil; and the best quality

comes from the same region of the world. The west coast of Africa and British India also send us considerable supplies.

Or the following passage in nine minutes :—

I have seen a picture of George III., as it was taken in his old age, hanging in the apartment of his daughter. The poor old father is represented in a purple gown, his snowy beard falling over his breast, the star of his famous order still idly shining on it. He was not only sightless, he became utterly deaf. All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world of God were taken from him.

Some slight lucid moments he had ; in one of which, the Queen, desiring to see him, entered the room, and found him singing a hymn, and accompanying himself at the harpsichord. When he had finished, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her, and then for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled.

II.—NEAT WRITING.

Write the following letter, in fourteen minutes, in a style fit for despatching :—

FROM THE FAMINE COMMISSIONER,
To THE RESIDENT, W. R. S.

Dated Ajmere, 12th April, 1900.

SIR,

I AM directed to inform you of the policy of Government regarding the disposal of famine orphans.

(1) Efforts shall be made to trace out the parents or relations of the children and a proceeding detailing these efforts shall in each case be recorded. If the parents or relatives cannot be traced, then the children may be made over to respectable people of their own religion willing to adopt or maintain them.

(2) If within a reasonable time from the admission of a child to the Government Poor-house no respectable person has adopted it, such child may be sent with the Political Agent's approval to an orphanage or other institution approved by the Local Government for the care of destitute children, with the proviso that such child shall always be reclaimable by its parents or by near relatives who may have a right to demand its care.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

RUSTUMJI, *Head Clerk, RESIDENCY.*

Or the following in eleven minutes :—

FROM

THE TREASURER, UNIVERSITY UNION,

TO

MR. JAMES SMITH, M.A.

Dated University Union, 4th October, 1900.

SIR,

THE Committee of Management desires to draw the attention of members of the General Council of the University residing out of Edinburgh to the existence of this institution, and to point out to them some of the advantages which it secures to its members, which advantages you will find specified in the prospectus.

Life membership is constituted by a payment of five guineas, Annual membership by an entry money of five shillings and a yearly subscription of one guinea. Forms of application for either class of membership are annexed, while a list of the present Life Members is enclosed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES WALKER,

Treasurer.

URDU.

coast of
lies.

1. Write a letter to your father in Urdu, with proper address describing your prospects in the Examination and asking his advice as to your future career.

2. Represent the following items in فہم , figures :—

(a) Rupees 2,780, 14 annas, 10 pies.

(b) Bighas 66, 14 biswas.

(c) 1975 acres.

3. Translate the following into idiomatic Urdu :—

A wonderful degree of progress marks the administration of Lord Dalhousie, both in civilization and material prosperity. The first Indian Railway was opened in 1853 ; and railways and telegraph lines began rapidly to spread over the whole country. Vast schemes of education were set on foot, universities were ordered to be founded, and the Presidency College in Calcutta was established in 1855. Gigantic schemes of Public Works, too, of a useful kind, such as great public buildings, roads, canals were planned, and large sums of money borrowed for them. The crime of extracting evidence from accused persons by torturing them was stringently put down, and earnest endeavours were made to do full justice to all classes in this great empire.

Indeed, during the brilliant and vigorous administration of Lord Dalhousie, which lasted eight years from 1848 to 1856, was thoroughly inaugurated that equitable and honourable system of governing India with a single view to the happiness and prosperity of the people which has been conscientiously followed up by every succeeding Governor-General.

(2) Transliterate in clear Nastaliq the passage on the accompanying paper :—

منشے صاحب کرم حضرت سیدنا سیدنا السلام و نیاز کے انیس یہ ہر روز
 شاہرہ کی بی بی کو بہت پند کرتے ہیں۔ جناب سے صاحب جن یہ ہے
 ہم اگلے زمانہ فیضانِ تحریر خط کا اور شاہرہ بڑے القاب اور اہل کبار
 کے عبارتیں اور تلامذہ الفاظ استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ شاہرہ نے
 عبارتیں لکھیں معیوب ہیں اور یہ بابت قیاس عقول ہر جہانک ہو سکتا ہے
 ایسے الفاظ اور عبارتیں ہر جہانک ہو سکتا ہے مضمون کو ہر روز الفاظ لکھ کر کیا فائدہ
 سوا اس کے اور کچھ کہ غلط الفاظ ثابت ہوں گے اور کتب البیہ وغیرہ پہلے
 میں حضرت نے لکھا ہے کہ ہر روز انشا میں ہر لفظ طریق رکھا ہے
 اگر آپ ہر لکھنے میں چھپیں اور اس کے کام کا ان کے طریق ملاحظہ فرما
 تو آپ اس میں لکھیں مولف ہوتا ہے منشے صاحب یہ بغرض نہیں ہے
 چاہے آپ ان لکھنے میں تابع ہوں مگر یہ الفاظ غلط و سب سے اکتاف
 مقرر لکھنے میں غلط عبارت اور اسے تحریر بہت ہی غلط و سب سے اکتاف

HINDI.

1. Subject for an original letter in Hindi, to contain about as much matter as 30 lines of an ordinary Hindi newspaper :—

(a) THIRTT or (b) SELF-RESPECT.

Address the letter, using the proper form of address, to a young gentleman of rank.

2. Translate the following extracts into Hindi :—

(a) History abounds with examples of noble friendships, and it is generally true that where genuine friendship is, other high virtues are to be found along with it. The following story is a striking instance of devoted attachment and beautiful self-sacrifice in a young schoolboy. Edward and William were friends from boyhood ; their ages were nearly the same, and their stations in life similar. Edward was an orphan, brought up by his grandfather, the proprietor of a small farm. The father of William was a small farmer, also a respectable, worthy man, whose only ambition was to leave to his son the heritage of a good name. Both boys were destined, by their natural guardians, to fill that station in society to which they were born ; but it happened, as sometimes it will happen in such cases, that the boys though trained up in hardworking and painstaking families, where the labour of the hand was more thought of than the labour of the head, were, nevertheless, very bookish inclined ; and partly to gratify their own tastes for learning, and partly to fall in with the wishes of the village schoolmaster, who took no little pride and pleasure in his docile and book-loving pupils, they attended the grammar school long after their village contemporaries were following the plough. Perhaps this taste for letters was also stimulated by the grammar school having in its gift, every five years, a scholarship in one of the universities, which was awarded to the youthful writer of the best Greek and Latin theme. The term was about to expire ; and one of the two friends was sure of the nomination, there being no other candidates.

(b) I knew a youth, the child of an officer in the navy, who had served his country with distinction, but whose premature

death rendered his widow thankful to receive an official appointment for her delicate boy in a Government office. His income from the office was given faithfully to his mother ; and it was a pleasure and a pride to him to gladden her heart by the thought that he was helping her. She had other children—two little girls just rising from the cradle to womanhood. Her scanty pension and his salary made everyone happy. But over this youth came a love of dress. He had not strength of mind to see how much more truly beautiful a pure mind is, than a finely decorated exterior. He took pleasure in helping his mother and sisters, but did not take greater pleasure in thinking that to do this kindness to them he must be contented for a time to dress a little worse than his fellow-clerks ; his clothes might appear a little worn, but they were like the spot on the dress of a soldier arising from the discharge of duty ; they were no marks of undue carelessness ; necessity had wrought them ; and while they indicated necessity, they marked also the path of honour, and without such spots duty must have been neglected. But this youth did not think of such great thoughts as these. He felt ashamed at his threadbare but clean coat. The smart, new-shining dress of other clerks mortified him. He wanted to appear finer. In an evil hour he ordered a suit of clothes from a fashionable tailor. His situation and connections procured him a short credit. But tradesmen must be paid, and he was again and again importuned to defray his debt. To relieve himself of his creditor he stole a letter containing a Rs 100 note. His tailor was paid, but the injured party knew the number of the note. It was traced to the tailor, by him to the thief, with the means and opportunity of stealing it, and in a few days he was transported. His handsome dress was exchanged for the dress of a convict. Better by far would it have been for him to have worn his poorer garb, with the marks of honest labour upon it. He formed only another example of the intense folly of love of dress, which exists quite as much amongst foolish young men as amongst foolish young women.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS 1901.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B.—*In each pair of passages separated by 'or' only one to be attempted.*

1. In the following passages you are required—

- (a) to connect with the context,
- (b) to give the general sense in plain language,
- (c) to explain the full force of the figure employed, noting all the points of comparison.

- (1) My sire, in native virtue great,
Resigning lordship, lands, and state,
Not then to fortune more resigned,
Than yonder oak might give the wind ;
The graceful foliage storms may reave,
The noble stem they cannot grieve.

Or

The autumn winds rushing
Waft the leaves that are searest,
But our flower was in flushing,
When blighting was nearest.

- (2) Men whose lives glided on like rivers that watered the woodlands,
Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an image of heavens.

Or

Hanging between two skies, a cloud with edges of silver
Floated the boat, with its dripping oars, on the motionless water.

- (3) Last, as by some one deathbed after wail
Of suffering, silence follows, or thro' death
Or deathlike swoon, thus over all that shore,
A dead hush fell.

Or

All his face was white
And colourless, and like the withered moon
Smote by the fresh beam of the springing east.

2 Translate the following examples of poetic diction into plain and brief prose :—

- (1) The western waves of ebbing day
Rolled o'er the glen their level way.

Or

Retiring then, the bolt he drew
And the lock's murmurs growled anew.

- (2) There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived
in abundance.

Or

Clamorous labour
Knocked with a hundred hands at the golden gates of the
morning.

- (3) That day when the great light of heaven
Burned at his lowest in the rolling year.

Or

Straining his eyes beneath an arch of hand.

3. (a) Describe the three parts of the ceremonial consecration of the Fiery Cross, and give the substance of the curses thereby symbolised.
(b) Tell briefly in your own words the story of the brazen statue of Justice.

- (c) Describe briefly the institution referred to in the passage :—

The sequel of to-day unsolders all
The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
Whereof this world holds record.

4. (a) Re-write the following in simple language and in prose order :—

When lay of hopeless love, or glory won,
Aroused the fearful, or subdued the proud.

Or

For the death-wound and death-halloo,
Mustered his breath, his whinyard drew.

- (b) Explain :—

Happy art thou, as if everyday thou had'st picked up a horse-shoe

Or

The lands where the Father of Waters
Seizes the hills in his hands and drags them down to the ocean.

- (c) Write a few sentences bringing out the meaning of :—

“The king who fights his people fights himself.”

Or

“From the great deep to the great deep he goes”

5. Give in your own words the meaning of any two of the following passages :—

- (1) These drew not for their fields the sword,
Like tenants of a feudal lord,
Nor owned the patriarchal claim
Of Chieftain in their leader's name ;
Adventurers they, from far who roved,
To live by battle which they loved.

- (2) Over her head the stars, the thoughts of God in the heavens,
 Shone on the eyes of man, who has ceased to marvel
 and worship,
 Save when a blazing comet was seen on the walls of
 that temple,
 As if a hand had appeared and written upon them
 "Upharsin."

- (3) The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
 And God fulfils himself in many ways,
 Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

6. **Paraphrase** in simple language, so as clearly to explain the sense :—

- (1) Many and sharp the numerous ills
 Inwoven with our frame !
 More pointed still we make ourselves
 Regret, remorse, and shame !
 And man, whose heaven-erected face
 The smiles of love adorn,
 Man's inhumanity to man
 Makes countless thousands mourn !

- (2) Ah ! who can tell how hard it is to climb
 The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar ;
 Ah ! who can tell how many a soul sublime
 Has felt the influence of malignant star,
 And waged with Fortune an eternal war ;
 Checked by the scoff of Pride, by Envy's frown,
 And Poverty's unconquerable bar,
 In life's low vale remote has pined alone,
 Then dropped into the grave, unpitied and unknown !

7. (1) Purposes, like eggs, unless they be hatched into action, will run into rottenness. It is these thorny "ifs," the mutterings of impatience and despair, which so often hedge around the field of possibility, and prevent anything being done, or

even attempted. A difficulty is a thing to be overcome ; grapple with it at once, facility will come with practice, and strength and fortitude with repeated practice.

- (a) Explain the simile in the first sentence.
 - (b) Explain and illustrate the meaning of "ifs," "the mutterings of impatience and despair."
 - (c) Point out the force of the metaphor "thorny ifs which hedge around the field of possibility."
 - (d) Write out in your own words the meaning of the passage.
- (2) The tomb is the best course of morality. Study avarice in the coffin of a miser. See a few boards enclose him, and a few square inches of earth contain him. Study ambition in the grave of that man of enterprise. Approach the tomb of the proud man. See the mouth that pronounced lofty expressions condemned to eternal silence ; the piercing eyes that convulsed the world with fear, covered with a midnight gloom ; the formidable arm that distributed the destinies of mankind, without motion and life.
- (a) Give the meaning of the above passage free from figure
 - (b) Mention the moral lessons taught by each individual detail.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Explain briefly and clearly the meaning of *any one* of the following passages, avoiding the use of figurative language :—

- (a) We must realise that Raleigh was a man of severe speech and reserved manner, not easily moved to be gracious, constantly reproving the sluggish by his rapidity and galling the dull by his wit. All through his career we find him hard to get on with,

proud to his inferiors, still more crabbed to those above him. If policy required that he should use the arts of a diplomatist, he overplayed his part, and stung his rivals to the quick by an obsequiousness in speech to which his eyes and shoulders gave the lie.

(b) Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song piped in the intervals of the acts. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. Her heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire—it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.

(c) The poetic temperament has naturally something in it of the vagabond. When left to itself, it runs loosely and wildly, and delights in everything eccentric and licentious. It is often a turn-up of a die, in the gambling freaks of fate, whether a natural genius shall turn out a great rogue or a great poet: and had not Shakespeare's mind fortunately taken a literary bias, he might have as daringly transcended all civil, as he has all dramatic laws.

2 Explain the meaning of the portions in thick type in any five of the following sentences:—

- (a) It is impossible to tell where **Raleigh's pen will take fire.**
- (b) Raleigh, in deepest depression of mind and body, wrote to Cecil, who **had now taken another**

upward step in the hierarchy of James's protean House of Lords.

- (c) The story goes on to show that Essex dugged a pit and fell into it himself.
 - (d) A week later than this we get a glance for a moment at one or two of the leash of privateering enterprises, all of them a little under the rose, in which Sir Walter Raleigh was in these years engaged.
 - (e) On this morning the weather was of the voluptuous vernal kind which calls forth all the latent romance of a man's temperament.
 - (f) It was the very witching time of night that Ichabod, heavy hearted and crestfallen, pursued his way home-wards.
 - (g) He had that inexhaustible good nature, which is the most precious gift of Heaven ; spreading itself like oil over the troubled sea of thought, and keeping the mind smooth and equable in the roughest weather.
 - (h) They kept entirely by themselves, eyeing everyone askance that came near them, as if measuring his claims to respectability : yet they were without conversation, except the interchange of an occasional cant phrase.
 - (i) It was Raleigh's blossoming hour, and all the splendid gifts and vigorous charms of his brain and character expanded in the sunrise of victory.
 - (j) His very faults smack of the raciness of his good qualities.
3. N.B.—Only one of the parts (a), (b), (c) of this question is to be attempted.
- (a) It (Raleigh's 'Report') is written in a sane and manly style, and marks the highest level reached by

English narrative prose, as it existed before the waters were troubled by the fashion of Euphuës.

- (i) Under what circumstances was the volume above referred to written ?
 - (ii) What exactly is meant by the epithet ' sane ' above ?
 - (iii) Explain the meaning of ' the waters were troubled ' in the above sentence.
 - (iv) What do you understand by the " fashion of Euphuës ? '
- (b) I consider the mutability of language a wise precaution of Providence for the benefit of the world at large and authors in particular.
- (i) What is meant by ' mutability of language ? '
 - (ii) How does Washington Irving show that it " benefits the world at large and authors in particular ? "
- (c) The muse of History is surely now-a-days too disdainful of all information that does not reach her signed and countersigned. In biography at least it must be a mistake to accept none but documentary evidence, since tradition if it does not give us truth of fact, gives us what is often at least as valuable, truth of impression.
- (i) What is meant by ' information that reaches the muse of History signed and countersigned ? '
 - (ii) Why is tradition of more value in Biography than in History ?
 - (iii) Explain and illustrate the difference between ' truth of fact ' and ' truth of impression. '

4. Briefly relate *either* the story of Rip Van Winkle *or* The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

5. In what connection do the following images occur? Show their appropriateness :—

- (a) There is a roughness on a plum which nobody that understands fruit would rub off, though the plum would be much more polished without it.
- (b) When the sea is uncommonly agitated, the water finds its way into creeks and holes of rocks, which in its calmer state it never reaches.
- (c) The luminaries of our country seem to have been kindled into a brighter blaze than others, only that their spots might be more noticed.
- (d) Pigmies rummaging the armoury of a giant, and contending for the possession of weapons which they could not wield.

6. Explain the following statements about Cowper, illustrating their truth from his "Letters," where possible

- (a) Like Swift he could write well upon a broomstick.
- (b) There is no pose about his letters.
- (c) The special point of interest in his letters is their subjectivity.
- (d) Cowper's geniality of disposition is shown by the impersonality of his satire.

7. Explain *any four* of the following passages, showing the connection of each with its context :—

- (a) What a sycophant to the public taste was Dryden ; sinning against his feelings, lewd in his writings though chaste in his conversation.
- (b) Already the relation of this cold-blooded statesman to the impulsive Raleigh becomes a crux to the biographers of the latter.

- (c) It is at once dispiriting to find so intrepid a geographer and so acute a merchant befooled by the madness of gold, and pathetic to know that his hopes in this direction were absolutely unfounded.
- (d) He insinuated himself into Raleigh's confidence, and like the familiar poet in Shakespeare's sonnet, 'nightly gulled him with intelligence.'
- (e) I have occasionally seen an unlucky saint almost smoked out of countenance by the officiousness of his followers.
- (f) While Raleigh was shaking down a fortune from the green bushes that hung at the vintner's doors, the Western Continent remained the treasure house of Spain.

8. Parse all the words ending in *-ing* in the following sentence :—

While we were talking, we heard the distant toll of the village bell, and I was told that the squire was a little particular in having his household at Church on a Christmas morning; considering it a day of pouring out of thanks and rejoicing.

THIRD PAPER.

Translation from Urdu.

Translate into English :—

A.

نارلس نام ایک جہاز کو لندن سے امریکا کو لئے جاتا تھا۔ اوسنے اپنے جہاز کو کسی جگہ پر لنگر کیا۔ اوس جہاز پر مسافر بہت تھے۔ رات اندھیری تھی۔ لالائیڈین جل رہی تھیں تاکہ آنے جانے جہاز والوں کو خبر ہو اتنے ہی میں ایک ملک اسپین کے جہاز کی ٹکر

لگی اور اس جہاز میں چھید ہو گیا۔ پانی بھرے لگا۔ اس حالت کو دیکھتے ہی کپتان نارلس صاحب نے حکم دیا کہ بیپ لگا کر بانی اولچا جاوے اور آفت آئندہ کا خردہ بیگل بچایا جاوے۔ کپتان صاحب اس وقت ناڑ سب کھلوا دیں۔ عورتوں اور لڑکوں کو ناڑ میں بھلے اوترنے کا حکم دیا۔ اور خود راستے پر بدوق کو بھر کر کھترے ہو گئے کہ کوئی مرد آگے بڑھنے کی کوشش نہ کرے۔ سب ناوین آدمیوں سے بھر گئیں اور جہاز میں بانی بھرا آتا تھا۔ کپتان صاحب بہہ سوچ کر کہ نہ بسدت اپنی جان بچانے کے دوسروں کی جان بچانا کپتان جہاز کا زیادہ تر قریں ہی خود نہ اودرے اور آخر تک لوگوں کے اوتارنے میں لگے رہے۔ اتنے میں وہ جہاز بھی ڈوبنے لگا اور وہ خود بھی جہاز کے ساتھ سمندر میں سما گئے۔ اس طور سے اوہوئے اپنی بیوی کی جان بچائی اور اوسیکے ساتھ اور بچاسی لوگوں کی جان بچائی اور ہمیشہ کے لئے انہی ناموری کا جہد آ کھتر کر گئے۔

B

شیخ عدد القادر جیلانی اپنی لڑکپن کی ایک بات سے کہی
خوبی اور آسانی سے ہملوگوں کے دلمیں سج بولنے کا شوق پیدا کرتے
ہیں کہ جب تعداد جانے کے لئے۔ انہی مان سے رحصت مانگی تو
وہ رونے لگیں اور ایک تھیلی نکالی جس میں اسی اشرفیان بھین اور
کھا کہ بیڈا تیرا ایک بھائی اور ہی اسلئے تو اسکا آدھا چالیس
اشرفیان لیجا لیکن خبردار کدھی کسی سے جھوٹھ بولدا وہاں سے
کوح کرے وہ خیر و عافیت کے ساتھ ہمدان تک بھولچے یکایک اونکا
قافلہ لوٹیروں کے ہاتھ سے لنگیا اور اوسوقت یک لوٹیروں نے اون سے
بوجھا کہ تیرے ناس کیا ہی اونہوں نے جواب دیا چالیس اشرفیان۔
لوٹیروں نے سمجھا کہ بہہ لڑکا ہنسی کر رہا ہی دھر دوسرے لوٹیروں نے

اون سے وہی ناکت بوچھی اوسنے بھی ویسا ہی جواب دایا پھر جب قافلہ کو لوٹ کر وہ لوٹیرے آس میں مال و اسباب کا حصہ کرنے لگے تو اوس لڑکے کو سردار کے پاس لیگئے - سردار نے بھی بوچھا کہ تمہارے پاس کیا ہی جواب دیا کہ تمہارے دو آدمیوں کو کھہ چکا ہوں کہ میرے کپڑے میں چالیس اشرفیاں سی ہوئی ہیں - سردار نے کپڑوں کو اودھپڑ کر دیکھا تو چالیس اشرفیاں بکل آئیں تب تو سردار بہت متعجب ہوا اور بوچھا کہ جس کے بچانے کے لئے اس حفاظت سے چھپایا تھا اوسکو بے اس طور پر کیوں ظاہر کر دیا - تب شیخ نے کہا کہ میں نے انہی مان سے وعدہ کیا ہی کہ میں کبھی جھوٹہ نہیں بولوں گا - سردار نے یہہ سکر لوٹ کا مال اون مسافروں کو واپس دیا -

Translation from Hindi.

Translate into English. —

A.

एक जहाज़ का कप्तान नाऊलस साहब अपना जहाज़ लन्डन से आमेरिका वे लिखे जाते थे। किसी जगह लंगर डाला। उस जहाज़ में सुसाफ़िर वजत थे। रात अंधरी थी। लालटिन जलरही थी कि जिस से आते जाते जहाज़वालों को खबर रहे। कि इतने में एक स्पेन देश की जहाज़ कि टक्कर लगी और उस जहाज़ से छिड़ हो गया। पानी भरने लगा। इस दशा को देखते ही कप्तान नाऊलस साहबने आज्ञा दी कि पम्प लगाकर पानी जलवा जावे और श्रुट का सूचक व्युगल बजाया जावे। कप्तान साहबने तुरन्त नावे खुलवा दिया। स्त्रियों को और बालकों को पहले नावे में उतरवाने कि आज्ञा दी। और श्रुयं बन्दूक भरके रासते में खड़े हो गये कि कोई पूरुष आगे घुसने न पावे। सब नावे आदमियों से भर गयी। जहाज़ में पानी भरा आता था। कप्तान साहबने यह विचारके कि अपनी जान बचाने की अपेक्षा

दूसरों कि ज्ञान का बचाना जहाज के कप्तान का धर्म है आप न उतरें और अन्ततः लोगों के उतारने में लगे रहें। इतने में जहाज भी डूबने लगा और वे भी जहाज के साथ समुद्र में समागये। इस प्रकार उन्होंने अपनी स्त्री कि ज्ञान बचाई और पचासों लोगों कि ज्ञान बचायो और सदा के लिये अपनी किति का भ्रष्टा खड़ा कर गये ॥

B.

शेख अबदूल कादिर जोखानी अपने खड़कपन की एक बात में कैसी सुन्दरता से और सहज ही में हमलों की सन में सब बोलने की शक्ति उत्पन्न करते हैं। कि जब अपनी मां से बगदाद जाने के लिये आज्ञा मागो तो वह रोने लगे और अस्सी अशफियां की एक धौली निकाली और कहने लगे कि बेटा तेरा एक भाई और है इसलिये तू इसका आधा चालीस अशफियां ले जा परन्तु सावधान कभी किसी से छुट न बोलना।

वहां से कूच करके वह कुशलता से हमदान तक पहुंचे। एका एक लुटेरों ने उसके साथ चलन वाले सब बटोहियों को लूटा। और उस समय एक लुटेरे ने उस से पूछा कि तेरे पास क्या है। उसने जवाब दिया चालिस अशफियां। लुटेरे ने समझा कि खड़का हंसो करता है। फिर दूसरे लुटेरे ने उस से वही बात पूछी उसने भी वैसा ही जवाब पाया। फिर जब मुसाफिरों को लूटकर वह लुटेरे आपस में माल अशबाब का हिसा करने लगे तो उस खड़की की सदीर को पास लगे। सदीर ने भी पूछा कि तुम्हारे पास क्या है। जवाब दिया कि अभी तुम्हारे दो आदमियों की कह चुका हू कि मेरे कपड़े में चालिस अशफियां शिथी जड़ी हैं। सदीर ने कपड़ों को पघड़ कर देखा तो चालिस अशफियां निकल आईं। तब तो सदीर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ और पूछा कि जिस द्रव्य की रक्षा के लिये तुमने इस सावधानी से छिपाया था उसको तुमने इस तौर पर क्यों प्रकाश किया। तब शेख ने कहा कि मैंने अपनी मां की प्रतिज्ञा कियी है कि मैं कभी छुट न बोलूंगा तब तो सदीर यह सुनकर लुट का सारा द्रव्य मुसाफिरों को बाँटा दिया ॥

Translation from Bengali.

Translate into English :—

A.

নৌদূন নামক এক জাহাজেব কাপ্তেন জাহাজ লগুন হইতে আমেরিকায় লইয়া যাউতেছিলেন। এক স্থানে নঙ্গর করিলেন। জাহাজে অনেক বাতী (পথিক) ছিল রাত্রিকাল যাবৎ অন্ধকার। জাহাজে অনেকগুলি আলোক (লালটেন) জলিতে-ছিল, বাহাতে যে সকল জাহাজ বাতাবাত করিতেছিল, ঐ জাহাজের অবস্থিতি জানিতে পারে। ইতি মধ্যে স্পেনদেশীয় এক জাহাজেব ধাক্কা ঐ জাহাজে লাগিল। এবং জাহাজে ছিদ্র হইয়া গেল। এই অবস্থা দেখিয়া কাপ্তেন সাহেব আদেশ করিলেন যে পম্প (জল তুলিবার যন্ত্র বিশেষ) দ্বারা জল ছেঁচিয়া ফেলা হউক এবং বিপত্তিহুক ব্যুগলধ্বনি করা হউক কাপ্তেন সাহেব তৎক্ষণাৎ সকল লোক জাহাজ হইতে নামাইয়া দিলেন। দ্রোলোক ও বালকাদিকে সর্বপ্রায়ে নৌকায় উঠিতে আদেশ করিলেন এবং স্বয়ং ভরা বন্দুক লইয়া পথে দাঁড়াইলেন, যেন অগ্রে কোন পুরুষ না যাউতে পায়। নৌকা সকল আরোহী দ্বারা পরিপূরিত হইল। এদিকে জাহাজে জল ভরিয়া উঠিল নিজ প্রাণ রক্ষা অপেক্ষা, অন্যের প্রাণ রক্ষা করা জাহাজের কাপ্তেনের ধর্ম, এই ভাবিয়া কাপ্তেন সাহেব নিজে নৌকায় না উঠিয়া শেষ পর্য্যন্ত অন্য সকলকে নৌকায় উঠাইতে ব্যাবৃত্ত রহিলেন। জাহাজ নিমগ্ন হইবার উপক্রম হইল। এবং কাপ্তেন সাহেবও জাহাজেব সঙ্গে সমুদ্রে নিমগ্ন হইলেন। এইরূপে তিনি আপনার স্ত্রীর এবং পঁচাশী জনো দ্রাবন রক্ষা করিয়া অনন্তকাল পর্য্যন্ত স্বীয় কীর্ত্তি-ধ্বজার উত্থাপন করিয়া চলিয়া গেলেন।

B.

শেখ অবতুল কাদির জীলানী নিজ বালাবস্থার এক ঘটনা দ্বারা অতি সুন্দররূপে ও সহজভাবে আমাদের হৃদয়ে সত্য কথা কহিবার অভিরুচি উৎপাদন করেন। তিনি যখন বগ্দাদে বাইবার জন্ত জননীর সমীপে বিদায় হইতে গেলেন, মাতা বোদন করিতে লাগিলেন এবং একটী থলি বাহাতে আশীটী স্বর্ণমুদ্রা (মোহর) ছিল, বাহির করিয়া বলিলেন! দেখ বাহা! তোমার এক সহোদর আছে, অতএব তুমি ইহার অঙ্কে কল্লিশ মোহর লও, কিন্তু সাবধান, কখনও কাহারও কাছে মিয়া কথা কহিবে না।

સેશન હોતે પ્રશ્ન કવિયા તિનિ શામદાન પર્વાસ્ટ નિર્વિરોધે પહ્લં ટિલેન હૈઠાં ડાકાઈતેવા ઉંઘાવ સદ્ગો ચાત્રાદિગેવ (પાંથકદિગેવ) દલે પડિયા તાહાદિગેવ સર્કર લૂટપાટ કવિયા નહિન। એક જન ડાકાઈત સેઈ સમય ડાંઘાકે જિજ્ઞાસા કવિલ, તેમાવ નિકટ કિ આહે ? તિનિ બલિલેન ઇલ્લિશટી મોહવ આહે ડાકાઈત મને કવિલ ઘે, હોંકવા પવિહાસ કવિતેહે। આવ એક જન ડાકાઈત જિજ્ઞાસા કવિલ। સેઉ સેઈકપ ઉત્તવ પાઈલ। પવે ઘનન પથિકદિગેકે લૂટપાટ કવિયા ડાકાઈતેવા દ્રવ્યાદિ ભાગ કવિતે લાગિલ ; તથન સેઈ વાલકકે ડાકાઈતદિગેવ દલપતિર (સર્દાવેવ) સમુદ્ધે નહિયા ગેલ। સર્દાવ જિજ્ઞાસા કવિલ, તેમાવ નિકટ કિ આહે ? તિનિ બલિલેન ઘે એઈ માંદ્રે ત્રેમાર દલેવ દુઈ વ્યક્તિકે વલિયાહિ ઘે, આમાવ વસ્ત્રે સેલાઈ કવા ઇલ્લિશટી મોહવ આહે। સર્દાવ કાપડ હિંડિયા દેખિલ એવં ઇલ્લિશટી મોહવ વાહિવ હૈલ। તથન સર્દાવ અતિશય વિસ્મિત હૈયા જિજ્ઞાસા કવિલ, ઘે વસ્ત્રકે વક્ષાં કવિયાવ અતિ-પ્રાણે એતદ્વિપ સાવધાનતાવ સહિત ગોપન કવિયાહિલે, કિ કાંઘે ઉઘા પ્રકાશ કવિયા ફેલિલે ? તથન શેષજો કહિલેન ને, આમિ માવ નિકટ પ્રતિજ્ઞા કવિયાહિ ઘે નિધાં વળાં કહિવન। સર્દાવ એઈ કથાં ણિયાં ઘે સકલ દ્રવ્ય લૂટપાટ કવિયાહિલ પથિક દિગેકે પ્રત્યર્પણ કવિયા દિલ।

(Translation from Gujarati)

Translate into English —

(a) મિસ્તર નેલર નામનો એક વહાણુનો કપતાન લનડનથી અમેરીકા હંકારી નોતો હતો એક ચોકરા જગ્યાએ તેણે પોતાના વહાણુને લંગરવાર ર્યું. તે વહાણુમાં ઘણા ઉતાડાં હતા રાત અંધારી હતી. આવના કરતાં વહાણુને તે વહાણુની જગ્યા વિષે ચેતાવવા ફાનસો સળગાવવામાં આવ્યાં હતાં. તે દરમ્યાન એક સ્પેનીશ વહાણુ તે વહાણુ સાથે અથડાયું અને તેમાં ગળડું પાડયું. પાણી અંદર ભરાવા લાગ્યું આવો પ્રસંગ હોવાથી કપતાન નોલરે ખુબ ચલાવવા માટે અને ધારતીનું ય્યુગલ વગાડવા માટે હુકમ કર્યો અને હોડીઓ ઉતારી. તેણે ફરમાવ્યું કે સહથી પહેલાં ફ્લાઈઓ અને બાળકોએ હોડીઓમાં દાખલ થવું અને પોતાની

ખંડુક ભરી પુરૂષોને હોડીઓ લાણી જતા અટકાવવા તે વચમાં ઉભો. હવે સઘળી હોડીઓ નાસભાગ કરતાં લોકથી ભરાઈ ગઈ હતી અને વહાણ પાણીથી ભરાઈ ગયું હતું. પોતાનો જીવ ઉગારવા કરતાં બીજાઓને જીવ ઉગારવાની વહાણના કપતાનની ફરજ છે એવું ચિત્તમાં રાખીને તે હોડીમાં દાખલ થયો નહીં પણ વહાણમાં રહી બીજાઓને હોડીઓમાં જવા મદદ કરવામાં રોકાયો. હવે વહાણ ડુબવા લાગ્યું અને તેની મધ્યે કપતાન પણ ફરિયામાં ડુબી ગયો. આ રીતે પોતાની બચાડીને અને બીજાં પચાસી જણોનો જીવ ઉગારી કપતાન નોલજ મરણ પામ્યો અને એમ કરીને પોતાની કીર્તિનો વાવટો સર્વકાળ સુધી ચઢાવી ગયો.

b) રોક અમદુવ કાન્દર જવાની પોતાની જાદગીને પોતાના બચાવમાં બનેલો એક બનાવ વર્ણવીને સાચું બોલવા વિષે આપણા દિલમાં સુદર અને સેહેલ રીતે હોંસ પેદા કરે છે.

બગદાદ જતી વખતે પોતાની માપાસે તે રજા લેવા ગયો. તે રડવા લાગી પછી એક થેલી જેમાં એસી સોનાના સીકકા હતા તે બહાર કાઢીને તે બોલી, “સારા દીકરા, તને એક ભાઈ છે, માટે આ મધેના અડધા— એટલે ચાલીસ સીકકા તું લે. પણ સભાળ રાખજે કે કોઈને પણ કદી ભૂલું કહીશ નહીં.” તે જગ્યાથી નિકળેલો તે હમદાન પહોંચ્યો ત્યાં સુધી તેણે સહીસલામત મુસાફરી કરી. પછી એકાએક તે મુસાફરોની ટોળા ઉપર ચોરોએ હુમલો કર્યો અને તેઓને લુટ્યા. એક ચોરે તે છોકરાને પુછ્યું કે તારી પાસે કેટલું છે તેણે જવાબ આપ્યો કે મારી પાસે સોનાની ચાળીશ મોહોર છે. ચોરે વિચાર્યું કે તે છોકરો મશ્કરી કરે છે બીજા એક ચોરે તેને તેજ સવાલ પુછ્યો અને તેને તેજ જવાબ મળ્યો: ન્યારે તેઓ મુસાફરોને લુટી રહ્યા અને લુટની વેહેવણી કરવા જતા હતા ત્યારે તેઓ તે છોકરાને પોતાના સરદાર આગળ લઈ ગયા. તે સરદારે

तेने पुछ्युं के तारी पासो केड्डुं छ नेछे ज्वाभ आभ्यो के डमल्लान तमारो
 ओ भाळुसोने मे कळु छ. के मारी पासो सोनाना याणीस सीकडा मारो
 दुगडांमां सीवी क्षीयेवा छ ते सरदारो दुगडुं उमेरी नेथुं तो याणीश
 मोडोर जहार निडणी आनी. ते सरदार आश्रय पाभ्यो अने पुछ्या लाग्यो
 के ने पेसा जगववाने माटे ते अठकी अधी संभाजथी संताडया हुता ते
 ते अठकी सेडेवाळथी केम न्होर धीधा ? ते छोकराये कही न्हुं नही
 जोखवा विषे पोतानी माने केवी रीते वचन आभ्युं हुं ते ते सरदारने
 ज्वाळुं. ज्यारे ते सरदारो आ सांभल्यु ल्यारे तेना उप अठकी अधी
 असर थई के तेछे ते मुसाक्षेरीनी ने मता दुग्री क्षीधी हुती ते तेआने
 पाछी स्वाधीन धीधी.

(Translation from Marathi)

Translate into English :—

(a) एका तारवाचा कप्तान नोलस साहेब हा लंडन शहराहून अमेरिकेस
 सफर करीत होता. त्याने एके ठिकाणी आपलें ताळें नागरलें. त्या तारवावर
 मुक्कल उतारू होते. तेव्हा कानोखी रात्र होती. जाणाऱ्या तारवांस ह्या
 तारवाचें ठाणें लक्षांत यावें म्हणून फाखसे लावलीं हातो इतक्यांत एक स्थान
 देशांतोळ ताळें त्याच्यावर येऊन आपटलें व त्याने त्याला एक भीक पाडले.
 पाणी आंत येऊं लागलें अशा प्रसंगी कप्तान नोलस याने बवाचें कान सुरू
 करव्यास व विगुलानें सयाची खबर देण्यास झुकून दिला. कप्तानानें होडा
 खाली उतरविल्या. बायकांनीं व मुलांनीं पहिल्यानें होडांत जावें अशी
 ताकीद देऊन तो आपली वटूक भरून घेऊन पुरुषाना हाडीकडे न जाऊं
 देण्याकरितां बाटेंत उभाराहिला. सर्व होडा मनुष्यांनीं भरून गेल्या ताळें
 पान्यानें भरून गेलें. आपला जीव बचावण्यापेक्षा दुसऱ्याचा जीव बचावणे
 हें तारवाच्या कप्तानाचें कर्तव्य कर्म आहे असें जाणून तो हाडीत न शिरतां
 इतरांस हाडीत बसव्यास जाण्यास मदत करीत तारवावरच राहिला. ते
 तारूं आतां बुडत होते व तो कप्तान त्याच्या बरोबर समुद्रांत गेला. अशा
 रीतिनें कप्तान नोलस हा आपल्या बायकीचा व पंचाणशी मनुष्यांचा जीव
 वाचवून चालता आला येथेंकरून त्यानें आपल्या भोंडा फिरकान लाविला.

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(b) शेख अब्दुल कादर जिलानी आपल्या बालपणात स्वतःला चड गेल्या एका गोष्टी वरून माझ्या खबरेने व सुलभ रीतिने आमच्या श्रुत करणांत खरें बोलनाची इच्छा उत्पन्न करिता.

बगदादला जातवेली तो आपल्या आईचा निरोप घेण्याकरितां लिचिया जवळ गेला. ती रडूं लागली. नंतर जिचांत ऐश सानाचो नाणो होती अशें एक पिशवी बाहेर काढून तो झणाची: "माझे सुला, तुम्हा एक भाज आहे आहे याकरिता यापैकीं फक्त निमे, चालीस नाणीं, घे. परंतु कोणार्थो कधींही खाटे न बोलण्याविषयी खबरदारी ठेव. तेथून निघाल्यावर झाडला गोहोचेपर्यंत त्याने सुखित प्रवास केला. तेव्हां चोरानो अकस्मात् त्या प्रवाशाच्या मंडलीवर हल्ला करून त्यांस लुटले. एका चोराने त्या मुलास त्याच्या गांठीला कितो आहे झणून विचारिलें. त्याने उत्तर दिलें कीं माझ्या जवळ चालीस सोन्याच्या मोहरा आहेत. चोराना तो सुलगा घडा करीत आहे असें वाटलें. दुसऱ्या एका चोराने त्यास तोच प्रश्न विचारिला व त्यालाही सारखाच जावव मिळाला. बाकीच्या प्रवाशांस लुटून तो लूट बाटून घेण्याच्या वेळी त्या मुलास त्यांनी आपल्या सरदाराजवळ नेले. त्या सरदाराने तुजजवळ कितो आहे झणून विचारिलें. त्याने उत्तर दिलें "मी मुक्तेंच तुमच्या पैकीं दोघांस सांगितलें कीं मजजवळ सोन्याचो चालीस नाणीं माझ्या वस्त्रात शिवून ठकली आहेत." सरदाराने तें वस्त्र फाडून टाकताच चालीस सोन्याच्या मोहरा बाहेर पडल्या. तया सरदारास आश्चर्य वाटलें व जें द्रव्य वचावण्याकरिता त्याने इतक्या लालजीने लपवून ठेविलें होते तें उघडकौस आणलें हें लसें घडून आले झणून तो चौकशी करूं लागला तया मुलाने आपण कधींही खाटे बोलणार नाहीं अशा बद्दल आपल्या आईला दिलेल्या वचनाची हकीकत तयाला सांगितली. तया सरदाराने हें ऐकतांच तयाच्यावर इतका ठसा उमटला कीं त्याने तय प्रवाशाना लुटून घेतलेली मालमत्ता परत दिली.

Translation from Purbatiya.

Translate into English :-

(a) नाउलिस् माहेव मन्ने गउटा जहाजको कप्तान
 प्राप्नु जहाजलाई लगडन् सह्र वाट अमेरिकातिर
 लै जान लागेको थियो । वाटोमा कोहि ठाँउमा लज्जर
 हानी बसि रह्यो को थियो । जहाजमा मुसाफिरहरु
 थोरै थिये । अँध्यारो रात थियो । नत्तिकवाट फाउने
 जंग जस्तै जस्तै जहाजको मानिसहरुलाई थाहैदिन
 निमन्त्रि लालटिनहरु वालीराखेका थिये । तेस्तो वरक
 तमा स्पेनभन्ने देशको गउटा जहाज तेसठाँउमा
 प्रापे । अघि भनेको जहाजमा कप्तान २ नेसमा एउटा
 छाल पारि दियो । प्वालवाट जहाजभित्र पानि
 पस्न लाग्यो । प्राप्नु जहाजको एस्तो दृष्टा हेर्दा
 कप्तान नाउलिस् माहेवले तँहा कामगर्ने मानिस
 हरूलाई “पम्पले जहाजवाट पानि फ्याकिदिनु
 पौर बिपत्तिको थाहैदिने विकुल वजाउनु” भनि

ग्रहायो । कप्तानसाहेबले जहाजभित्र भयाको सानु
 सानु डुङ्गाहरुलाइ पनि फिकेर पानिमा राख्यो ।
 स्वास्तिभानिस २ केठाकेठाहरुले सद्भन्दा प्रिय
 उङ्गमा जानु पर्द भनि ग्रहायो, और कोहि लोगने
 मानिस उङ्गातिर जान न पावस भनि आफै क्क
 भेर वाठोमा गइ खडा भयो । सबै उङ्गाहरु मा
 नदेले भरीये । जहाजपनि पानिले भरिन लाग्यो ।
 आफनु ज्यान वचाउने काम भन्दा अघि अकोको
 ज्यान वचाउनु, जहाजको कप्तानको धर्म हो भनि
 विचार गरेर कप्तानसाहेब आफु उङ्गाभित्र पसेन
 अखिरसम्म जहाजैमा रहि अरु अरु मानिसहरु
 लाइ डुङ्गमा ताते काममा मदत दिन लाग्यो ।
 तांहापाछि जहाज डुवनलाग्यो ; कप्तानपनि ज-
 हाजैको संग समुद्र भित्र गयो । छत्तारीतले कप्तान
 नाउलिस आफु स्वास्तिकोर अरु अरु पचाशीजना
 मानिसको ज्यान वचायेर आफु मर्यो ; और सधैको
 निमति आफु कीर्तिको फराडा खडा गरि दियो ।

(b) आफु केठकेलोका बरवत्तमा मयाको सउटा
 कुराको वयान गरकिन सेगव आवदूल कादिर जिलानी
 सहजैमा खुव राम्रोसिन हामिहरुको मनमा साँचो कुरा
 मन्नालाइ इच्छा गराइ दिन्छु। वगदाद जानेकेलामा
 उनि आफु आफ्नासिन विदालिना गपाकाधिपे। आफ्ना
 मनलागी और प्रसीदोठा असफोको सउटा धैलो मिकेर
 उनलार मनी“ घेरा, तेरो सउटा भाइ छु, पेस नि-
 मलि असफो हुरुको आधा प्रपीत आलेभौटा मन्ना
 ले; तर खुव हेमियार रहनु, कैहे पनि कलैसित
 फुटा कुरा नगर्त।” तेस टाउवाठ हिंडिकन अनि कुपल
 संग हमाटान सम्म पुगे। तब प्रकम्मात ठाकुहरु मा-
 धेर अनि संग हिडने सबै मुसाफिरहरु माथी हस्ता
 गौर लुदपिट गरे। सउटा ठाकुले “लिमिभित जाले
 न?” भनि मन्नाद सोध्यो। “अमिर जालापोटा
 प्रममे छ, भनि तबले जाला विदे। ठाकुले सोध्यो
 कि नहला दहा पाई। आफ्नी सउटा ठाकुले पनि साह्र कु-
 रा माध्यो र साँह जषाप् पायो। सबै मुसाफिरहरु

लाइ लुटोमके पाँच, जब आकुहुरु लुटेको माल अस
 वाव वाडुन लागे काथिये तेसवेलामा अनिहुरु लुङ्का-
 लाइ प्राप्नु सदीर काँहा लगे । सदीरलेपनि “तिमिसित
 कातछ” भनि अनिसित सोध्यो । “मैले तिम्रो दूजना
 मानिसलाइ अधिनै भनेकोछु, मेरो कपडाभित्र चालि
 भौय असफी भियेर राखेकोछु”, भनि लडुक्काले जवा
 प दियो । सदारले कपडा फाँडियो, और तेमै वरक
 तमा चालिभौठा असफी बाहिर निकल्यो । सदीरले
 प्राश्चर्य भयेर सोध्यो, “यो असफीलाइ वेंचाउनी-
 मति तिमिले खुब हिफाजत संग लुकाइ राखेका
 थियौ; अब तिमिले असफीको कुरा किन चोडै
 जाहेर गर्नु ?” सेरवले भन्यो कि, “म कैदूपानि
 मुठाकुरा भन्नेछैन, भनि प्राप्नु प्रामासित प्र-
 तिज्ञा गरेकोछु ।” यो कुरा सुन्दा सदीरले लुटे
 को माल सबै मुसाफिर हरुलाइ फर्काइ दियो ।

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

For candidates whose mother-tongue is English.

Write an English Essay on the following subject :—

“The importance of Hope as a Stimulant of human activity.”

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST COURSE.

N.B.—Only **three** questions need be solved in *Arithmetic* and only **two** in *Geometry*.

1. (a) Show how the rule for the Multiplication of Fractions may be found.
(b) Taking as an example 864075, show that any number is divisible by 9 or 3 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 9 or 3.
2. A horse and carriage were bought for Rs.1,500. The horse was sold at a gain of 35% on its prime cost and the carriage at a loss of 15%, the net gain on the whole original outlay being 5%. Find the buying and selling prices of the horse and carriage respectively.
3. If there are 277·2738 cubic inches in a gallon of water, how many tanks, each containing 1,000 gallons, would be completely filled by a rainfall of 1·25 inches upon a field 513·47 acres in area?
4. How many spherical bullets, each $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, can be cast from a rectangular block of lead 1ft. 3in. by 11in. by 5in.? If the lead were all cast into a cylinder of the same length as the block, what would be the diameter of the cylinder?

5 (a) Solve .—

$$\sqrt{x^2 + ax + b^2} - \sqrt{x^2 - ax + b^2} = 2a.$$

(b) Show that if the roots of the equation

$$c^2 (a^2 + b^2) + 2r(ac + bd) + c^2 + d^2 = 0$$

be real, they will be equal.

6 (a) If a, b, c , be in Arithmetical Progression and b, c, d , be in Harmonical Progression, then will

$$a/b = c/d.$$

(b) In a G. P. where r is a proper fraction it is observed that each term is greater than the sum of all that follow it. What can be inferred with regard to the magnitude of r .

7. (a) Show how to find the *greatest co-efficient* in a binomial expansion.

(b) Find the middle term of $\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$ and the 7th term of $(1 - x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$

8 (a) Prove that the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time together with the number of combinations of n things taken $r-1$ at a time is equal to the number of combinations of $n+1$ things taken r at a time.

(b) Out of 16 consonants and 6 vowels how many words can be formed each containing two consonants and one vowel?

9. Prove that

$$\left(1 + 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \&c\right)^2 = 1 + 1 + \frac{2^2}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{2^2}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \&c.$$

10. If four straight lines be proportionals, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means.

A, B, C, D , is a straight line. Find a point P in it such that PA, PB, PC, PD are proportionals.

11. Show how to describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one given rectilineal figure and equal to another given rectilineal figure.

Construct a square equal to a given pentagon.

12. Define the normal to a plane, the inclination of a straight line to a plane and the projection of a line on a plane.

Show how to draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point without it.

SECOND COURSE.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

1 Explain the different methods of measuring angles. If d, g, r be the number of degrees, grades and radians respectively in an angle, show that

$$\frac{d}{180} = \frac{g}{200} = \frac{r}{\pi}.$$

Find the circular measure of $25^\circ 20'$ $\left(r = \frac{22}{7} \right)$.

2. Define the *sin* of an angle and find an expression for all the angles which have a given *sin*.

Find all the positive angles, less than 180° , which satisfy the equation

$$\sin 10x = 1.$$

3. Explain the convention adopted in Trigonometry with regard to the positive and negative signs of lengths of lines, and show how it determines the sign of a trigonometrical ratio of an angle.

(a) Trace the changes, in sign and magnitude, of

(i) $\sin \theta$ (ii) $\cos \theta$, as θ increases from $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ to 2π .

(b) Prove the formula

$$2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$$

and determine the signs of the radicals if $A = 500^\circ$.

4 Prove that in a plane triangle the sides are proportional to the *sins* of the opposite angles.

In a triangle ABC , $B = 30^\circ$, $c = 2$ and $b = 4$; find the other angles

$$\text{Given } L \sin 14^\circ 28' = 9.3976205$$

$$L \sin 14^\circ 29' = 9.3981105$$

$$\log 2 = .3010300$$

Is the solution ambiguous?

5. If R and r be the radii of the circumscribed and inscribed circles of a regular polygon of n sides, show that its area

$$= \frac{n}{2} R^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} = m^2 \tan \frac{\pi}{n}$$

and hence show that the area of a circle of radius, r is πr^2 .

6. Prove that the square of the ordinate of any point on a parabola is equal to the rectangle contained by its *abscissa* and the *latus rectum* of the curve.

7. Draw two tangents to an ellipse from an external point.

8. If the normal at any point P of a hyperbola meets the transverse and conjugate axes in G and g respectively, and if CF is the perpendicular from the centre on this normal, prove that

$$PG \cdot PF = Bc^2$$

$$\text{and } Pg \cdot PF = Ac^2.$$

9. Prove that the area of the triangle formed by the asymptotes of a hyperbola and any tangent to it is constant.

LOGIC.

1. It has been said that the study of Logic is useless, because men can and do reason correctly without the aid of Logic. Show how this objection is to be met; and illustrate your answer.

2. What do you understand by Logical Definition and Division? Why are these discussed in books on Logic?

3. Draw two *valid* immediate inferences from each of the following judgments, and name the process applied in each case :—

- (a) Only the industrious can hope for success.
- (b) Few men are not open to flattery.
- (c) Not all advice is safe to follow.

4. Define Syllogism. Is the following an instance of Syllogistic Reasoning or not? A is equal to B ; B is equal to C ; therefore A is equal to C . Give reasons for your answer.

- (a) Prove the special rules of the Second Figure.
- (b) Given that the major term is distributed in the premises and undistributed in the conclusion of a valid syllogism, determine the syllogism.
- (c) Give an example of a simple construction and a simple destructive Dilemma. State a rule for rebutting a Dilemma, and illustrate it.
- (d) Prove that in the so-called Aristotelian Sorites only one premise can be particular and only one premise negative; and also determine the premise in each case.
- (e) State the following arguments in logical form wherever possible, and examine their validity:—
 - (a) All who have passed the Intermediate Examination have a knowledge of Mathematics; hence this person cannot have passed that Examination, for he has no knowledge of Mathematics
 - (b) This feverish patient must be suffering from Plague, because fever is one of the clearest symptoms of Plague.
 - (c) It follows that all men desire to end their existence; for all men desire to be happy, and happiness is the end of human life.
 - (d) What will people think of your consistency, if after these many years you change your views!
 - (e) The evidence against the prisoner is purely circumstantial; no part of it is sufficient in itself to prove him guilty: therefore, I say, he ought to be acquitted.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

Translate the following into English:—

اعرض عن العـوراء ان اسمعتـها
واقعد مالك عاقل لا نسـمع
ودع السـوال عن الامور ونـحنها
فلرب حافر حفرة شو يـصـرح
والزم مـجـالسـه الكـرام وفعـلـهم
واذا اتـمـت فـانـصـر من تـتـبـع

لا تدع من عراية لصد انه
 ان العراية كل شر نجمع
 والقوم ان ندروا فزد في ندرهم
 لا نجمع من حلالهم نجمع
 والسرب لا تد من وحد معروفه
 تصبح صحيح الرا لا تصدع
 و اكدح لتفسك لا تكلف عيورها
 فيديدها انجزي وعدوها تدفع
 والموت اعداد الدعوى ولا اري
 مدته لدي هرب نجاهه تدع

2 (a) Give a short sketch of the life of the author of the above, stating the period of his life in which the lines must have been composed

(b) Explain the allusions referred to

3 Translate into English and criticise or justify the following couplet —

امك للمصب عدد الرمل تدكار
 وكيف والهجر اطهار واصفار
 اما انا فادا احييت جريه
 لم انسها ادا والاس اطوار
 يا ليت من ولدت حواء من ولد
 صفوا تدعا لاعموي ثم احيار
 اني بليت نسكس ليس ينصقي
 ناع لغتلي وري مدته لي جار
 صاوب مؤدي مكمل مدعه
 كالددر حين ندا بيضاء معطار

4. Translate into English and re write the extract with diacritical marks —

لقد عجلت عليك يد المدايا
وما استوفيت حطك من صدايا
فوا اسعني لحسدك كيف بدلي
وذهب نكته فيهما صدايا
وما لي ادعي اني وفي
ولست مساركا لك في دلايا
تموت ولا اموت عليك حزنا
وحن هواك حذرك في هوايا
ويا حكامي ادا قالوا محب
ولم اعمك في خطب انايا

5. Translate into English and analyse the couplets —

الا لا يعلم الاقوام انا
نصصعدا وانا قد وبدا
الا لا يجهل احدهم علينا
فدجهل من جهل الجاهلينا

6. Translate into Arabic, with diacritical marks —

He set out, and was absent a whole year. At the end of which a poor man, who I thought, had come to ask alms, presented himself before me in my shop. "God help you!" said he, "is it possible you do not know me?" On looking attentively, I recognised him and, after embracing him, said, "Ah, brother! how could I know you in this condition?" I prayed him to come in, and enquired about his health, and the success of his travels. "Do not ask me that question," replied he, "when you see me, you see all. I immediately shut up my shop, carried him to a bath, and gave him the best clothes I had with me to put on.

I then examined my accounts, and, finding that I had just doubled my capital, I presented him with the half of it. "Take this, my brother," said I, "and make up your loss. Hire a shop near my own, and set yourself to trade again. Take food with me, and save as much money as you can." He joyfully accepted the sum I gave him.

SECOND PAPER

1. (a) Translate into English :—

وكان الحاج بن يوسف الدقعي من الفقهاء وكان على عتوة
وسرفة جوادا وكان اذا صحك واستغرق في الصحك اتبع ذلك
— الاستغفار مرات — وكان يطعم علي الف خوان وكان يطوف علي
رأسه ثم يقول يا اهل الشام مزقوا الخبز لئلا يعود اليكم ثانيا وكان
يجلس علي كل مائدة عشوة رجال و ذلك في كل يوم وكان يقول
رسى لئلا ينخلعوا عن طعامي فقل له ايهم يكرهون الحضور فيل
ن يدعو فقال قد جعلت رسولي اليهم كل يوم الشمس اذا طلعت
و سدد المساء اذا غربت —

(b) Refer the following to their various *bars* :—

صحك — استغرق — اتبع — يطعم — بطوف —

يعول — يجلس — يتخلفو — جعلت

2. How would you distinguish between :—

حرف and فعل , اسم

Give examples .—

3. (a) When is *ان* read مقبوضة , and when مكسورة ? What is its government ?

(b) Enumerate the *افعال ناقصة* and show by examples how they govern ?

4 (a) Translate into English :—

و من طبع الخاصة منهم ان يتجنبوا معايشة العامة ما امكن
ولذلك سيدان احدهما وهو المشهور عند الناس عظم الفرق الحاصل
بين الفريقيين في الاطوار والاختلاف وان العمة في هذه البلاد ايسر
لهم حظ من الكياسة كما عرفت مما صريك ولا تكاد خلعتهم و عادت
ترضي احدا من البشر ممن كان ذا ذوق سليم و طبع مستقيم
فالواشية ظاهرة عليهم في كلا منهم و حر كاسهم و تكثيرهم للالوان و
في نصرتهم و عدائهم و ضحكهم و معلوم ان من يكون قد قرأ و دورى
يستدرك من مخالطة امثال هؤلاء -

(b) Is اوش singular or plural ; write out its singular & plural as the case may be, and give half-a-dozen other words of the kind.

(a) Translate into English :—

فقد تبين ان الربيع يزيد في الروح و يمد في الروح ولهذا المعنى
اتفق اشتقاق الروح و الوج و الروح كلها من الربيع معني مصدرا
و احسن ابن الرومي حيث قال

و الله لا ادري لآلة علوة

يدعوه للروح ناسم الروح

الروح ام روح تحت الحسا

ام درتاج بديع المروح

ويسمي الدم ايضا نفسا لهذا المعنى و لمش كل الربيع الدم الذي

هو مادة الروح و عنصر النفس يهيج الربيع الدم خاصة و يثير -
الا خلط عامة -

b) Mention the changes the following words have undergone and refer them to the grammatical rules :—

'تقن' and 'يزيد' و 'يسمي' و 'يهيج' و 'يدعو' و 'يمد'

6 Translate into Arabic, with diacritical marks :—

The next day the Wazir went to the house where the Caliph had witnessed the children's play, and asked for the master of it, but as he was out his wife came to him. He asked her if she had any children. To which she answered, she had three, and called them. "My brave boys," said the Wazir, "which of you was the Kazi when you played together last night?" The eldest replied he was, but not knowing why he asked the question, coloured. "Come along with me," said the Wazir, "the Caliph wants to see you."

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

A

1. Translate into English :—

نعم خطم شیراز و لبستان بهشتی
 زهر درنچه نگه کن که حور بینی و عین را
 گرفته راه تماشا بدیع چهاره ندان
 که در مشاعده عاجز کند لعبت چین را
 که ابروی ترکان بتیر عمزه جادو
 کشاده بر دل عشاق مستمند کمین را

B

از سر کرسی ننگین عرش را
 خوان بختی کرسی بنفش فرش را
 پاینده کرسی بزمین برفرو
 گرد مذلت بدشپین گونرو
 رازله در گنبد خضرو فغان
 یک دوسه قاروره بهم در شکن

2 In the above extracts :—

- (a) What are the primary meanings of لعبت and تماشا ?
 (b) Distinguish between حور and عین—and give the Arabic singular form of each.
 (c) What kind of اضافت is in کمان and عشقانی.
 (d) Give the literal meaning of گنبد خضرا and the Arabic plural of کرسی ?

3 Explain the following couplets in Persian.—

A

چندین است رسم این گذرگاه را
 که دارد ناممد شد این راه را
 یک را در آرد بهدگانه نید—ز
 یک را بهدگانه گوید که خید—ز
 مکن زبیر آن لاجوردی بسال
 ناین مهره گه—ناگون بشراط
 که رویت کند که—ونا وار زود
 کبدودت کند جامه چون لاجورد

B

این سنگ مدش—ان گو نک—و را
 مردار خ—ورن بی گل—و را
 نا ک—ر گس روزگار صاند—م
 در مز—له جیفه خوار مذ—م
 نا عیسی جان صبد—وح ک—ردم
 ده پ—ورق ع—ر د—وح ک—ردم

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

A.

این است تاریخ اجمالی که از زمان چشید در دست است - آیا از روی انصاف و بدون مکابره نمی توان گفت که این قصه شخصی نیست بلکه تاریخ خلق است در زمان مخصوص - ازین تاریخ آنچه معلوم میشود اینست - که خلق از حالت جهالت و بهیمیت که در آن حالت بالطبع حوائج انسان کمتر و لهذا تعینات و تخصیصات شغل و منصب نیز قابل است بیرون آمده و بالضرورة منقسم باقسام شده اند که لازمه ترقی و تربیت است - بعد ازین در اختراع صنائع و سائر امور رنج برده و بدیج بر مدارج دولت و اقبال ارتقا چسبده - پس به سبب جمع اسباب در لهو و لعب و زندقه افتاده و بحکم سوء خاتمت بسپولت شکار دشمن خارجی گشته اند -

B.

چند تن از بزرگان بدستور رشک برده تخم دشمنی شاه را نیز در دل کاشته و این سخنان را بهانه کرده آغاز سرکشی نمودند - می گفتند اگر چه شاه و دستور در نگاهداری مردمان میمانند شاید هوشنگ که پیری را بهاء ساخته گوشه گیری گزید دوباره بر گردد و این روش تازه را نیکو نشمارد - پادشاه و دستور باهنگ گردن کشان با لشکر آراسته آماده کارزار شدند اگر چه سرکشان پشیمان شده پوزش خواستند - تهمورش سخن ایشان راند پذیرفت و آنها را بسزا رسانید -

C.

هوائی در غایت رطوبت و اعتدال درد و حسن معیشت و تنعم خلقت بدرجه کمال و از اکثر ممالک عالم ممتاز است - در جمیع ماکولات و اقسام ملبوسات و اسباب ضروریات آن ملک را هیچگونه حاجت بخارج نیست - و آنچه در اکثر ممالک حاصل و مهیا نتواند شد آنجا میسر و سهل الحصول و بے قدر و بے بها است - در اکثر بیشه های آن از تراکم اشجار مجال عبور طیور و وحوش نیست - و قوت نامیه بحدیست که یک قطعه سنگ در کوهسار و کف خاک در صحرائی آن که ساده از گل و گیاه و اشجار باشد نتوان یافت - و سوار بلاه و قصداتش باوجود اژدحام سوار و پیاده همیشه بر گل و گیاه - کثرت مکانهای خوش و شکار نگاهش از تعداد بیرون -

D.

قطع نظر از همه چیز شیخ در فن انشا طرفه سحرے بکار بوده -
 با آنکه از تکلفات منشیانه و تصلات متوسلانه عاری است اما مذات
 سخن و استخوان بندی کلمات و نشست مفردات و تراکیب مستحسنه
 و فقرات بیگانه قسمی است که دیگرے را تذیع بدشواربی میسر است -
 و شاهد این مدعا تاریخ اکبری است - و چون التزام نموده (که بیشتر
 الفاظ فارسی باشد) لهذا گفته اند که شیخ خمسة نظامی را نثر کرده -
 و از کمال مهارت اوست درین فن که مطالب بسیاری بدیهی
 البطلان را بنابر خداوند سنائی در بادی الراء به تمهیداتے چانه
 تحریر نموده که بے امعان نظر پے به مقصود نتوان بود -

E.

شب هوا صاف و بے ابر و باد بود و ستارها میدرخشید - ماه هم
 چون شب بستم بود در طالع شد - اما در طلوع از دریا تماشائے داشت -
 از بنجره کشتی تماشائے دریا را میکردم - آب دریا را که چرخ بخار
 جهاز میسگامت کف کرده مثل رود خانه سفید می شد . چیز بسیار
 غریبه دیده شد - متصل از میدان آب و توه کفها مثل برق آتش در
 میآمد مثل نعل است که بسنگ بخورد و سنگ چقماق که آتش
 بدهد یا چرخ الماس که آتش الکتریسته میدهد بهما طوره آتش
 متصل در میآمد - توه کفها بیشتر و ساثر جائے آب کمتر بود -

F.

از آنجا که در نهاد مردم زاد فراوان دگرگونی سرشته اند و شرش
 درونی و بیرونی روز افرون - و خواهش گران پائے دو لپده رود -
 و خشم سبک سیر عذرا گسل - درین دیوسار نامردمی دوستی کمیاب

و انصاف بس ناپدید - هر آینه در چنین آشوب گاه چاره بجز قهری
و حدت صورت نه بندد و آن جانداروے انتظام بجز شکوة فرمانروایان
نادگر فراهم نیاید -

2. Give the literal and the transferred senses of :—

مکابره—اختراع—دستور—تعمیر—تجمل

ازدحام—تکرار—استخوان—تماشا—پنجره

—دو اسب—انصاف—

3. Translate the following into Persian :—

The Macedonian empire, of which the first foundation was laid by the conquest of Philip, King of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. It rose to its greatest height under Alexander, and terminated at his death, 323 years before Christ; on which event his vast dominions were partitioned by his generals. The duration of this empire in its widest extent was very short; as Alexander reigned only thirteen years.

Long before the destruction of the Persian empire by Alexander, it had become involved in quarrels with Greece, which much weakened it. Xerxes exhibited the vast resources of his empire by invading Greece with an immense army, said to have consisted (with its attendants) of nearly five millions of souls.

Macedonia, before the time of Philip, was merely an insignificant and barbarous nation, lying to the north of the Grecian states; but under that warlike and crafty monarch and his son Alexander, its empire spread over the whole civilized world, and even penetrated into regions which no European army had before explored.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate faithfully into English :—

- (a) आकारसदृशपूजः पूजया सदृशागमः ।
आगमैः सदृशरश्म आरम्भसदृशादयः ॥
- (b) भीमकालैर्हृत्पङ्क्तैः स वभूवोपजीविनाम् ।
अमृष्टाश्चामिगम्यशः यादोरक्तैरिवार्षवः ॥
- (c) रेखामात्रमपि क्षुणादासनीर्वर्त्मनः परम् ।
न व्यतीयुः पूजासलस्य नियन्तुर्नैमिष्ठतयः
- (d) पूजानानेव भूतार्थं स ताभ्यो वक्षिमयद्दीत् ।
सहस्रगुणमुतखट्टमादत्ते हि रसं रविः ॥
- (e) सेना परिच्छेदस्तस्य इयमेवार्थसाधनम् ।
शास्त्रेष्वकुण्ठिता बुद्धिर्मावीर्षी धनुषि चातता

- (1) In the above extracts explain the underlined *samāsas* ; and state the rules for all the *sandhis* in यादोरक्तैरिवार्षव ।
- (2) Parse आगमैः । मनोः । वर्त्मनः । and write their genitive (shasthi) plural.
- (3) Write out in full the Third Person, Present Tense (lat) of the roots of क्षुणात् । व्यतीयुः । अयद्दीत् । चातता ।
- (4) Parse उत्सृष्टम् ; and mention some other senses in which the Infinitive (tumun) is used in Sanskrit.

2. Explain in Tikā form.

- (a) दृदीह गाँ स यज्ञाय शखाय लघवा दिवम् ।
संयद्विनिसर्गेनीलो दधतुर्भुवनद्वयम् ॥
- (b) सत्यप्रतिज्ञालपि राजावज्ञौ तेजा विशिषातुन्नितां इधानः ।
आसीदनाविष्कृतयानराजिरन्तर्नदावस्थ इव द्विपेन्द्रः ॥

Change the *grammatical voice* in extract (a).

3. Translate faithfully into English :—

- (a) तदापुष्टयेव वनविषानाचासार्थसन्निवृत्तमद्रिकुलो ।
व्यापारितः शुलभता विप्रथ्य सिंहलमद्वागतसत्त्ववृत्ति ॥
- (b) तस्यालम्बेष्वा चुधितस्य तप्तये प्रदिष्टकाला परमेष्ठरेण ।
उपस्थिता शीणितपारणा मे सुरविषयान्द्रससौसुप्तव ।
- (c) स त्वं निर्वर्त्तस्व विहाय लज्जां गुरोर्भवान् दर्शितशेषाभक्तिः ।
शास्त्रेण रक्ष्यं यदशकरत्नं न तदशः शस्त्रभृतां चिन्ताति ॥
- (d) इतिप्रदानं पुरुषाधिराजा स्वगाधिराजस्य वचो निशस्य ।
पुत्राहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् आत्मनावज्जां शिथिलोचकार ॥

- (1) In the above extracts explain the underlined *samāsas*.
(2) Parse त्वयै and write out the genitive case (shasthi).
(3) Write out the locative case (saptamī) of शुलभतां । लज्जां ।
गुरोः ।
(4) Write out in full the Third Person, Present Tense (lat)
of the roots of विहाय । विहाय । चुधितस्य । निर्वर्त्तस्व ।

4. Write the following verses in the regular order of Sanskrit prose (dandanāya) —

- (a) अनाकृष्टस्य विषयैर्विद्यानी पारदृष्टन ।
तस्य धर्मरते रासीदृष्टत्वं जरसा विना ॥
- (b) हेयोऽपि समत शिष्टतस्योऽस्तस्य ययौषधम् ।
तत्राज्या दुष्टः प्रियोऽप्यासौदृष्टु लोदीरगच्छता ॥
- (c) संचारपूतानि दिगन्तराणि कृत्वा दिनानि निवृत्तय गन्तुम् ।
प्रचक्रमे परागताम्ना प्रसा पतद्गस्य सुनेश्च घेतुः ॥
- (d) उत्तिष्ठ वत्सल्यसतायसानं वचो निशस्योत्थितसुत्थितः सन् ।
ददर्श राजा जननीरिय शू गोकुलत प्रसविष्यो न सिद्धम् ॥

- (1) Parse जरसा । समत । दिगन्तराणि ।

- (2) Write out in full the aorist (lun) of the roots of कृत्वा ।
गन्तु । ददर्श; and in both *puṣṭas*, if the verb is an
ubhayapada.

SECOND PAPER.

1. ब्रह्मा येन कुलावबन्धिमितो ब्रह्माण्डभाण्डोदरे
 विष्णुर्येन दशावतारगहने क्षितो महाशङ्कटे ।
 रुद्री येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिन्नाटने कारितः
 सूर्यो ध्यास्यति नितयमेव गगने तस्मै नमः कर्त्तव्ये ॥

- (a) Explain in Tika form the stanza given above, mentioning the ten *avatāras* and explaining any other allusions occurring therein.
 (b) What is the doctrine of *Karma* referred to in the *sloka*?

2 Translate into English :—

- (a) सोनाम्बूकः प्रवचनपटुर्वातुनी जल्पको वा
 धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति च तदा दूरतश्चापगत्य ।
 चान्द्या भीरुर्यदि न सहते प्रायशः नाभिजातः
 सेवाधर्मः परमगहनी योगिनामप्यगत्य ॥
- (b) सन्तप्तायसि शंखितस्य पयसा नामापि न ज्ञायते
 सुक्ताकारतया तदेव नलिनौपचस्थितं राजते ।
 स्वात्मा सागरशुक्तिमध्यपतितं तन्मौक्तिकं जायते
 प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संसर्गतः जायते ॥
- (c) चौरिणात्मगतोदकाय हि गुणा दत्ताः पुरा तेऽखिलाः ।
 चौरि तावमेव तेन पयसा ह्यात्माकृशानो ज्ञतः ।
 गन्तुं पावकसुन्मनस्तदभवत् दृष्ट्वा तु मित्रापदं
 युक्तं तेन जनेन शान्यति सतां मैत्री पुनस्त्वदृशी ॥

3. Reproduce in your own Sanskrit .—

- (a) न कश्चित् चण्डकोपानामात्मीयो नाम भूभुञ्जाम् ।
 ह्येतारमपि जुह्वानं सृष्टो दहति पावकः ॥
- (b) इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विषो
 मितश्च शरणाधिनिः शिखरिणा गणाः शिरवे

इतीऽपि वडवानलं सह समससम्बन्धं कै
रहो विततभूर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धिवैप ॥

4. (a) What part of speech is जुह्वानं ? (Give its corresponding form in the Parasmaipada.

(b) Give the 3rd person singular लङ् of the root श्रते ।

5. Translate into English :—

(a) आर्यो दापयतु मे वैशम्पायनानयनाय गमनाभ्यनुज्ञां तातेन ।

(b) अथि पाञ्चालतनये अलं विषाटेन । किं वहुना । यत कश्चि
तच्छूयतां । अचिरैस्त्वै कालेन सुग्राधनशोषपाथिस्तव क्ववान
मोम उत्तंसयिष्यति ॥

(c) मिथ्यामाहात्म्यगर्वनिर्भरा न प्रयसन्ति देवताभ्या न साधयन्ति
मान्यं न आत्मपरिभव इत्युच्यन्ति सचिवोपदेशाय कुप्यन्ति
हितवादिने ॥

(d) हा दयित साधव परलोकागतोऽपि अर्कव्यो युष्माभिरयं जनः ।
न खलु स उपरतो यस्य वल्लभो जनः स्मरति ।

6. (a) Account for the द्वितीया of तातेन in extract (a).

(b) Can देवताभ्यो in (c) be changed into द्वितीया ?

(c) What noun does स्मरति govern in (d) ?

7. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) Had I but served my God as I served my king, he would not have given me over to my enemies ?

(b) If a king would not inflict punishment on the guilty, the stronger would afflict the weaker.

(c) I hope you will spare the life of this helpless creature. Good men hesitate to kill their very enemy ; much less an innocent creature like this child.

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) Translate :—

Dianam teneræ dicite virgines :

Intonsum, pueri, dicite *Cynthum* :

*Latona*que supieno

Dilectam penitus Jovi.

Vos letam fluvii et nemorum coma,

Quæcumque aut gelido prominet Algido,

Nigris aut Elymanthi

Silvis, aut viridis Ciagi ;

Vos *Tempe* totidem tollite laudibus,

Natalemque, nares, *Delon* Apollinis,

Insignemque pharetra,

Fraternaque humerum lyra.

Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem

Pestemque a populo, principe *Cesare*, in

Persas atque Britannos

Vestra motus aget prece.

(b) Write short notes on the names *in italics*.

2. (a) Translate :—

Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos

Manant in agros aut mare Caspium

Vexant inaequales procellæ

Usque, nec Armenius in oris,

Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners

Menses per omnes aut Aquilonibus

Querceta Gargani laborant

Et folus viduantur orni :

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis

Mysten ademptum, nec tibi Vespero

Surgente decedunt amores

Nec rapidum fugiente Solem

At non ter ævo functus amabilem
 Ploravit omnes Antiochum senex
 Annos, nec impubem parentes
 Troilon aut Phrygiæ sorores
 Flevere semper. Desine mollium
 Tandem querelarum, et potius nova
 Cantemus Augusti tropæa
 Cæsaris et rigidum Niphaten,
 Medumque flumen gentibus additum
 Victis minores volvere vertices,
 Intraque præscriptum Gelonos
 Exiguus equitare campis.

- (b) Explain the reference here to Augustus Cæsar. Write a brief outline of his life, criticising his influence on Roman literature.

3. (a) Translate :—

Quin etiam si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturæ, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque odeit, qualem fuisse Athenis Timonem nescio quem accepimus : tamen is pati non possit, ut non anquirat aliquem, apud quem evomat virus acerbioris suæ. Atque hoc maxime judicaretur, si quid tale posset contingere, ut aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret et in solitudine uspiam collocaret, atque ibi suppeditans omnium rerum, quas natura desiderat, abundantiam et copiam, hominis omnino aspiciendi potestatem eriperet. Quis tam esset ferreus, qui eam vitam ferre posset, cuique non auferret fructum voluptatum omnium solitudo? Verum ergo illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta, ut opinor, dici solitum nostros senes commemorare audivi, ab aliis senibus auditum : “ Si quis in cælum ascendisset naturamque mundi et pulchritudinem siderum perspexisset, insuavem illam admirationem ei fore ; quæ jucundissima fuisset, si aliquem, cui narraret, habuisset.” Sic natura solitarium nihil amat semperque ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annititur : quod in amicissimo quoque dulcissimum est.

(c) Moenia, quæ Athenienses inter Athenas et portum Piræum, suadente *Themistocle*, struxere, quia erant milia *passuum* longa.

(d) Quid *mihi* Celsus agit ?

(e) Utrum *Eboraci* an *Lutetiæ* hiemem malis versari ?

(f) Fortuna *Marii Sullæ* erat *impedimento*.

7. Correct the following sentences where necessary, in each case giving your reason for so doing :—

(a) Ille creditur bonus esse.

(b) His functis, latro Romam profectus est.

(c) Suus rex bono civi obediendus est.

(d) Multæ tristes causæ compulere me in exsilium abire.

(e) Miles pro magno pretio ensem emit.

(f) Celavit captos ab hostibus.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English any *three* of the following passages :—

(a) Cum victi mures mustelarum exercitu
fugerent et artos circum trepidarent cavos,
aegre recepti tamen evaserunt necem.
Duces eorum, qui capitibus cornua
suis ligârant, ut conspicuum in proelio
haberent signum, quod sequerentur milites,
haesere in portis suntque capti ab hostibus ;
quos immolatos victor avidis dentibus
capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu.

Quemcumque populum tristis eventus premit,
periclitatur magnitudo principum ;
minuta plebes facili praesidio latet.

(b) Dato deinde signo ex equo desilit et proximum signi-
ferum manu arreptum secum in hostem rapit, " Infer

miles," clamitans "signum." Quod ubi videre ipsum Camillum jam ad munera corporis senecta invalidum vadentem in hostes, procurrunt pariter omnes clamore sublato "Sequere imperatorem" pro se quisque clamantes. Emissum etiam signum Camilli jussu in hostium aciem ferunt, idque ut repeteretur concitatos antesignanos; ibi primum pulsum Antiatem terroremque non in primam tantum aciem sed etiam ad subsidarios perlatum. Nec vis tantum militum movebat excitata praesentia ducis, sed quod Volscorum animis nihil terribilius erat quam ipsius Camilli forte oblata species; ita, quocumque se intulisset, victoriam secum haud dubiam trahebat.

- (c) Mons fuit; apparent frutices in vertice rari:
 hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis.
 adscendo, (vires animus dabat) atque ita late
 aequora prospectu metior alta meo.
 inde ego (nam ventis quoque sum crudelibus usa)
 vidi praecipiti carbasa tenta noto.
 aut vidi, aut etiam cum me vidisse putarem
 frigidior glacie semianimisque fui.
 nec languere diu patitur dolor, excitor illo,
 excitor et summa Thesea voce voco.
 quo fugis? exclamo: scelerate revertere Theseu.
 flecte ratem: numerum non habet illa suum.
 haec ego, quod voci deerat plangore replebam.
 verbera cum verbis mixta fuere meis,
 si non audires, ut saltem cernere posses,
 jactate late signa dedere manus.
 candidaque imposui longae velamina virgae,
 scilicet oblitos admonitura mei.
- (d) Metellus, postquam de rebus Vagae actis comperit,
 paulisper maestus ex conspectu abit. deinde ubi ira
 et aegritudo permixta sunt, cum maxuma cura ultum

ire injurias festinat, legionem, cum cua hiemabat, et quam plurimos potest Numidas equites paritir cum occasu solis expeditos educit et postero die circiter hora tertia pervenit in quandam planitiem locis paulo superioribus circumventum, ibi milites fessos magnitudine itineris et jam abnuentis omnia docet oppidum Vagam non amplius mille passuum abesse : decere illos relicum laborem aequo animo pati, dum pro civibus suis, viris fortissumis atque miserrumis, poenas caperent. praeterea praedam benigne ostentat. sic animis eorum adrectis, equites in primo late, pedites quam artissime ire et signa occultare jubet.

2. Translate into Latin *both* the following passages :—

- (a) L. Scipio, the brother of Africanus, was an invalid ; nevertheless he, when consul, was sent against Antiochus, with his brother as his legate. When he arrived in Asia he pitched his camp about two miles from the enemy. Antiochus began to draw up his line of battle and Scipio did not object to a conflict, but when the two armies were in sight of each other, rising clouds brought on a heavy shower which did scarcely any harm to the Romans but a great deal to the King's men ; for the damp did not wet the Romans' swords and javelins, but it stretched the bows and slings which the soldiers of Antiochus used. The King's army was accordingly defeated and put to flight. Antiochus himself, fleeing with a few followers, took refuge in Lydia. Then the cities of Asia surrendered to the victor. L. Scipio returned to Rome in great glory, was given a triumph and received the surname of Asiaticus.
- (b) When Xerxes returned home, the Athenians began to surround their city again with walls. The Spartans took this amiss, but Themistocles took them in with

the following trick. He went as an ambassador to Sparta, and, when he arrived there, said that the walls were not being built. "If," said he, "you are unwilling to believe me, send some trustworthy men to look into the matter and in the meantime keep me here." The Lacedemonians did this. Themistocles meanwhile secretly sent a messenger to Athens advising that the Spartan ambassadors should be kept at Athens by some means or other till the walls were built and they got him back. The Athenians carried out his instructions, and so, when Themistocles was sent back and the legates set free, Athens was again fortified in spite of the Spartans.

2. Render the following into idiomatic Latin :—

(a) To form plans—to attack the rear-guard of a column—to meditate a revolt—to winter under canvas—this concerns me—he committed suicide—to consider as a friend—to throw a bridge across a river—to be hateful—four years ago.

(b) 1. Wretch that I am to envy my best friend !

2. He lived in Rome during the winter, but in the summer he preferred to be at Baiae or Tusculum.
3. When the news of the defeat was heard, all the soldiers were ashamed of their indolence.
4. The battle was fought so fiercely that Caesar was within a little of being defeated.
5. Every one knows that it is the duty of a citizen to obey the laws of his country.
6. He made no reply when I asked what he intended to say to the Senate.
7. He threatened that he would not spare the citizen—unless the town surrendered at once.

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

(For Female Candidates only).

1. Translate into English :—

(a) Il suffit, je t'entends,

Je vois ton repentir et tes vœux inconstants ;
Les faveurs du tyran emportent tes promesses ;
Tes feux et tes serments cèdent à ses caresses ;
Et ton esprit crédule ose s'imaginer
Qu' Auguste, pouvant tout, peut aussi me donner.
Tu me veux de sa main plutôt que de la mienne ;
Mais ne crois pas qu'ainsi jamais je t'appartienne :
Il peut faire trembler la terre sous tes pas,
Mettre un roi hors du trône, et donner ses États,
De ses proscriptions rougir la terre et l'onde,
Et changer à son gré l'ordre de tout le monde ;
Mais le cœur d'Émilie est hors de son pouvoir.

- (b) J'avois gagné sur lui qu'il aimeroit la vie,
Et je vous l'amenois, plus traitable et plus doux,
Faire un second effort contre votre courroux ;
Je m'en applaudissois, quand soudain Polyclète,
Des volontés d'Auguste ordinaire interprète,
Est venu l'aborder et sans suite et sans bruit,
Et de sa part sur l'heure au palais l'a conduit.
Auguste est fort troublé, l'on ignore la cause ;
Chacun diversement soupçonne quelque chose ;
Tous présumant qu'il aye un grand sujet d'ennui,
Et qu'il mande Cinna pour prendre avis de lui.
Mais ce qui m'embarrasse, et que je viens d'appren-
dre,
C'est que deux inconnus se sont saisis d'Évandré,
Qu'Éuphorbe est arrêté sans qu'on sache pour quoi,
Que même de son maître on dit je ne sais quoi :
On lui veut imputer un désespoir funeste,
On parle d'eaux, de Tibre, et l'on se tait du reste.

2. Summarise briefly in French the plot of Corneille's *Cinna*.
3. What is the rule of concord of the past participle of transitive verbs in French?
4. What verbs require a following verb to be in the Subjunctive Mood, and what is the rule of sequence of tenses in such cases?
5. How is *to* translated before the infinitive?
6. In French how do you express adjectives and adverbs in the superlative of superiority and inferiority relatively? Give examples.
7. When a possessive adjective is placed before a noun denoting a part of the body, or an intellectual faculty, in the objective case, how is it expressed in French? And how do you translate *to be in pain*, *to be hot*, *to be cold*. In each case give short sentence by way of example.

8. Translate into English :—

(a) Voici une terrible causerie, ma chère bonne ; il y a trois heures que je suis ici. Je suis partie de Paris avec l'abbé, Hélène, Hébert et Marphise, dans le dessein de me retirer ici du monde et du bruit jusqu'à jeudi au soir. Je prétends être en solitude ; je fais de ceci une petite Trappe ; je veux y prier Dieu, y faire mille réflexions. J'ai dessein d'y jeûner beaucoup par toutes sortes de raisons ; marcher pour tout le temps que j'ai été dans ma chambre, et surtout de m'ennuyer pour l'amour de Dieu. Mais, ma pauvre bonne, ce que je ferai beaucoup mieux que tout cela, c'est de penser à vous. Je n'ai pas encore cessé depuis que je suis arrivée, et ne pouvant contenir tous mes sentiments sur votre sujet, je me suis mise à vous écrire au bout de cette petite allée sombre que vous aimez, assise sur ce siège de mousse où je vous ai vue quelquefois couchée.

(b) Je crois voir ma fille avant qu'elle retourne en Provence, où il me paraît qu'elle veut passer l'hiver. Ainsi, nos

affaires nous auront cruellement dérangées : la Providence le veut ainsi ; elle est tellement maîtresse de toutes nos actions, que nous n'exécutons rien que sous son bon plaisir, et je tâche de ne faire de projets que le moins qu'il n'est possible, afin de n'être pas si souvent trompée ; car qui compte sans elle compte deux fois. Qu'est donc devenu mon grand cousin de Tonlongeon ? Où a-t-il lu qu'on ne fasse point de répose à sa cousine germaine, quand elle nous console sur la mort d'une mère ? J'ai vu son oraison funèbre ; elle est bonne, hormis que feu M. de Tonlongeon n'était point capitaine *des gardes*, mais seulement capitaine *aux gardes*. Cette différence est grande, et peut faire tort aux vérités.

9. Estimate the value of Madame de Sévigné's Letters (a) from a literary standpoint, (b) from a historical standpoint

SECOND PAPER.

(For Female Candidates only)

1. Translate the following extracts.—

- (1) "Je me fais des dragons aussi bien que les autres."
- (2) "Je repleure sur nouveaux frais ; je ne vois goutte dans votre cœur."
- (3) "Je jette mon bonnet par-dessus le moulin et je ne sais rien du reste."
- (4) "Ce qui s'appelle chercher dans le fond du cœur avec une lanterne, c'est ce qu'il fait : il nous découvre ce que nous sentons tous les jours, et que nous n'avons pas l'esprit de démêler, on la sincérité d'avouer : en un mot, je n'ai jamais vu écrire comme ces Messieurs-là."

2. Translate the following passages into French :—

- (a) "One of my acquaintances has told me that he went for a walk round the prison of Vincennes a few days after the death of the Duke d'Enghien : the place where the Duke had been buried was marked by

the still fresh earth ; some children were playing on this mound of turf, the only monument to such ashes. An old, white-haired invalid, seated not far from there, watched the children for some time ; at last he rose, weeping, and, taking them by the hand, said to them, ' Do not play there, my children, I beg you.'

These tears were the only honours paid to the descendant of the great 'Ondé, and the earth did not long bear the trace of them "

(b) What right have you, O passer by the way, to call any flower a weed ? Do you know its merits ? its virtues ? its healing qualities ? Because a thing is common, shall you despise it ? If so, you might despise the sunshine for the same reason.

(c) It is harder to avoid censure than to gain applause ; for this may be done by one great or wise action in an age ; but to escape censure, a man must pass his whole life without saying or doing one ill or foolish thing.

(d) How is it that women do not relish jests as much as men do ? The reason seems to be that the essence of a jest is ill nature, and that women are better natured than men.

3 Translate the following passages :—

(a) " Je vis enfin ce monarque, absolu par les lois comme par les mœurs, et si modéré par son propre penchant. Présentée d'abord à l'impératrice Elisabeth, elle m'apparut comme l'ange protecteur de la Russie. Ses manières sont très réservées, mais ce qu'elle dit est plein de vie, et c'est au foyer de toutes les pensées généreuses que ses sentiments et ses opinions ont pris de la force et de la chaleur Comme je m'entretenais avec l'impératrice, la porte s'ouvrit,

et l'empereur Alexandre me fit l'honneur de venir me parler. Ce qui me frappa d'abord en lui, c'est une expression de bonté et de dignité telle, que ces deux qualités paraissent inséparables, et qu'il semble n'en avoir fait qu'une seule . . . L'empereur me parla avec enthousiasme de sa nation et de tout ce qu'elle était capable de devenir. Il m'exprima le désir que tout le monde lui connaît, d'améliorer l'état des paysans encore soumis à l'esclavage. 'Sire,' lui dis-je, 'votre caractère est une constitution pour votre empire, et votre conscience en est la garantie.'—'Quand cela cerait,' me répondit-il, 'je ne serais jamais qu'un accident heureux.' Belles paroles, les premieries, je crois, de ce genre qu'un monarque absolu ait prononcées . . . A Pétersbourg surtout, les grands seigneurs ont moins de libéralité dans leurs principes que l'empereur lui-même."

- (b) " Mon histoire, messieurs les juges, sera brève.
 Voilà : Les forgerons s'étaient tous mis en grève.
 C'était leur droit. L'hiver était très dur. Enfin.
 Le faubourg, cette fois, était las d'avoir faim.
 Le samedi, le soir du paiement de semaine,
 On me prend doncement par le bras, on m'emmène
 Au cabaret ; et, là, les plus vieux compagnons
 —J'ai déjà refuse de vous livrer leurs noms—
 Me disent :

' Père Jean, nous manquons de courage.
 Qu'on augmente la paye ou, sinon, plus d'ouvrage.
 On nous exploite et c'est notre unique moyen.
 Donc nous vous choisissons, comme étant le doyen,
 Pour aller prévenir le patron, sans colérie,
 Que s'il n'augmente pas notre pauvre salaire,
 Dès demain, tous les jours sont autant de lundis.
 Père Jean, etes-vous notre homme ?

Moi, je dis :

' Je veux bien, puisque c'est utile aux camarades.'
 Mon président, je n'ai pas fait de barricades ;
 Je suis un vieux paisible et me méfie un peu.
 Des habits noirs pour qui l'on fait le coup de feu,
 Mais je ne pouvais pas leur refuser, peut-être."

HISTORY.

Only two sections to be attempted, either A and B, or A and C.

A.

MEIKLEJOHN'S ENGLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Not more than four questions to be answered in this section.

1. Give the dates of the following battles, the circumstances under which they were fought, and the results —

Ethandune, Brunanburgh, Tenchebrai.

2. Give an account of the struggle between King John and his barons.

3. Give an account of the Black Death. What were its most important social effects ?

4. Account for the long duration of the Wars of the Roses and describe their character.

5. State the limitations of the royal authority at the accession of Henry VII.

6. Write a short life of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.

7. What naval and military events in which England was concerned arose out of Napoleon's expedition to Egypt ? Relate them briefly.

B.

SANDERSON'S GREECE AND ROME.

Not more than three questions to be answered in this section.

1. Enumerate the reforms, political and social, introduced by Solon, Cleisthenes, and Pericles, respectively.

2. How was Thebes brought into conflict with Sparta ? Briefly sketch the war between the two States down to the death of Epaminondas.

3. Give an account of the evils affecting the mass of the people of Italy in the time of the Gracchi, and of the attempts at reform.

4. Discuss the character and Government of the Emperor Tiberius.

5. Write short notices of the following :—

Black Day of the Allia, Battle of Arbela, Crossing of the Rubicon.

C.

LYALL'S BRITISH DOMINION IN INDIA.

Not more than three questions to be answered in this section.

1. When and under what circumstances was the last battle of Panipat fought ? Give an account of it, with details as to the forces engaged, the course of events on the battlefield, and the results.

2. Mention the date and provisions of Pitt's India Bill. What was the immediate effect of the measure ?

3. Write a history of the operations against the Marathas in 1803, and state the political results as fully as you can.

4. What was the object of the missions sent by the Governor-General in 1808-9 to the neighbouring foreign powers of Asia ? Name the Governor-General, and the States to which envoys were sent, and give the result of the embassies.

5. Enumerate in order and with dates the chief events in the administration of the Marquis of Hastings.

PHYSICS.

N.B.—*Full marks will be given for complete answers to eight questions.*

1. Describe the common balance. How would you test the accuracy of a balance? Explain how an inaccurate balance may be used to determine a given mass, a set of correct weights being supplied.

A circular cylinder, 2 cm. rad., 14 cm. length, weighs 380 gms. Find its density and its weight in water.

2. Define (1) the specific heat, (2) the latent heat of fusion, (3) the latent heat of vaporization, of a substance. How would you determine the specific heat of Copper? How many calories would be required to convert 50 gms. of ice at -10°C . into steam at 10°C .? [Sp. Heat of ice = .5].

3. State Charles' Law. Show that Boyle's Law is deducible from it.

The columns of mercury in the two legs of a U-tube manometer are 14 and 34 cms. high, the former being connected with a reservoir of gas at 25°C ., the latter open to the atmosphere. What volume would the gas occupy under standard conditions of temperature and pressure (0°C . and 760 mm. of mercury) given that the volume of the reservoir is 150 litres.

4. Prove that a beam of light from the sun falling on a concave mirror is reflected to a focus at a point midway between the reflecting surface and its centre.

The image of a candle placed 100 cm. in front of a concave mirror is 20 cm. from the mirror. What is the focal length of the mirror, and the magnification of the image?

5. Distinguish between the *pitch* and the *intensity* of the sound emitted by a tuning fork. How can its frequency be determined?

A monochord emits a note of frequency 120 ; what will be the frequency of the note emitted by the same string if its tension is increased in the ratio of 4 to 9 and its length in the ratio of 5 to 6 ?

6. Define *dyne*, *erg*, *horse power*. A body of mass 20 gms. falling freely gains a velocity of 980 cms. a second every second. What force acts ? Compare the spaces passed over in the *fourth* and *second* seconds of motion.

7. State the parallelogramic law regarding the resultant of two forces acting at a point.

Where must the support be placed to exactly balance 73 and 98 gms. hung 80 cms apart on a straight light rod ? How far must the support be moved to restore the balance if 50 gms. is hung midway between the other two masses ?

8. A force of one million dynes acting at the end of a wrench 20 cms in length just turns a screw which in one revolution raises a weight of 1000 kgms through a space of 1 millimetre. What fraction of the work done by the force is wasted in friction ?

9. Define a magnetic pole of unit strength. Two equal north poles 20 cms apart repel each other with a force of 100 dynes. If the magnets are so long and are held in such a way that their south poles have no effect, find the strength of each pole.

If each magnet is 1 metre long what is its magnetic moment ?

10. Describe a tangent galvanometer. Show how it may be used to compare the strengths of two currents.

A current passing through a wire raises its temperature 20°C . in 10 secs., in what time would a current of twice the strength raise the temperature through 40°C . ?

CHEMISTRY.

Nine questions only to be attempted.

1. What do you mean by "atmospheric pressure?" How can it be measured? State also what is meant by "vapour pressure" and describe an experiment which proves that at a given temperature, different substances have different vapour pressures.

2. How is ozone prepared? Describe its properties and show how you can prove its constitution.

3. Describe the preparation and properties of acetylene gas.

10 grams of marsh gas are burnt with oxygen, what volume of carbon dioxide will be produced at N.T.P.

4. Write down carefully all the properties of bromine and describe the preparation of hydrobromic acid. Sketch the apparatus you would use.

5. Give the chemical names and formulæ of—

sand, lime, hæmatite, saltpetre, calcspar, caustic soda,
iron pyrites, blue vitriol, aqua regia, diamond.

6. What is the chief ore of copper, and how is the metal obtained from it? State the principal uses to which metallic copper is put. What weight of copper can be obtained from 100 grams of an ore containing 50 per cent. of cuprous sulphide.

7. What is meant by the terms "equivalent," "atomic weight," "molecular weight," "valency"? Write down in columns the atomic weight, equivalent and valency of—

chlorine, phosphorus, sulphur, carbon, and calcium.

8. Starting from potassium carbonate how would you prepare (1) nitre, (2) caustic potash? What weight of caustic potash should be obtained from 69 grams of potassium carbonate?

9. How can you prove that the formula of hydrochloric acid gas is H Cl , and how would you obtain from a sample of H Cl both pure chlorine and pure hydrogen?

10. A substance has the following percentage composition, what is its formula?

Oxygen	38.10
Hydrogen	0.80
Phosphorus	24.60
Sodium	36.50
	<hr/>
	100.00

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1901.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B.—Candidates may answer any **six** questions (not more) in section **A**: they are strongly advised to attempt a question on each Author.

Both questions in section **B** (unseen passages) must be attempted.

A.

1. Explain * the following passage. Comment specially on the grammar of the words *italicised*. Remark on the date of the play in which these lines occur, and on its position in the career of Shakespeare as an author :—

These high wild hills and rough uneven ways
Draws out our miles, and *makes* them wearisome ;
 And yet your fair discourse hath been as sugar,
 Making the hard way sweet and delectable.
 But I bethink *me* what a weary way
 From Ravenspurgh to Cotswold will be found
 In Ross and Willoughby, wanting your company,
 Which, I protest, hath very much beguiled
 The tediousness and process of my travel :
 But theirs is sweetened with the hope to have
 The present benefit which I possess ;
 And hope to joy is little less in joy
 Than hope enjoyed.

* You are recommended to deal with all questions in which you are required to "explain" thus :—(1) Give in your own words a brief expression of **context** of the passage set ; (2) express the sense of the passage in your own words, as far as possible avoiding the use of all figurative and ornamental writing and omitting no thought expressed in the original ; (3) write such explanatory notes as seem to you necessary. By "**context**" is meant such parts of the text preceding and succeeding the passage set as are useful to an adequate understanding of it.

2. Explain* the following lines. Comment specially on the grammar of the words *italicised*. Remark on the agency of minor characters in the development of the plot of this play :—

Marry, this well carried shall on her behalf
 Change slander to remorse ; that is some good :
 But not for that dream I on this strange course,
 But on this travail look for greater birth.
 She dying *as* it must be *so* maintained,
 Upon the instant that she was accused,
 Shall be lamented, pitied and excused
Of every hearer : for it so falls out
 That what we have we prize not to its worth
Whiles we enjoy it, but being lacked and lost,
 Why, then we rack the value, then we find
 The virtue that possession would not show us
 Whiles it was ours.

3. Explain* the following passage. Comment on the character of the speaker as evidenced by these words :—

Be not afraid, though you do see me weaponed ;
 Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
 And very sea-mark of my utmost sail.
 Do you go back dismayed ? 'tis a lost fear ;
 Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
 And he retires. Where should Othello go ?
 Now, how dost thou look now ? O ill-starred wench !
 Pale as thy smock ! When we shall meet at compt,
 This look of thine will hurl my soul from heaven
 And fiends will snatch at it.

4. Explain* the following. Discuss how far Milton can be termed a poet representative of his age :—

Thus far these beyond
 Compare of mortal prowess yet observed
 Their dread commander : he, above the rest

* See note, page 517.

In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
 Stood like a tower ; his form had yet not lost
 All her original brightness, nor appeared
 Less than arch-angel ruined, and the excess
 Of glory obscured : as when the sun, new risen,
 Looks through the horizontal misty air
 Shorn of his beams ; or, from behind the moon,
 In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
 On half the nations, and with fear of change
 Perplexes monarchs.

5. Explain the following. What characteristics of the poet do you consider are here revealed ?

Thus with the year
 Seasons return ; but not to me returns
 Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn,
 Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
 Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine ;
 But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
 Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
 Cut off, and, for the book of knowledge fair,
 Presented with a universal blank
 Of nature's works, to me expunged and rased,
 And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.
 So much the rather thou, celestial light,
 Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
 Irradiate : there plant eyes ; all mist from thence
 Purge and disperse : that I may see and tell
 Of things invisible to mortal sight.

6. Explain * the following passage. Comment specially on the phrases *italicised* :—

O magic sleep ! O *comfortable bind*,
 That broodest o'er the troubled *sea of the mind*

* See note, page 517.

Till it is hushed and smooth ! O unconfined
 Restraint ! *imprisoned liberty ! great lay*
To golden palaces, strange minstrelsy,
 Fountains grotesque, new trees, bespangled caves,
 Echoing grottoes, full of tumbling waves
 And moonlight ; ay to all the mazy world
 Of silvery enchantment !—who, upfurled
 Beneath thy *drowsy wing* a triple hour,
 But renovates and lives ?

7. Explain * the following. Explain the metre :—

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store ?
 Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
 Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
 Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind ;
 Or on a half-reaped furrow sound asleep,
 Drowsed with the fume of popies, while thy hook
 Spares the next swath and all its twined flowers :
 And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
 Steady thy laden head across a brook ;
 Or by a cider-press, with patient look,
 Thou watchest the last ooziings hours by hours.

8. Explain * the two following passages. Give in your own words an account of the single combat of Arthur and Modred, and of the subsequent events before the king's embarkation.

Ay, ay, my brother fool, the king of fools !
 Conceits himself as God that he can make
 Figs out of thistles, silk from bristles, milk
 From burning spurge, honey from hornet-combs,
 And men from beasts—Long live the king of fools !

* * * *

Liest thou here so low, the child of one
 I honoured, happy, dead before thy shame ?

* See note, page 517.

Well is it that no child is born of thee.
 The children born of thee are sword and fire,
 Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws,
 The craft of kindred and the godless hosts
 Of heathen swarming o'er the Northern Sea.

B.

9. Put the following lines into your own words, and write explanatory notes if necessary :—

Flower in the crannied wall,
 I pluck you out of the crannies ;—
 I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
 Little flower—but *if* I could understand
 What you are, root and all, and all in all,
 I should know what God and man is.

10. Put the following into your own words, with such explanatory notes as seem necessary :—

Underneath the growing grass,
 Underneath the living flowers,
 Deeper than the sound of showers :
 There we shall not count the hours
 By the shadows as they pass.
 Youth and health will be but vain,
 Beauty reckoned of no worth :
 There a very little girl
 Can hold round what once the earth
 Seemed too narrow to contain.

 SECOND PAPER.

1. Explain :—

(Answer *five only*.)

- (a) He was not less bent than Coleridge and Lamb on the overthrow of the French school, and on the return of English poetry to the paths of nature and

freedom. But he had his own conception of the manner in which this return should be effected. He did not admit that Wordsworth with his rustic simplicities and his recluse philosophy had solved the problem.

- (b) Two other Sonnets, which Keats wrote at this time, after visiting the Elgin marbles with his new friend, are indifferent poetically, but do credit to his sincerity in that he refuses to go into stock raptures on the subject, confessing his inability rightly to grasp or analyse the impressions he had received.
- (c) No two men could well be more unlike in mind than Dilke and Keats. Dilke positive, bent on certainty, and unable as Keats says, "to feel he has a personal identity unless he has made up his mind about everything:" while Keats on his part held that "the only means of strengthening one's intellect is to make up one's mind about nothing—to let the mind be a thoroughfare for all thoughts."
- (d) Not only had the charm of this old pastoral nature-myth of the Greeks interwoven itself in his being with his natural sensibility to the physical and spiritual spell of moonlight; but deeper and more abstract meanings than its own had gathered about the story in his mind.
- (e) I have written independently *without judgment*. I may write independently and *with judgment* hereafter. The genius of poetry must work out its own salvation in a man.
- (f) A year afterwards he had leapt, to use his own words, headlong into the sea, and boldly tried his strength on the composition of a long mythological romance—half romance, half parable of that passion for universal beauty of which he felt in his own bosom the restless and compulsive workings.

- (g) In the execution, he had done injustice to the power of poetry that was in him by letting both the exuberance of fancy and invention, and the caprice of rhyme, run away with him, and by substituting for the worn-out verbal currency of the last century a semi-Elizabethan coinage of his own, less acceptable by habit to the literary sense, and often of not a whit greater real poetic value.
- (h) It has been said, and truly, that no one who has not had the good fortune to be attracted to the Faerie Queene in boyhood can ever completely enjoy it.
2. Write a few explanatory and illustrative remarks on the two principles maintained by Newman :—
- (a) Knowledge is a whole and the separate Sciences part of one.
- (b) Knowledge is capable of being its own end.
3. Explain the following passages :—

(Answer **four** only.)

- (a) Knowledge, in proportion as it tends more and more to be particular, ceases to be Knowledge.
- (b) Physical Science generally, in all its departments, as bringing before us the exuberant riches and resources, yet the orderly course, of the Universe, elevates and excites the student, and at first, I may say, almost takes away his breath, while in time it exercises a tranquillizing influence upon him.
- (c) You must be above your knowledge, not under it, or it will oppress you ; and the more you have of it, the greater will be the load.
- (d) The Parr or the Bentley of the day would be scandalized, in a University, to be put on a level with the discoverer of a neutral salt,

- (e) Although the art itself is advanced by this concentration of mind in its service, the individual who is confined to it goes back. The advantage of the community is nearly in an inverse ratio with his own.
- (f) How to form the judgment to the two habits it ought to possess of exactness and vigour, is the problem. We may safely lay it down that they are not to be got "by a gatherer of simples," but are the combined essence and extracts of many different things, drawn from much varied reading and discipline first, and observation afterwards.

4 State the general drift of Carlyle's Ethical teaching.

What is his conception of Heroes and Heroism? Show how broad and comprehensive this conception is. What is the doctrine to which it is directly opposed?

5. Explain :—

(Answer five only)

- (a) That mania of saving worlds is itself a piece of the Eighteenth Century with its windy sentimentalism.
- (b) Formulas fashion themselves as Paths do, as beaten highways, leading towards some sacred or high object, whither many men are bent.
- (c) The living Tree Igdrasil, with the melodious prophetic waving of its world-wide boughs, deep-rooted as Hela, has died-out into the clanking of a World-Machine 'Tree' and 'Machine' contrast these two things. I, for my share, declare the world to be no machine, I say that it does *not* go by wheel-and-pinion 'motives,' self-interests, checks, balance; that there is something far other in it than the clank of spinning-jennies, and parliamentary majorities; and on the whole, that it is not a machine at all!

- (d) Small thanks to a man for keeping his hands clean who would not touch the work but with gloves on.
- (e) I say, sometimes, that all goes by wager-of-battle in this world ; that *strength*, well understood, is the measure of all worth.
- (f) No man works save under conditions. The sculptor cannot set his own free Thought before us ; but his Thought as he could translate it into the stone that was given, with the tools that were given.
- (g) The very perfection of the house, as if Nature herself had made it, hides the builder's merit.
- (h) What in such a time as ours it requires a Prophet or Poet to teach us, namely, the stripping off of those poor undevout wrappings, nomenclatures and scientific hearsays,—this, the ancient earnest soul, as yet unencumbered with these things, did for itself.

6. "You believe" (a clergyman *inquirer*) "that the University is to prepare youths for a successful career in society : I believe the sole object is to give them that manly character which will enable them to resist the influences of society. I do not care to prove that I am right, and that *any university which does not stand upon this basis will be rickety in its childhood, and useless or mischievous in its manhood* ; I care only to assert that this was the notion of those who founded Oxford and Cambridge. I fear that their successors are gradually losing sight of this principle—are gradually beginning to think that *it is their business to turn out clever lawyers and serviceable Treasury clerks*—are pleased when the world compliments them upon the goodness of the article with which they have furnished it—and that *this low vanity is absorbing all their will and their power to create great men, whom the age will scorn, and who will save it from the scorn of the times to come.*"

"One or two such men," said the Liberal, "in a generation, may be very useful; but the University gives us two or three thousand youths every year. I suppose you are content that *a portion shall do week-day services.*"

"I wish to have a far more hard-working and active race than we have at present," said the clergyman: "men more persevering in toil, and *less impatient of reward*; but all experience, *a thing which the schools are not privileged to despise, though the world is*—all experience is against the notion, that the means to procure a supply of good ordinary men is to attempt nothing higher. I know that nine-tenths of those whom the University sends out must be hewers of wood or drawers of water; but, *if I train the ten-tenths to be so, depend upon it, the wood will be badly cut, the water will be spilt.* Aim at nothing noble; make your system such that a great man may be formed by it, and *there will be a manhood in your little men of which you do not dream.* But *when some skilful rhetorician, or lucky rat, stands at the top of the ladder*—when the University, instead of disclaiming the creature, stands shouting that the world may know what great things they can do, we taught the boy!—*when the hatred which worldly men will bear to religion always, and to learning whenever it teaches us to soar and not to grovel, is met, not with a frank defiance, but rather with a deceitful argument to show that trade is the better for them; is it wonderful that a puny beggarly feeling should pervade the mass of our young men? that they should scorn all noble achievements, should have no higher standard of action than the world's opinion, and should conceive of no higher reward than to sit down amidst loud cheering, which continues for several moments.*"

What are the two opposite views here maintained? State definitely the arguments expressed or implied in favour of each. Annotate the phrases and sentences in italics, so as to show that you understand their full force and meaning.

THIRD PAPER.

Take the three plays of Shakespear comprised within your course, and comment on—

- (a) the delineation of character ;
- (b) the general structure ; and
- (c) the poetic diction of each, in so far as affording evidence of the growth of Shakespear's poetic and dramatic art.

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Distinguish between objective consciousness and subjective consciousness. Explain (a) "there is nothing which the sciences take account of objectively that psychology does not take account of subjectively," and (b) "between Subjective and Objective Psychology comes Physiological Psychology."

2 Explain Croom Robertson's view as to the relation between mind and body.

3. Enumerate the various senses and show what is the organ in each case. Arrange the senses in order of (a) increasing speciality, and (b) increasing intellectual value, explaining the order you adopt.

4. State fully what are the physical conditions of visual perception

5. Enumerate the main characteristics of the aesthetic sentiment. Discuss the relation of the aesthetic sentiment to sense presentations.

6. Give in detail Berkeley's refutation of the doctrine that "there are two kinds of objects, the one perceived immediately which are likewise called ideas; the other are real things or external objects perceived by the mediation of ideas, which are their images and representations."

Explain Berkeley's use of the word "without the mind" and "in the mind."

7. What account does Berkeley offer of Causation, and how does he explain the uniformities called laws of nature?

What explanation does he offer of the creation of the world?

8. From what various sources has our idea of power been said to be derived? Reproduce Hume's examination of these various theories. To what conclusion does he himself arrive? What does he mean by saying that in order to be fully acquainted with the idea of power, we must examine its impression? Write an explanatory note on Hume's use of the word 'impression.'

SECOND PAPER.

Not more than eight questions to be attempted.

1. Define Ethics. Is it possible to give a scientific account of human conduct, or must we be content with practical rules and maxims?

2. In judging of men's conduct do we have regard first and chiefly to the motive from which it proceeds, or to the consequences to which it leads?

3. Compare the views on the nature and authority of Conscience held by Butler, Mill, and Muirhead, respectively.

4. If the Moral Standard is admitted to be relative, does that leave any real morality at all, or does it reduce the distinction between right and wrong to a mere matter of personal taste?

5. Can the struggle for existence develop a moral character, or must it result in some such rule as every one for himself and let the weaker go to the wall?

6. Do pleasures differ in *quality*? If so, how are their qualities to be distinguished and valued?

7. To what extent is it possible for all men to be happy? Mention the chief hindrances to human happiness. If it be a fact that each man always does and must seek his own happiness, does this give us any reason why he *ought* to seek the happiness of all other men?

8. How far does Butler consider that virtue originates in the Understanding, and how far in the Emotions?

9. Give as accurate a definition or description of Religion as you can frame, and show the relation of Religion to the Intellect, the Emotions, and the Will respectively.

10. When we assume the principle of causality in arguing for the existence of God what precisely is it that we assume? Does the assumption of a self-existing First Cause set aside the Law of Causation?

11. Trace the history of Utilitarianism in England, and point out what peculiar features of the system were brought forward by each of the great upholders of this ethical doctrine.

12. What is meant by the Moral Sense Theory of Ethics? Give a short account of the most important English writers who have maintained such a theory.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B.—*Vowel-marks should be supplied to every written Arabic word.*

1. Translate into English.—

يدبر الامر من مصر الى لندن -
الى العمومي فارض الروم فالسواب
اذا ادبنا الرياح الدكيب من بلد
فما نهب بها الا بدرتيب

ولا تجاوزها شمس اذا شرفت
الا ومدة لها اذن بتغريب
يصرف الامر فيها طين خاتمة
واو نطاس مده - كل مكروب
يسط كل طويل الرمح حاملة
من سرج كل طويل الياع يعروب
كان كل سول في مسامعة
قيدس يوسف في احقان يعقوب

2. (a) Name the author of the above verses and the object of his praises in them, and also give, in Arabic, a brief sketch of his life.
(b) Explain the allusion contained in the last couplet.
3. Translate into English :--

A.

اجل ايها الربيع الذي خف اهلـه
لقد ادركت فيـدك المـدى ما تحـاوله
وقفت واحشائي مدارل للـسى
وهو قفر قد تعفـت مـذازاله
اسائلكم ما بلـك حـكم الـلى
عليه قالـه فانـركـوني اسائلـه
لقد احسن الـدمع المحـمـة بعـد ما
اساء الـسـل ان جاور القلب داخلـه

B.

رمی الحداث سنة ال حرب
یمة-دار م-دن ل م-و-د

فرد شعور هن السود ييضاً
 و رد وجوههم البيض سوداً
 قال لو رايت بكاء هاد
 ورملة لن تصكان الخدودا
 سمعت بكاء ناكية و باكى
 انان الدهر واحدا الفقيهـدا

4. Give the ترکیب of the last two couplets of extract B.

5. Explain in Arabic:—

هم الغیوث اذا ما ازمنة ازمت
 و الاسد اسد الشری و الباس مخدّم
 لا ندقّس العسر سطا من اكلهم
 سین ذلك ان اثروا وان عدموا
 مقدم بعد ذکر الله ذكّهم
 في كل بدء و مخدّم به اللهم
 با نبي لهم ان كمال الذم ساخذهم
 خیم كرم و ايدي بالددى حصم
 ابي الخـ لا نطق ليست في رقيبهم
 لا اوليـهـ هذا اولهـ نعم
 من يعرف الله يعرف اوليـهـ
 و الدين من بيت هذا ناله الامم

6 Give the singulars of all plural nouns used in the above extracts, and name the class to which each of them belongs.

7. Translate into Arabic:—

After a rapid and imperfect account of Hindu history previously to the Muhammadan invasion, Ferishta gives a sketch

of the conquests of the early Arabians in Persia, their progress into Chorasnia, and their settlements in the north-eastern parts of Iran. The detailed portion of his history commences in the year 977, with the origin of the dynasty of Ghazni. It was then the Muhammadans first came in contact with the Hindus; but no permanent establishment east of the Indus took place for half a century, and shortly after the Indians, with the exception of those in the Punjab, shook off the Muhammadan yoke. In the year 1191 they again became subject to the attacks of the Moslems, who, in 1206, founded the kingdom of Delhi. Nearly a century elapsed in rendering this power stable, when, in 1294, the first Muhammadan soldier ventured to cross the Nurbudda, and a small army invaded the Deccan.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

قد جرى ببعض اندية الادب الذي ركدت في هذا العصر راحة
و خبت مصالحه ذكر المقامات التي ابتدعها بديع الزمان و علامة
همدان رحمه الله و غزا الى ابي الفتح الاسكندري نشاءتها و الى
عيسى بن هشام روايتها و كلاهما مجهول لا يعرف و بكرة لا تعرف -
فاشار من اشارته حكم و طاعته غم الى ان انشيء مقامات اتلو فيها
نلو البديع - و ان لم يدرك الطالع شا و الضليح - فداكرته بما قيل
فيمن الف بين كلمتين و نظم بيتا او بيتين - و استفلت من هذا
المقام الذي يسار فيه الفهم و يفرط الوهم - و يسيره غور العقل
و تنبئين فيه قيمة المرء في الفضل - و يضطر صاحبه الى ان يكون
كحطب ليل او جالب رجل و خيل - و قلما سلم مكذار - او اقبل له
عذار - فلما لم يسعف بالاقالة و لا يعفى من المقالة - لبيت دعوية
تلبية المطيع و بذلت في مطلوعته جهده المستطيع *

2. Translate the following into English :—

حد ثنا عيسى بن هشام - قال كنت و انا فتى السن اشد رحلى
لكل عناية و ارض طرفي الى كل غواية قد شربت العمر سائغة -
و لمست الدهر سائغة - فذعا صاح الصياح بجانب ليالي - و جمعت
للمعاد ذيلي - و طئت ظهر المروضة لاداء المفروضة - و صعدني
فى الطريق رفيق لم انكز من سوء - و اما تجالينا و خبرنا بحالينا -
و سقرت القصة عن اصل كوفي - و مذهب صوفي - و سرنا - فلما
احلطنا الكوفة ملنا الى دارة و دخلناها و قد بقل وجه النهار و طو
شاربة - و لما اعتمض چفن الليل و اخضر جانية - قرع علينا الباب -
فقلنا من المنتاب - فقال في صدره - و الحرض في ظهرة *

3. Compare the two great works, named Muqāmāt, the one by همداني, and the other by حريري, quoting passages from each for comparison.

Or

Give a sketch of the biography of either of the authors, in Arabic, with vowel marks.

4. Distinguish, in point of sense as well as of grammar, between the expressions زید جاءني زید and جاءني زید.

5. Mention the cases in which اسم فاعل and اسم مفعول are alike in writing.

6. How do you form اسم الظرف from various ابواب ?

Give examples.

7. Translate the following into Arabic with diacritical marks :—

In the meantime some officers came on board, who desired in the name of the Sultán, to speak to the merchants that were with us. When they appeared, one of those officers said, "The Sultán, our master, has commanded us to inform you that he is glad of your safe arrival, and requests each of you to

write a few lines upon this roll of paper. In order to make you understand his motive for this, I must inform you that he had a vizier, who, besides his great abilities in the management of affairs, could write an excellent hand. This minister has lately died, and as he is very sorry for his loss, and as he admires his writing still, he has made a solemn promise not to give the place to any man but to him who can write as well as he did. Many have presented specimens of their writings, but up to this day, the Sultán has given his preference to none."

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate into English, giving explanatory notes where necessary :—

A.

ای نقدِ فرع واصل ندانم چه گوهری
 کز آسمان یزرگنر از خاکِ کمد—ری
 دل بد مکن که تیرگذنی چارِ عدصری
 خود نین مشو که آئینه هفت کشوری
 بنیان تست مستعدِ نقشِ علو و سفلی
 خواجه آسمان و خواجه زمین شو مخد—ری
 پوشیده چهره گانِ فلک بر تو فتنه اند
 دانا فروبِ لعبتِ این هفت بیکری
 هان نقدِ خود بسنج که میزانِ اعدلی
 هان خاکی خود به بین که اکسیرِ اکبری
 قیمت شداسِ گوهر خود دانشِ کاسمان
 نور تراست بر پدِی س—اره مشه—ری

B.

ولي که کعبه پياکسي او قسم ميخورد
 ز فکر بيده ده کردم کليسيای فرنگ
 سه سوم باديه شوق مستمى دارد
 که راه رفتن خود را سماع داد لنگ
 همين سفينه عشق است جاي آسايش
 از و برون چو نهی پای فلز است و بهنگ
 کدام صوت اثر بهش در دلت دارد
 بمن بگو که کنم ناله در هما آهنگ

C.

محموي بهـوائے دل نوائے نزي
 در كوچكے كس در سرائے نـزوي
 بيـگلگـذي تمام عالم ديـدي
 زنهـار که حرف اشنائے نزي

2. (a) Name the author of the extract A above, and write briefly, in Persian, what you know of him.
- (b) Give the ترکیب of the last two couplets of the extract B.
3. Name the سبعة سیاره and give their English equivalents.
4. Explain clearly in Persian :—

A.

نهال باغ علیین بهار مرغزار دین
 نسیم روضه یاسین شهیدم دوخته طـه

مسکاب عدل را ژاله روض شرع را لاله
 خرد بر چه - راو والہ روان از مہ - راو شیدا
 رخش مہرے فروز دہ لبش با قولے از زندہ
 از آن جان خرد زندہ ازین بطق سخن گویا
 ز جردش قطرۂ قلزم ز رویش بو توبۂ الج - م
 جدانش قبلہ - مردم رواقش کعبہ - دلہا
 بہشت از خلق او نوئے مکیدہ از جود او جوئے
 بجنب حشمش گوئے کرایان گداید میدا
 ستارہ گوئے میداش ہلال عید چو گاش
 ز دل سم بکراتش عبادے تودۂ عبدرا

B.

خسرو عادل کہ هست آموگارش جدبایل
 کردہ رب الہ امیداش اخیدار و بخیدار
 این نکردش اختیار الا تسبیق و زاستی
 آن نبودش جن بخیر و جز بعدل آموگار
 دولت سعدش بدوست ہر زمانے آستین
 طایر میم - ویش دانش ہر زمانے خواستار
 ابن دہد مردہ عمرے لیحساب و بیعدہ
 و آن کند عہدہ ہماکہ بیکران و بیشمار
 چون رند بر مہرۂ شیران دہوس شصت من
 چون زندہ بر گردن گردان عم - وند گلاسار
 این کند نو درش گردان گردن چو گرد
 وان کند بر پشت شیران مہرۂ شیران شار

5. What are the different meanings of the letters **ی** and **ش** in Persian? Give examples.

6. Translate into Persian :—

When the great Moghul awoke in the morning, he appeared at the Jharokhda window, and received salaams or petitions, or administered justice, or reviewed the parade of troops and elephants. At nine or ten o'clock he retired within his palace, and took his breakfast. At noon he appeared again at the window, and was amused with animal fights, or combats between gladiators and wrestlers, or between men and tigers. Every afternoon about three or four o'clock he appeared in the Durbar hall and took his seat in a gallery. His grantees were stationed below him on a platform three steps from the ground, and were railed off in three sections, according to their rank. At the Durbar the Padishah received strangers of distinction, and transacted business of importance, whilst everything that was said or done was written down by one or other of the royal scribes.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

A.

در خبر است که دیغمبر صلوات الله علیه گفت العدل عزالدین
 قوت السلطان و فیه ملاح العمه و الخاصة و صلاح لشکر و رعیت است
 و ترازوے همه بیکپهاست چنانکه خدای تعالی گفت قواہ تعالی
 الذی ازل الکتاب بالحق و المیزان و سواوارترین کسے آست که
 دل وے جائگاه عدلست و خائے آرمگاه دین داران و خردمددان
 و کاردان و موصفان و مسلمانان باشد - حکایت فضیل بن عیاض
 گفتنی اگر دعای من مستجاب گشتی جز برای سلطان عادل دعا

نکرد مے زیر چہ صلاح وے صلاح بندگان است و آبادی جهانست -
 الخمر - در خبر است از رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم . المقسطون
 للہ عزوجل فی الدنیا یكونوا علی مدار اللزائم یوالقیامۃ *

B.

مر پادشاه را شتاب زدگی نباید کردن و چون خبرے شنود نا
 صورتے بدد اندر آن آهستگی باید فرمود تا حقیقت آن بداند و دروغ
 از راست پدید آید - و چون در خصم پیش آیند و نایکدیگر سخن
 گویند باید کہ ایشا را معلوم نباشد کہ میل پادشاه کدام جانب است
 کہ از وقت پس خداوند حق ترسان باشد و سخن نتواند گفت
 و خداوند باطل دلیر شود و فرمان حق تعالی چنان است کہ اگر
 کسی چیزے گوید تا آن وقت کہ حقیقت نکیدد هیچ مگویند - قال
 اللہ تعالی - یا ایها الذین آمنوا ان جاءکم فاسق بنباء فتبینوا - چه
 باید شتاب کاری کردن پس پشیمانی خوردن سود ندارد *

2. Explain the following terms :—

مقطعان - رعایا - فاضیان - محتسب - عامل - شخبه - شرطه

3. Give the original and applied meanings of :—

غلام - دستور - اعیان - جهان - رسول - بپی - اصفهان -

4. Translate the following into English :—

باطن مهر آموذ نادرشاه بجان آزاری و دل شکری رضا ندهد
 و هموارۃ جان بخش و دل نوازی فرماید - و از غذای گوشت پرهیز
 آورد - و ماهها بسر آید کہ دست بر نیالاید - و چثین معشوق دلها را
 نزد صافی باطن قدرے نباشد - فطرت والا در صوری مستلذات پس
 بے توجه - شبها روزی بیشتر از یک بار بخورش بپردازد و روزگار بنا گزیر
 وقت و بایست کار آباد گردد - اندے شبانگلا و لحنے بروز غنود گی کہ

بر بیداری چرند آرامش دهد - و شب زنده داری ستوده حوئے شه ریاز
 بیدار دل بیشتر در خلونکدهٔ خاص حکمت پتوهای شیوا زبان و صوفیان
 صافی دل النجم آورید - و هر یکی در جای خود نشسته دلاویز
 گفتار در میان نه - و خدیو آگهی فرا رسیده عیار شداسائی برگیرد
 و آهنگهای یاسدانی آشکارا گردد و نورسان معنی چهره افروزی کند -
 برنایان سعادت مگال نیایش و سدایش نوسازند و نقرخی و خرمی کام
 دل نوگیرند و کهن سالان اوصاف گراے بدرار نای عم افتد و راه
 و راه و رسم آموزش ار سر آعابد - و نیز در آن صوفیگاه سال صه
 گذران هشیار مغز که چهره سخن نکاش و افراش بخراشد قواهم
 اید و بیشین داسدانهای هوش افزا بر خوانند - شاهدشاه بزرگ
 دانش سگوف نکها برگیرد و گزیدهٔ محملها بر گوید - و بسا هدگام
 عرائض ملکی و مالی گذارش یابد و دیست هر کار را اهدا بر نه *

5. Point out the Arabic words in the above extract, and give their meanings in Persian.

6. Translate and analyse the following :—

امشب خبر مانگرفته و گذشته * * فیض از نظر مانگرفته و گذشته
 آے که سرسبزی رحمان تو شابد * * از چشم تر مانگرفته و گذشته

7. Translate the following into Persian :—

A violent earthquake occurred at Cutch, in the Bombay Presidency, on the 16th of June, 1819. The principal town, Bhooj, was converted into a heap of ruins, and its stone buildings thrown down. The shock extended to Ahmadabad, where it was very destructive; and at Poona, four hundred miles further, it was feebly felt. At the former city, the great mosque erected by Sultán Ahmad, nearly four hundred and fifty years before, fell to the ground, attesting how long a period had elapsed since a shock of similar violence had visited that point. At Anjar, the fort, with its towers and guns, was hurled

to the ground in one common mass of ruin. The shocks continued some days until the 20th, when, thirty miles from Bhooj, a volcano burst out in eruption, and the convulsions ceased. Although the ruin of towns was great, the face of nature in the inland country, says Captain Macmurdo, was not visibly altered. In the hills some large masses only of rock and soil were detached from the precipices ; but the eastern and almost desert-channel of the Indus, which bounds the province of Cutch, was greatly changed.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) अनुपया। नडवि गन्धर्वेष विहना निवृत्तकक्षाणा सउन्दला
अणुरूपभगुगनिखी सव्वुत्तति निवृत्तं मे हिअर्त्तं तहपि पत्तिअ
चित्तिणिज्जं। अज्ज सो राएसि इट्ठिं परिसमाविअ अत्तणो
णअर पयिअिइ इसाहि विसज्जिअा अत्तउरसमागदो इदोगदं
सुनरदिणवत्ति।

- (b) प्रियन्वदा। वासहा होहि ए तारिसा आकिदिविसेसा नृण
विराहिणे हान्ति। तादो दाणिं इदं वृत्तत् सुणिअ न आणे
किं पडिवज्जिअदित्ति।

- (a) Render the above into Sanskrit.

- (b) Can you give any parallel passage from Sanskrit or English poetry expressing a sentiment similar to that in the underlined words in extract (b) ?

2. Reproduce in your own Sanskrit :—

- (a) अध्याक्रान्ता वसतिरनुनाय्याश्रमे सर्वभोग्ये
रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रतपहं सखिनीति।
अस्यापि धां स्पृशति वशिनशरणहन्वगीतः
पुण्यःशब्दा सुनिरिति लुहुः केवलं राजपूर्यः॥

- (b) नेतस्त्रिं यदग्रमुदधिस्थामसीमां धरित्री-
मेकः कृतस्त्रिं नगरपञ्चिप्रशुभाञ्जमुन्मि-
त्राशंसन्ने सरयुतया वज्रवैरा हि दैत्यै-
रस्याधिज्ये षण्ण विजयं प्रौरहते च वजे ॥

3. Translate into English :—

सख्युस्ते स किल शतक्रतोरजय-
स्य त्वं रणभगिनि रुषती निहन्ता ।
उच्छेतुं प्रभवति यन्न लप्तसन्ति-
प्रदंशं तिनिरसपाकरोति चन्द्र ॥

4. Explain in *thā* form :—

त्रिस्तोतम वदति या गगणप्रतिष्ठां
ज्योतिषि वक्ष्यति या प्रविभक्तरीशः ।
तस्य द्वितीयहर्षविद्वान्निःसम्भ-
वाश्रमिं परिवहस्य वदति मार्गम् ॥

5. Translate into Sanskrit :—

- (a) As persons though fatigued forbear to seek
Shelter of the fragrant sandal trees,
If deadly serpents lurk beneath their roots ;
So must the intercourse of e'en the virtuous
If vicious men surround them, be avoided.
- (b) What reed has he who subject subjugates himself
To live secluded in a hermit's cell ?
Where resides the self-subduing sage
That place to him is like a hermitage.

6. Translate into English :—

- (a) अस्तज्वालावलीढप्रतिवलयलघुरत्नरौप्ययमाला
रुनानाये स्थितस्मिन् जलपतारि गुरौ सख्यन्वोश्चराम् ।

कर्णाक्षं सन्मनेष ब्रज कृप समरं सुख हर्षिक शङ्का
ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरा की भयस्यावकाशः ॥

(b) विद्युत्प्रणाग्न स वर प्रनष्टा

यद्योर्द्विशीष लणवद विद्युत्का ।

अर्थ दुरापि किमूत प्रवासे

न गानेऽबास्थित यो गुरुणाम् ॥

(c) स कि सखा साधु न शक्ति योऽधिप

द्वितात्र य सञ्जयते स कि प्रभु ।

सदानुकूलेषु हि कुर्वते रतिं

नृपिष्वनाथेषु च सर्वसम्पद ॥

7 Write grammatical notes on the underlined words of the extracts given above

SECOND PAPER.

1. With what object has Bhava bhuti inserted a new drama in the Seventh Act of his Uttaracarita? Give the plot of that drama and name the dramatis personae Who compose the audience, and what part do Rama and Lakshmana play in it? What is the technical name of a drama in a drama?

2. (a) Explain fully in Sanskrit the following :—

(1) इदं गुरुभ्य पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्यते ।

विन्दे म देवता वाचनस्यतामात्मनः कलाम् ॥

- (2) पामभ्यश्च पुनातु वर्धयतु च श्रेयासि सेयं कथा
मगल्या च सनीह्वरा च जगती मातेव शगेव च ।
वाङ्मोहि परिभावयन्वन्निनयैर्विन्ध्यस्तृपां बुधा
शब्दब्रह्मविद् कवे परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमाम् ॥

(b) Write grammatical notes on the words ननीवाक्
प्रशास्त्रहे विन्दे स and वाचम् ।

(a) Explain fully in English —

- (1) प्रतनविरलै प्रलोन्मीलन्मनीह्वरकुल्लै
दशनमुकुलैर्मुग्धाखोर्ध्वं शिशुर्दधती सुखम् ।
ललितललितैर्व्योत्स्नाप्रायैरकृत्रिमचित्रविभसै-
रकृत मधुरैस्त्वानां न कुतूहलमगके
- (2) चक्षौवाहयनरकुगविलालदृष्टेः
तस्या परिस्फुरितगर्भमरालसाया
ज्योतस्त्रासयीव स्फटिसुग्ध-मृणालजलपा
क्रव्याद्भिरगलतिक्का नियत विलुप्ता ॥
- (3) तटस्थ नैराश्यात् अपि च कलुष विप्रियवशात्
वियागे दीर्घेऽग्निन् भटिति घटनोत्तन्निमिव ।
प्रसन्न सोजन्वाद्दयितकरुणैर्गदिकरुणम्
द्रवीभूतं प्रेम्णा तव हृदयमग्निन् क्षण इव ॥

(b) To what conditions of the mind related in (3) does
तव हृदयमग्निन् क्षण इव refer ? To what unpleasant event
does the कलुषविप्रियवशात् refer ?

(c) Some explain the word कृतूहल in (1) by आनन्द' and others by कौतुक। Which meaning do you prefer, and why ?

4 Derive दधतौ Why has not न been inserted as in the case of भवन्तौ ? Give the rules for the insertion and non insertion of न in the case of the feminine affix ई in su h instances What are the different meanings of the word एक, and in what sense has it been used in the compound एकहायन, ? Quote or compose sentences in Sanskrit illustrating these different meanings Compose two sentences illustrating the rule of direct and indirect objects being put in prathamā vibhakti in passive sentences with two objects

5 Translate the following prose extracts into English, and expound the compound words in extract (2)

(1) ऋष्यशृङ्गाश्रमे गुरुजनस्तदासीत् । सम्प्रति तु परिसमापत तद्वद्वा दश वाषिकं सचम् । ऋष्यशृङ्गाय सम्पूज्य विसर्जिताश्च गुरवः । ततो भगवत्यरुन्धतौ न हि बहुविरहितासयोर्ध्यां गमिष्यामोत्याह । तटेव राममाहभिरनुमोदितम् । तदनुरोधात् भगवतो वशिष्ठस्य परिशुद्धा वाची यथा वाचाकितपीवन गत्वा तत्र वक्ष्याम ।

(2) अथैतानि मदकलमयूरकण्टकीमलच्छविभिरवकौषाणि पर्जन्यैरविरतनिविष्टनीलवह्मलतरुणतरुष्वष्टमण्डितान्यमभानतविविधमृगयुषानि पश्यतु सहानुभाव प्रशान्तगर्भैराणि मध्यमारण्यानि ।

(3) चन्द्रको तु । किन्तु भवत तावत्प्रतापीत्वर्षेऽप्यमर्ष ।

सुव । अस्मिन्नामर्षो भामृद्वा । एतत् तु पृच्छामि दान्ति हि राजान राघव शृणुम । स किल नाम्ना दृष्यति नासा प्रजा वा दृष्ट्वा जायन्ते तत् किं मनुष्या तस्य राक्षसी वाचसुदौरयन्ति ।

LATIN

FIRST PAPER

- 1 (a) Translate carefully into good English —

Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano
 Musa rogata refer, comiti scribere Neronis
 Si quaeriet, quid agam, dic multa et pulchra minantem
 Vivere nec recte nec suaviter, haud quia grando
Contulerit vites oleamque momorderit aestus,
 Nec quia longinquis alimentum arietet in agris,
 Sed quia mente minus validus quam corpore toto
 Nil audire velim nil discere, quod levet regnum,
 Fidis offendit medicis, iusca a nescis,
 Cur me funesto properent accere veterino,
Que nocuere sequar fugam quae proficere credam;
 Roma Tibur amem ventosus, *Libura* Roma
 Post haec, ut valeat, quo pacto rem gerat et ce,
 Ut placeat juveni percontare utque cohorti
 Si dicet, " Recte primum gaudere, subinde
 Praeceptum auribus hoc instillare memento
 Ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celso, feremus

- (b) Scan the first five lines of the above passage
 (c) Parse the words *in italics*

- 2 (a) Translate carefully —

Ronae nutum mihi contigit atque doceri,
 Inatus Graus quantum nocuisset *Achilles*
 Adjecere bonae paulo plus vitis *Athena*,
 Scilicet ut vellem curvo dignoscere rectum,
 Atque inter silvas *Academum* quaerere verum
 Dura sed emovere loco me temporis grato,
 Civilisque rudem belli tulit aestus in arma
 Caesaris Augusti non responsura laceris,

Unde simul primum me dimisere *Philippi*,
 Decisis humilem pennis inopemque paterni
 Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax,
 Ut versus facerem ; sed, quod non desit, habentem
 Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutæ,
 Ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus ?
 Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes ;
 Eripuere jocos, Venerem, convivia, ludum ;
 Tendunt extorquere poemata ; quid faciam vis ?

(b) Write notes on the words *in italics*.

3. (a) Translate carefully :—

Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum,
 Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit, et asper
 Incolumi gravitate jocos tentavit, eo quod
 Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus
 Spectator, functusque sacris et potus et exlex.
 Verum ita risores, ita commendare dicaces
 Conveniet Satyros, ita vertere seria ludo,
 Ne quicumque Deus, quicumque adhibebitur heros,
 Regali conspectus in auro nuper et ostro,
 Migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas,
 Aut, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet.
 Effutire leves indigna *Tragoedia* versus,
Ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus,
 Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis.
 Non ego inornata et dominantia nomina solum
 Verbaque, Pisones, Satyrorum scriptor amabo ;
 Nec sic enitar tragico differre colori,
 Ut nihil inteisit, Davusne loquatur et audax
 Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum,
 An custos famulusque *Dei* Silenus alumni.

(b) Comment on the words, and phrase, *in italics*, and write a brief account of the early rise of Tragedy and Comedy.

4. Give the meaning of, and, where necessary, write short notes on :—

Pila ; discus ; trochus ; equestris summa nummorum ;
Osiris ; Antonius Musa ; mensis sextilis ; Cærites ; Glycon ;
rudis.

5. Translate carefully :—

Prima Ceres homine ad meliora alimenta vocato

Mutavit glandes utiliore cibo.

Illa jugo tauros collum præbere coëgit :

Tunc primum soles eruta vidit humus.

Aes erat in pretio : chalybeia massa latebat.

Eheu ! perpetuo debuit illa tegi.

Pace Ceres læta est. Et vos orate, coloni,

Perpetuam pacem pacificumque ducem.

Farra deæ mixtæque licet salientis honorem

Detis, et in veteres turea grana focos ;

Et, si tura aberunt, unctas accendite tædas.

Parva bonæ Cereri, sint modo casta, placent.

A bove succincti cultros removete ministri.

Bos aret ; ignavam sacrificate suem.

Apta jugo cervix non est ferienda securi ;

Vivat, et in dura sæpe laboret humo.

6. Translate into Latin :—

In those days a certain queen, Nitocris by name, ruled over the Egyptians ; nor did any other woman reign over them, before or after, since all the rest were kings. But, seeing that the Egyptians had slain her brother, who had formerly been king, Nitocris, when she had been made queen, determined to punish the murderers in this fashion. Having made a banqueting hall under the ground, she bade to a feast all those Egyptians who had shared in the plot of slaying their king. They came joyfully, wondering in their hearts that she should pardon them so generously, seeing that they had killed

her brother. But beneath the earth there was a concealed passage, which led from the banqueting hall to the river through which Nitocris let in the water on those feasting, so, that they all perished.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into Latin prose :—

Whenever men spontaneously risk their lives and fortunes in the support of a particular cause, they are wont to set a high value on their services, and generally assume the right of expressing their opinions, and of interfering with their advice. Hence it happened that the dissensions and animosities in the court and army of the unfortunate monarch were scarcely less violent or less dangerous than those which divided the parliamentary leaders. All thought themselves entitled to offices and honours from the gratitude of the sovereign ; no appointment could be made which did not deceive the expectations, and excite the murmurs, of numerous competitors ; and complaints were everywhere heard, cabals were formed, and the wisest plans were frequently controlled and defeated, by men who thought themselves neglected or aggrieved.

2. Translate :—

(a) hi primo die de temporibus deque universa re publica, quam ob causam venerant, multum inter se usque ad extremum tempus diei conlocuti sunt, quo quidem sermone multa divinitus a tribus illis consularibus Cotta deplorata et commemorata narrabat, ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, quod non impendere illi tanto ante vidissent ; eo autem omni sermone confecto, tantam in Crasso humanitatem fuisse, ut, cum lauti accubuissent, tolleretur omnis illa superioris tristitia sermonis eaque esset in homine jucunditas et tantus in jocando lepos, ut dies inter eos curiæ fuisse videretur, convivium Tusculani ; postero autem die, cum illi majores natu satis quiescent et in ambulationem ventum esset, tum Sævolam duobus spatiis tribusve factis dixisse ‘ cur non imitamur, Crasse, Socratem

illum, qui est in Phædro Platonis ? nam me hæc tua platanus admonuit, quæ non minus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, quam illa, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, quæ mihi videtur non tam ipsa acula, quæ describitur, quam Platonis oratione crevisse, et quod ille durissimis pedibus fecit, ut se abiceret in herba atque ita illa, quæ philosophi divinitus ferunt esse dicta, loqueretur, id meis pedibus certe concedi est æquius, tum Crassum 'immo vero commodius etiam'; pulvinosque poposcisse et omnis in eis sedibus, quæ erant sub platano, consedissee dicebat.

(b) Accedit vero, quo facilius percipi cognoscique jus civile possit, quod minime plerique arbitrantur, mira quædam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio; nam, sive quem hæc Aeliana studia delectant, plurima est et in omni jure civili et in pontificum libris et in XII. tabulis antiquitatis effigies, quod et verborum vetustas prisca cognoscitur et actionum genera quædam majorum consuetudinem vitamque declarant; sive quem civilis scientia, quam Scævola non putat oratoris esse propriam, sed cujusdam ex alio genere prudentiæ, totam hanc descriptis omnibus civitatis utilitatibus ac partibus XII. tabulis contineri videbit: sive quem præpotens ista et gloriosa philosophia delectat,—dicam audacius—hosce habet fontis omnium disputationum suarum, qui jure civili et legibus continentur: ex his enim et dignitatem maxime expetendam videmus, quoniam virtus atque honestus labor honoribus, præmiis, splendore decoratur, vitia autem hominum atque fraudes damnis, ignominiis, vinclis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte multantur; et docemur non infinitis concertationumque plenis disputationibus, sed auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, coercere omnis cupiditates, nostra tueri, ab alienis mentis, oculos, manus abstinere, fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio: bibliothecas mehercule omnium philosophorum unus mihi videtur XII. tabularum libellus, si quis legum fontis et capita viderit, et auctoritatis pondere et utilitatis ubertate superare.

(c) nocte demum reversæ legiones, quamvis plus vulnerum, eadem ciborum egestas fatigaret, vini sanitatem copias, cuncta in victoria habuere, pervaserat interim circumventi exercitus fama, et infesto Germanorum agmine Gallias peti, ac ni Agrippina impositum Rheno pontem solvi prohibuisset, *erant* qui id flagitium formidine *auderent*, sed femina ingens *animi* munia ducis per eos dies induit, militibusque, ut quis inops aut saucius, vestem et fomenta dilargita est. tradit C Plinius, Germanicorum bellorum scriptor, stetisse apud principium pontis, laudes et grates reversis legionibus habentem. id Tiberii animum altius penetravit: non enim simplices eas curas, nec adversus externos studia militum quæri. nihil relictum imperatoribus, ubi femina manipulos intervisat, signa adeat, largitionem temptet, tamquam parum ambitiose filium ducis *gregali habitu* circumferat Cæsaremque Caligulam appellari velit. potiozem jam apud exercitus Agrippinam quam legatos, quam duces; compressam a muliere seditionem, cui nomen principis obsistere non quiverit. accendebat hæc onerabatque Sejanus, peritia morum Tiberii odia in longum jaciens, quæ recondere auctaque promeret.

(d) Cunctaque socialia prospere composita non ideo lætum Germanicum habebant, ob superbiam Pisonis, qui jussus partem legionum ipse aut per filium in Armeniam ducere utrumque neglexerat. *Cyrr*i demum apud hiberna decumæ legionis convenere, firmato vultu, Piso adversus metum, Germanicus, ne minari crederetur; et erat, ut rettuli, clementior. sed amici *accendendis* offensionibus callidi intendere vera, adgere falsa ipsumque et Plancinam et filios variis modis criminari. postremo paucis familiarium adhibitis sermo cæptus a Cæsare qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit, responsum a Pisonē precibus contumacibus; discesseruntque apertis odiis. post quæ rarus in tribunali Cæsaris Piso, et si quando *adsideret*, atrox ac dissentire manifestus. vox quoque ejus audita est in convivio, cum apud regem Nabatæorum coronæ aureæ magno pondere Cæsari et Agrippinæ, leves Pisoni et ceteris offerren-

tur, principis Romani, non Parthi regis filio eas epulas dari; abjecitque simul coronam et multa in luxum addidit, quæ Germanico, quamquam acerba tolerabantur tamen. inter quæ ab rege Parthorum Artabano legati venere. miserat amicitiam ac fœdus *memoratu*ros, et cupere renovari dextias, daturumque honori Germanici ut ripam Euphratis accederet.

3. (a) Give the meaning of the following :—

in Phædro Platonis, hæc Aeliana studia, pontificum libris, XII. tabulis, jure civili et legibus, principis Romanum julo.

- (b) Explain the grammatical construction of the words *italicised* in 2.

- (c) Express the remarks of Scævola in 2(a) in the form of *oratio obliqua* dependent on a past tense; and convert the reflections of Tiberius in 2(c) into *oratio recta*.

NOTE.—Candidates are recommended not to omit Question 1.

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

Not more than five questions to be attempted.

A. European History.

NOTE.—One question should be attempted from each of Parts I., II. and III., and two questions from Part IV.

PART I.

1. "Rome alone founded a Universal Empire in which all earlier history loses itself, and out of which all later history grew." Explain fully this statement showing clearly the elements from which the Roman Empire grew and into which it dissolved.

2. Define what is meant by "The Middle Ages." State their chief characteristics with reference to (a) the position of the clergy, (b) language and learning, (c) growth of the towns.

3. "The tendency of later times (the nineteenth century) has been to lessen the importance of the smaller states and to group Europe under a few great powers." Illustrate this statement by a comparison of the map of Europe of to-day with that before the French Revolution.

PART II.

4. "The two great ideas which expiring antiquity bequeathed to the Ages that followed were those of a World-Monarchy and a World-Religion" Explain fully these ideas, showing what they superseded, and how all the ideals of the early Middle Ages, philosophical, religious and legal, were contained in them.

5. The Reformation has been described as the "assertion of the principle of individuality." Show clearly how this assertion affected the ideas on which the Mediæval Empire was based.

6. What position did Napoleon assume towards the Holy Roman Empire? Trace the events immediately leading to its fall. By what was it succeeded?

PART III.

7. Define the term "civilization." In what does it consist, and from what points of view may it be approached? Discuss with illustrations (a) Christianity, (b) The Renaissance, (c) The French Revolution, as "crises of civilization."

8. Show the position that the Mediæval Church occupied in Europe and its civilising influence on (a) the individual, (b) society, and (c) Government.

9. Trace through the 15th century the causes tending to centralisation in the leading nations of Europe, and show their outcome in the 16th and 17th centuries.

PART IV.

10. Trace briefly the growth of the Habsburg power up to the abdication of Charles V. in 1554. Show how England stood in relation to that power in the reign of Mary, and contrast its position then with that occupied at the death of Elizabeth.

11. Show clearly the principal dangers, internal and external, threatening France under Richelieu. How did Richelieu avoid them, and what was the basis of his power ?

12. Give the main outlines of Cromwell's foreign policy. Is the criticism that it was "a generation behind the times" in your opinion justified ?

13. "The Revolution of 1689 has two wholly different aspects. Looked at from the insular point of view, it seems like a happier repetition of the Great Rebellion. Looked at from the European point of view, it appears to be a struggle . . . for the liberties of Europe and for the cause of Protestantism all over the World." Explain and illustrate this statement.

SECOND PAPER.**B. The Administration of Warren Hastings.**

1. Describe the policy of the East India Company in relation to the princes and people of Bengal from the time of Warren Hastings' first arrival in India, up to the time of Lord Clive's acceptance of the Diwani.

2. Write a history of Warren Hastings' struggles with the Mahratta league. Explain and discuss the policy pursued by Warren Hastings, by the Councillors who opposed him, and by the Bombay Government respectively, with reference to the Mahratta War.

3. Who was Colonel Champion ? Give a detailed account of the part he took in the Rohilla War. Explain exactly in what relation he stood to the Vizier of Oudh in the conduct of this expedition.

4. Give an account of the misconceptions regarding the Rohillas that were formed by Burke and other critics of Warren Hastings. What was the source of these misconceptions? State by way of comparison the true facts of the case.

5. Mill, writing of the Rohilla War, says : "Never probably were the rights of conquest more savagely abused. Not only was the ferocity of Indian depredation let loose upon the wretched inhabitants, but as the intention of the Vizier, according to what he had previously and repeatedly declared to the English government, was to exterminate the Rohillas, every one who bore the name of Rohilla was either butchered, or found his safety in flight or exile."

Write a critical and detailed examination of this passage, and show what evidence is available for forming a true judgment upon the statements made therein.

6. Explain the case of the Begums of Oudh and their relations with the Nawab Asaf-ud-Daulah. Discuss the part Hastings took in this transaction.

7. Write an account of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, stating what were the various charges brought against him. By what motives do you suppose Burke was actuated on this occasion? Explain the attitude taken up by Pitt in the debate on the impeachment, in the House of Commons.

B. The Crusades.

1. "The conquest of Palestine was not due solely to a sudden religious mania, seizing on popes and princes as well as on their subjects."

Comment on the above, and give a detailed account of other causes co-operating to bring about the Crusades.

2. Write an account of the Second Crusade and of the part St. Bernard played in connection with it.

Can you offer any explanation of the vast influence exercised by St. Bernard in the inception of this Crusade?

3. Describe fully the feudal organization of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Explain also its relations to the trading communes.

4. Who were the Knights Hospitallers? State what were their chief functions and most important possessions. Write a brief history of their Order.

5 Sketch the careers of any *three* of the following :—

- (a) Renaud of Châtillon, (b) Tancred, (c) Saladin,
(d) Baldwin, Count of Flanders, (e) Amaury I.

6. Give an account of Frederick II's operations in Palestine. Who was the sultan with whom he there made a treaty of peace? It has been said of them: "The emperor and the sultan were centuries before their time." Explain this.

7. Show in detail how the civilisation of Europe profited by the Crusades.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Not more than seven questions to be attempted.

1. The requisites of Production are Land, Labour and Capital. Upon what conditions does the productiveness of labour depend?

2. What are the essentials of Value? What regulates the value of agricultural produce and manufactured goods respectively?

3. Explain the functions of Money. Why are the precious metals chosen to fulfil them? How is the territorial distribution of Money effected by the agency of Price?

4. What is necessary for the establishment of Foreign Trade and what classes of countries benefit most by it? What is "the Equation of International Demand," and how is it effected?

5. What is Walker's theory of the relation of Wages to the other shares of the Product of Industry? Contrast this with the "English" Doctrine of Wages.

6. On what grounds does Adam Smith argue against restrictions of "natural liberty?" In what respects has "later knowledge and enquiry" shown the advantage of a modification of this policy?

7. "It is a striking example of the irony of fate that the writings of so strong an individualist (as Ricardo) should have supplied the two fundamental doctrines on which the super-structure of modern socialism rests." Explain the allusion in this passage.

8. Distinguish Market Price from Normal Price, and state on what they both depend. Show that "Normal Price is not a single price."

9. In what points have Cairnes and Jevons supplemented Mill's Theory of Value?

10. Contrast the economic conditions of the "great commerce" with those of the "pre-economic age" Why is London the financial centre of the world?

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(N.B.—*Not more than six questions to be answered.*)

1. Explain carefully the following terms:—

Nation; Despotism; Theocracy; Liberty.

2. How does the modern conception of the state differ from that held by the ancients?

3. Give Bluntschli's definition of the general *end* of the state, and indicate the limits of state action.
 4. Quote and discuss Aristotle's classification of states. What classification seems to you more appropriate to modern states?
 5. State the characteristics of the conception of Sovereignty. Discuss the various opinions as to whom Sovereignty belongs.
 6. Discuss the functions of the Sovereign as head of the state with special reference to England.
 7. Show how the English prime minister has ceased to be the nominee of the Sovereign. What is the importance of this change?
 8. Give some account of the chief differences between the constitutions of England and the United States.
 9. Of what does the Governor-General's Council consist and what is its relation to the Home Government? Compare its position with that of the Cabinet.
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B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1901.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Analytical Geometry.

1. Shew that the area of the triangle whose vertices are

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3) \text{ is}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Find the area of the triangle contained by the three straight lines :—

$$y + x = 4$$

$$2x - y = 2$$

$$2y - x = 5.$$

2. Find the angle contained by two straight lines $y = m_1 x + c$, and $y = m_2 x + d$.

The difference between the base angles of a triangle is a right angle ; prove that if the base be fixed the locus of the vertex is a rectangular hyperbola.

3. Find the equation of the common tangents to the two circles :—

$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = p^2, (x+a)^2 + y^2 = q^2.$$

4. Find an equation to determine the ratio in which the line joining (x', y') to (x'', y'') is cut by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$.

Hence prove that a straight line drawn through a point is cut harmonically by the point, the circle and the polar of the point.

5. Prove that the line $y = mx - 2am - am^3$, is a normal to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$.

If two of the normals from the point P to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ coincide, show that P must lie on the curve

$$27ay^2 = 4(x-a)^3.$$

6. Find the equation of the tangent to the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

at the point $x' y'$, and then put the equation in the form $y = mx + f(m)$.

Find the locus of the foot of the perpendicular on a tangent from one of the foci.

7. If ϕ be the eccentric angle of any point on an ellipse prove that $\frac{\pi}{2} + \phi$ is the eccentric angle of a conjugate point.

Prove that if a parallelogram circumscribe an ellipse its area is constant.

8. Find the equation of a conic whose focus is the point (a, b) and directrix the straight line $x \cos a + y \sin a - p = 0$, e being the eccentricity.

The focus of the conic,

$$8x^2 + 24xy + 15y^2 - 28x - 38y + 23 = 0,$$

is the point $(1, 1)$: find the directrix and eccentricity, and draw the curve.

9. Determine the equation of the rectangular hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes.

Prove that the radius rector from the centre to any point on a rectangular hyperbola, and the tangent at the point are equally inclined to each of the asymptotes.

10. What is the discriminant of the general equation of the second degree? Prove that when it vanishes the equation represents two straight lines.

If $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$
and $a'x^2 + 2h'xy + b'y^2 + 2g'x + 2f'y + c' = 0$
be denoted by $S=0$ and $S'=0$ respectively, find an equation to determine k , so that

$$S + kS' = 0$$

may represent two straight lines.

SECOND PAPER.

Differential and Integral Calculus.

1. Find geometrically the differential coefficient of $\tan \theta$.
2. If $y=uv$ where u , and v , are functions of x , find $\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$.
3. Find the condition that $y=f(x)$ should be a maximum or minimum. Distinguish the two cases.
4. Expand $\sin^{-1}x$ in a series of ascending powers of x .
5. If $u = a \cos^2 \theta + 2h \cos \theta \sin \theta + b \sin^2 \theta$
find the maximum and minimum values of u .
6. Prove the formula for integration by parts and find the integral of $e^{ax}x^n$.
7. Find the integral of $\frac{p+qx}{\sqrt{(a+bx+cx^2)}}$.
8. Find the integral of $\frac{x^2}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)}$.

9 If $ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$ and $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$, $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ find the value of s , if $s = 0$ when $\theta = 0$.

10. Find the value of $\int_0^k y dx$ where $y^2 = 4ax$.

Give the geometrical interpretation of the result.

THIRD PAPER.

Dynamics.

1. Show that the resolved part in any direction of the resultant of two forces acting on a particle is equal to the sum of the resolved parts of the forces.

Show that the resultant of three forces P , Q , R acting on a particle is equal to

$$\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + R^2 + 2PQ \cos \alpha + 2QR \cos \beta + 2RP \cos \gamma},$$

where α , β , γ are the angles between P and Q , Q and R , R and P respectively.

2. The sides of a triangle are 3, 4, and 5 feet in length and along them in order act forces of 6, 7, and 8 lbs. respectively. Prove that the resultant is parallel to the line which bisects the angle between the greatest and least sides, and find its magnitude.

3. Find the centre of gravity of part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.

4. Explain the construction of the common balance, and assuming it to be true, determine the conditions for stability and for sensibility when the weights in the two pans are slightly unequal.

5. A uniform wire is bent into the shape of an equilateral triangle and is hung over a rough peg; show that the point

of contact between the peg and the wire may be anywhere within a distance $\frac{\mu a}{2\sqrt{3}}$ of the middle point of any side where μ is the coefficient of friction and a the length of a side of the triangle.

6. State the second law of motion and explain the formula $P=mf$.

Find what tension the chain coupling a train weighing 100 tons to its engine must be able to bear in order that a speed of ten miles an hour may be acquired in two minutes on a smooth level line.

7. A string is attached to a fixed point and passes under a moveable weightless pulley and then over a fixed pulley; masses m and m' are attached to the moveable pulley and the free end of the string respectively; find the resulting accelerations of the masses, the parts of the strings being parallel.

8. Find the range of a projectile on an inclined plane passing through the point of projection.

It is found that when the elevation of a gun is α or β the projectile strikes a plane passing through the gun whose inclination to the horizon is θ at the same point; show that

$$\alpha + \beta - \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

9. A particle slides from rest down a length l of a smooth plane inclined at an angle α to the horizon, and impinges on a smooth horizontal plane passing through the foot of the inclined plane. If it next strike the horizontal plane at a distance l from the foot of the inclined plane show that the coefficient of elasticity is $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha$.

10 A particle is projected along the circumference of a smooth vertical circle of radius a from the lowest point with velocity $\sqrt{\frac{7ga}{2}}$; show that it will leave the circle when the radius to it from the centre makes an angle of 60° with the vertical and that it will then describe a parabola which will pass through the point of projection.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B.—*Not more than nine questions to be attempted.*

1. Find the attraction of a gravitating disc on a particle placed

(1) on the axis ;

(2) anywhere on the surface of the disc. Prove that the attraction is the same everywhere if the disc is of infinite extent.

2. Define Potential. A surface is so coated with matter attracting inversely as the square of the distance as to produce a constant potential at all points of the surface. Prove that the attraction on a particle resting on the surface is proportional to the surface density of the matter at the point.

3. Define simple Harmonic Motion. Prove that the period is independent of the amplitude. Explain how G may be determined.

4. Prove in any manner that the velocity of sound is given by $V = \sqrt{E/D}$ where E is the elasticity, and D the density, of the medium. Shew that in air the velocity of sound depends only on the temperature.

5. Explain Doppler's principle, illustrating it from Optical as well as from Acoustical phenomena. Hence shew how to determine the velocity of a sounding body which moving with uniform velocity first approaches then recedes from the observer.

6. Shew that the sound waves reflected from the closed end of a tube interfere with the advancing waves and form stationary undulations.

7. Describe in detail Regnault's mode of determining the absolute expansion of mercury. Using Regnault's results shew how to determine the coefficient of expansion of any small solid.

8. Shew how to determine the latent heat of steam. Enumerate all the sources of error in your method and state how you would avoid them.

9. Explain Dulong and Petit's modification of Newton's Law of cooling. How did Melloni determine the absorbing powers of substances.

10. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? Describe fully one of Joule's experiments to determine it.

11. Prove that all reversible heat engines have the same efficiency which depends only on the temperatures of the source and sink of heat.

12. Define Carnot's function. Explain how Thomson used it as the basis of an absolute scale of temperature.

SECOND PAPER.

Light, Electricity and Magnetism.

N.B.—Of the last **six** questions only **four** need be attempted.

1. In the case of refraction of a small pencil at a spherical surface bounding two different media, find the relation

between the distances of the conjugate foci from the refracting surface.

2. Assuming the Undulatory Theory of Light, deduce the laws of reflection.

3. Prove that, when the deviation of a ray of light passing through a prism is a minimum, the angles of incidence and refraction are equal.

4. How would you demonstrate the action of magnetism upon a ray of light? In what way does this action differ from that of a solution of sugar?

5. Determine the position of equilibrium of a small magnetic needle, free to turn about a vertical axis, when acted upon by a bar magnet placed with its length in a straight line drawn to the east of the centre of the small magnet.

If θ be the deflection of the small needle, x the distance between the centres of the magnets, $2a$ the length of the bar magnet, and M its magnetic moment, prove that

$$\frac{H}{M} \tan \theta = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \text{ nearly.}$$

6. Find the electrostatic capacity of a condenser consisting of two concentric spheres.

7. Give a description of the Quadrant Electrometer, and without going into details of construction, explain the purpose served by the replenisher and gauge.

Prove that if v_1 , v_2 , and V be the potentials of the quadrants and needle respectively, then the deflection of the needle is proportional to

$$(v_1 - v_2) \left(V - \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} \right)$$

8. Describe Carey Foster's method for measuring small differences of resistance, and explain what precautions you would take to eliminate electromotive forces in the apparatus not due to the battery. How do these electromotive forces arise?

9. State the quantitative laws of electrolysis, and calculate the amount of copper deposited in half an-hour, on the kathode of a voltameter containing cupric sulphate, by a current of 531 milliamperes. The electrochemical equivalent of silver is .01118 (abs. units) and its atomic weight 108, and the atomic weight of copper, 63.

10. Give a brief account of the electromagnetic units, and explain their relation to practical units, ampere, coulomb, volt, farad, ohm.

What is meant by saying the electro-magnetic unit of electricity is v times the electrostatic unit, where v is the velocity of light?

11. Write a short essay on Röntgen rays.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS, 1901.

I—(1) Prove that the product of the pressure and the volume of the given mass of air remains constant while both vary, provided the temperature does not change.

(2) Find the percentage increase of pressure per degree rise of temperature, of the given mass of the air, the volume remaining constant.

II.—Find the frequency of vibration of the given fork by means of the given sonometer.

III.—Given a tangent galvanometer whose dimensions can be measured, find the electrochemical equivalent of copper. ($H = 36$).

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

Full marks will be given for nine correct answers.

1. Enunciate Dalton's law of partial pressures.

Taking the proportion of Nitrogen to Oxygen in air as 4 : 1 by volume and the coefficients of absorption of Nitrogen and Oxygen as .02035 and .04114 respectively, what will be the composition by volume of 100 volumes of air which has been dissolved in water and expelled by boiling?

2. Describe in detail the manufacture of Phosphorus.

The density of phosphorus vapour is 61.92, but its atomic weight is 30.96. What is extraordinary in this, and how do you account for it?

3. What is the Weldon process for the recovery of Manganese dioxide in the manufacture of chlorine?

Mention the oxides of chlorine, and show their preparation and properties.

4. Write a short account of "Catalysis." Give as many instances as possible of "Catalytic actions," and suggest how each may be explained.

5. State the principal properties of selenium and tellurium, and show their relation to the elements of group VI.

6. Describe an experiment by which the volumetric composition of steam can be determined.

Describe also the preparation and properties of Hydrogen dioxide.

7. How would you determine and confirm the true atomic weight of an element?

8. State Avogadro's hypothesis, and show its influence on the development of the atomic theory.

9. How is pyrosulphuric acid prepared? What is its probable constitutional formula? Give reasons for your answer.

Can you mention any other compounds of a similar character to the pyrosulphates? What happens (1) when pyrosulphuric acid is heated, (2) when it is mixed with water?

10. Describe carefully the preparation of any pure salt of hydroxylamine, and state the properties of the base. What is so called iodide of nitrogen, and what are its properties?

11. State in detail how you would prepare—

- (a) nitrous oxide from a nitrate;
- (b) sulphite of soda from sulphuric acid;
- (c) ammonia from nitric acid;
- (d) red lead from litharge

12. What volume of oxygen measured at 30° centigrade and at 750 m.m. pressure can be obtained from 1 gram of potassium chlorate by heating it to 410° centigrade at atmospheric pressure?

SECOND PAPER.

Full marks will be given to correct answers to any eight questions. Use equations to illustrate your answers.

1. Describe in detail the metallurgy of iron. Mention the chief ores of iron, and explain the Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel.

2. Define the terms *alum* and *pseudo-alum*. Give an example of each. Also state how you would prepare crystals of Chrome-Alum from potassium dichromate.

3. How is pure and anhydrous Manganous Chloride prepared from the residue left after the preparation of Chlorine gas from hydrochloric acid and pyrolusite? How would you obtain Mn_3O_4 from the chloride thus prepared? How would you show that Mn_3O_4 resembles Pb_3O_4 in its chemical nature?

4. What happens

(a) when the nitrates of the following metals are heated :
potassium, bismuth, copper, ammonium, lead;

(b) when the oxalates of the following metals are heated :
tin, lead, calcium, iron?

Express the chemical changes by equations.

5. Describe Leblanc's process for the manufacture of soda-ash. How is *pure* sodium carbonate prepared from the commercial product?

6. How is metallic lithium prepared? Describe the properties of the metal; also state briefly the preparation and properties of its carbonate and phosphate.

7. Point out the analogy between the compounds of ammonium and potassium. Give your opinion whether Sal-Ammoniac is hydrochloride of Ammonia or Ammonium chloride. What is commercial carbonate of Ammonia, and how is it prepared?

8. Describe the Mexican process of extracting silver from its ore. How would you obtain pure silver from a silver coin?

9. What is the composition of white lead? Describe the Dutch method of preparing this compound.

10. Discuss the question—how far Manganese resembles the halogens on the one hand and the metals of the Iron group on the other hand.

11. What impurities are present in commercial zinc, and how would you purify the metal? Describe the chief uses of zinc. What changes does the metal undergo as it is gradually heated to its melting point?

B.A. AND BSc, PRACTICAL.

I.—Preparation of one of the following salts in a pure state—

- (a) Barium nitrate from Barium chloride.
- (b) Lead chloride from Lead acetate.
- (c) Zinc carbonate from Zinc oxide.

II.—The analysis of the mixtures *A*, *B*, and *C*.

- (A) to be examined for 2 acids and 2 bases.
- (B) to be examined for 2 bases only by dry method.
- (C) to be examined for 1 base and 2 acid radicles.

Different mixtures were given in each day.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1901

ENGLISH

FIRST PAPER.

1. In what special sense was Wordsworth the poet of Nature and of Man? Illustrate. Give some idea of the purport and contents of the Prelude.

2. What influence had the leading motive of the prose writings of Coleridge on his poetry? How far is the critic justified in classifying his poetry under the same school as that of Wordsworth? Name and describe the form of poetry adopted in the "Ancient Mariner." What is the special charm of the supernaturalism of this poem?

3. In what respects were Shelley and Byron poets of the Revolution? Give an outline of passages in "Childe Harold" in which Byron displays at their best his powers of observation and reflection. What are the three currents of thought into which the elegy of Adonais may be broadly divided?

4. Explain with reference to the context :—

(Answer four only.)

- (a) But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them,
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart ;
And passing even into my purer mind,
With tranquil restoration :—feelings too
Of unremembered pleasure : such, perhaps,
As have no slight or trivial influence
On that best portion of a good man's life,
His little nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love—

- (b) Wisdom and spirit of the universe !
Thou soul that art the eternity of thought,
And givest to forms and images a breath
And everlasting motion, not in vain
By day or star-light thus from my first dawn
Of childhood didst thou intertwine for me
The passions that build up our human soul ;
Not with the mean and vulgar works of man,
But with high objects, with enduring things—
With life and nature—purifying thus
The elements of feeling and of thought,
And sanctifying, by such discipline,
Both pain and fear, until we recognise
A grandeur in the beatings of the heart.
- (c) But Oh ! each visitation
Suspends what Nature gave me at my birth,
My shaping spirit of Imagination.
For not to think of what I needs must feel,
But to be still and patient, all I can ;
And haply by abstruse research to steal
From my own nature all the natural man—
This was my sole resource, my only plan :
Till that which suits a part infects the whole,
And now is almost grown the habit of my soul.
- (d) Then stirs the feeling infinite, so felt
In solitude, where we are least alone ;
A truth, which through our being then doth melt,
And purifies from self : it is a tone,
The soul and source of music, which makes known
Eternal harmony, and sheds a charm
Like to the fabled Cytherea's zone,
Binding all things with beauty ;—'twould disarm
The spectre Death, had he substantial power to harm.
- (e) Drive my dead thoughts over the universe,
Like withered leaves, to quicken a new birth .

And, y the incantation of this verse,
 Scatter, as from an unextinguished hearth
 Ashes and sparks, my words among mankind!
 Be through my lips to unawakened earth
 The trumpet of a prophecy ! O Wind
 If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind ?
 If He is a portion of the loveliness
 Which once he made more lovely. He doth bear
 His part, while the One Spirit's plastic stress
 Sweeps through the dull sense world : compelling there
 All new successions to the forms they were ;
 Torturing the unwilling dross, that checks its flights,
 To its own likeness, as each mass may bear ;
 And bursting in its beauty and its might
 From trees and beasts men into the heaven's light.

5 What revelation of his own personality does Tennyson make in his poetry ? Compare him in this respect with Milton, Wordsworth, Byron. What are the different moods delineated in "In Memoriam" ? Give an outline of the speculative part of the poem. What was Tennyson's attitude towards the social and scientific problems of his age ?

6 Give illustrations from the poems you have read of the lofty moral purpose that pervades Browning's poetry.

7 Explain with reference to the context :—

(Answer four out of A and two out of B.)

- A. (a) Oh ! if indeed that eye foresee
 Or see (in him is no before)
 In more of life true life no more
 And love the indifference to be,
 Then might I find, ere yet the morn
 Breaks hither over Indian seas,
 That shadow waiting with the Keys.
 And shroud me from my proper scorn.

- (b) So rounds he to a separate mind
From whence clear memory may begin
As thro' the frame that binds him in
His isolation grows defined.
- (c) O hollow wraith of dying fame,
Fade wholly, while the soul exults,
And self-infolds the large results
Of force that would have forged a name.
- (d) So then were nothing lost to man ;
So that still garden of the souls
In many a figured leaf enrolls
The total world since life began ;
And love will last as pure and whole
As when he loved me here in Time,
And at the spiritual prime
Rewaken with the dawning soul.
- (e) Take wings of fancy, and ascend,
And in a moment set thy face
Where all the starry heavens of space
Are sharpen'd to a needle's end ;
Take wings of foresight ; lighten thro'
The secular abyss to come,
And lo, thy deepest lays are dumb
Before the mouldering of a Few.
- (f) If e'er when faith had fallen asleep,
I heard a voice ' believe no more '
And heard an ever-breaking shore
That tumbled in the Godless deep ;
A warmth within the breast would melt
The freezing reason's colder part,
And like a man in wrath the heart
Stood up and answer'd ' I have felt.'
- B. (a) I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more
The best and the last !

I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and
forebore,

And bade me creep past.

No ! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my
peers.

The heroes of old,

Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness and cold

For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,

The black minute's at end,

And the element's rage, the fiend voices that rave,

Shall dwindle shall blend,

Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,

Then a light, then thy breast,

O thou soul of my soul ! I shall clasp thee again,

And with God be the rest !

(b) Rejoice we are allied

To that which doth provide

And not partake, effect and not receive !

A spark disturbs our clod ;

Nearer we hold of God

Who gives, than of his tribes that take, I must
believe

(c) Thoughts hardly to be packed

Into a narrow act,

Fancies that broke through language and escaped

All I could never be,

All, men ignored in me,

This, I was worth to God, whose wheel the pitcher
shaped.

(d) Fool ! All that is at all,

Lasts ever, past recall ;

Earth changes, but thy soul and God stand sure ;

What entered into thee,

That was, is, and shall be :

Time's wheel runs back or stops : Potter and clay
endure

SECOND PAPER.

1. Samson Agonistes is not the kind of composition for theatrical interest. In what respects is this the case? What are the sentiments expressed by Samson in the opening scene before the entry of the Chorus. Compare the character of Dalilah when she affects to own her transgression with that of Eve when she confesses her fault to Adam. Describe the last scene of all as related by the Messenger; giving the expression of feeling it calls forth from Manoah and the Chorus.

2. Show that Comus is essentially lyrical; dramatic only in semblance. Show that in sentiment it gives expression to the earlier type of Puritanism. Give an outline of the dialogue between the Lady and Comus in the enchanted palace.

3. What do Milton's sonnets reveal as to his character. Give the central thought in each of the following Sonnets, and show how the poet renders this thought impressive On his having arrived at the age of twenty-three; To a virtuous young lady; To the Lord General Cromwell; On his blindness.

4. Explain with reference to the context :—

(Answer six only.)

- (a) As in a fiery column charioting
His god like presence, and from some great act
Or benefit revealed to Abraham's race.
- (b) As if they would confine the Interminable,
And tie him to his own prescript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself,
And hath full right to exempt
Whomso it pleases him by choice
From national obstriction, without taint
Of sin, or legal debt.

- (c) Why are his gifts desirable, to tempt
Our earnest prayers, then, given with solemn hand
As graces, draw a scorpion's tail behind ?
- (d) Fame, if not double-faced, is double mouthed,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds.
- (e) We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the stary quire,
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,
Lead in swift round the months and years,
The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move ;
And on the tawny sands and shelves
Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.
- (f) Ere the babbling eastern scout,
The nice Morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabined loop hole peep,
And to the tell-tale Sun descry
Our concealed solemnity.
- (g) Be not over-exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils ;
For, grant they be so, while they rest unknown,
What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid ?
- (h) At last a soft and solemn-breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes,
And stole upon the air, that even Silence
Was took ere she was ware, and wished she might
Deny her nature, and be never more,
Still to be so displaced.
- (i) When they shall read this clearly in your charge.
New Presbyter is but old Priest writ large.

5. Write a narrative of the events that form the groundwork of Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* and the *Medal*. What are the two extremes he avoids in his satire? How did his form of the couplet give point to it? Give an outline of Dryden's sketch of the characters of Achitophel, Zimri, and Shimei, pointing out any special excellence these sketches of character exemplify. Give a summary of Achitophel's reasoning with Absalom.

6. What are the characteristics of the school of poetry of which Pope is the representative? Give examples from the *Essay on Man* of Truisms which he represents as profound philosophic truths. How did the defects of the poem as a philosophic system escape notice? "The proper study of mankind is Man." What study was thus opposed to in ancient times? What was the contrast intended by Pope? Give an outline of the argument to which this line is the introduction.

7. Explain with reference to the context :—

(Answer eight only.)

- (a) Thought they might ruin him they could create
Or melt him to that golden calf, a State.
- (b) True, they petition me to approve their choice
But Esau's hands suit ill with Jacob's voice.
- (c) The reason's obvious, interest never lies;
The most have still their interest in their eyes,
The power is always theirs, and power is ever wise
- (d) Then Cyclop-like, in human flesh to deal,
Chop up a minister at every meal;
Perhaps not wholly to melt down the king,
But chip his legal rights within the ring.
- (e) Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here
Nor greater Jonson dares in socks appear.

- (f) 'Twas framed at first our oracle to inquire ;
But since our sects in prophecy grew higher,
The text inspires not them, but they the text inspire.
- g) Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise.
- (h) If the great end be human happiness,
Then nature deviates ; and can man do less ?
- (i) Like varying winds by other passions tost,
This drives them constant to a certain coast.
- (j) And right, too rigid, harden into wrong ;
Still for the strong too weak, the weak too strong.
- (l) Take nature's path, and mad opinion's leave ;
All states can reach it, and all heads conceive.
- (l) In lazy apathy let Stoics boast
Their virtue fix'd , 'tis fix'd as in a frost.

THIRD PAPER

1. Give an outline of the scenes in which Ophelia takes part, pointing out the scope which each gives to the poet for displaying his power of characterization.

2 How have two characters so apparently devoid of moral standard as Antony and Cleopatra been rendered capable of awakening dramatic interest ?

3 In *As You Like It* Jacques' wisdom is half foolery and Touchstone's foolery is half wisdom. Illustrate this

4. Compare the jealousy of Leontes in *The Winter's Tale* with that of Othello in its nature and its influence on the other characters and the plot.

5. Show from internal evidence to which of the four periods of Shakespeare's career of authorship the *Winter's Tale* belongs.

6. How does Shakespeare as a dramatist differ from the Historian in his method of dealing with the facts of History?
7. What is the essential difference in Shakespeare's dramas between Comedy and Tragedy?
8. Explain with reference to the context :—

(Answer eight only.)

- (a) You are welcome, masters ; welcome, all. I am glad to see thee well. Welcome, good friends. O, my old friend ! thy face is valanced since I saw thee last : comest thou to beard me in Denmark ? What, my young lady and mistress ? By'r lady, your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a Chopine. Pray God, your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not cracked within the ring. Masters, you are welcome. We'll e'en to t like French falconers, fly at anything we see : we'll have a speech straight ; come, give us a taste of your quality ; come a passionate speech.
- (b) May one be pardon'd and retain the offence ?
In the corrupted currents of this world
Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice,
And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law ; but 'tis not so above ;
There is no shuffling, there the action lies
In his true nature ; and we ourselves compell'd,
Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence.
- (c) He did comply with his dug before he suck'd it. Thus has he—and many more of the same bevy that I know the drossy age dotes on—only got the tune of the time and outward habit of encounter ; a kind of yesty collection, which carries them through and

through the most fanned and winnowed opinions ;
and do but blow them to their trial, the bubbles
are out.

- (d) I have neither the scholar's melancholy, which is emulation ; nor the musician's, which is fantastical ; nor the Courtier's, which is proud ; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious ; nor the lawyer's, which is politic ; nor the lady's, which is nice ; nor the lover's, which is all these : but it is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness.
- (e) Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head ;
And this our life exempt from public haunt
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything.
- (f) Why would you be so fond to overcome
The bonny priser of the humorous duke ?
Your praise is come too swiftly home before you.
Know you not, master, to some kind of men
Their graces serve them but as enemies ?
No more do yours : your virtues, gentle master,
Are sanctified and holy traitors to you.
O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it.
- (g) Equality of two domestic powers
Breed scrupulous faction : the hated, grown to strength
Are newly grown to love : the condemn'd Pompey,
Rich in his father's honour, creeps apace

Into the hearts of such as have not thrived
Upon the present state, whose numbers threaten ;
And quietness, grown sick of rest, would purge
By any desperate change ; my more particular,
And that which most with you should save my going,
Is Fulvia's death.

- (h) My desolation does begin to make
A better life. 'Tis paltry to be Cæsar ;
Not being Fortune, he's but Fortune's knave,
A minister of her will : and it is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds ;
Which shackles accidents and bolts up change :
Which sleeps, and never palates more the dug,
The beggar's nurse and Cæsar's.
- (i) His legs bestrid the ocean . his rear'd arm
Crested the world . his voice was propertied
As all the tuned spheres, and that to friends ;
But when he meant to quail and shake the orb,
He was as rattling thunder. For his bounty,
There was no winter in't : an autumn 'twas
That grew the more by reaping . his delights
Were dolphin-like ; they show'd his back above
The element they lived in : in his livery
Walk'd crowns and crownets ; realms and islands were
As plates dropp'd from his pocket.
- (j) In your affairs, my lord,
If ever I were wilful-negligent,
It was my folly ; if industriously
I play'd the fool, it was my negligence,
Not weighing well the end ; if ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the issue doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest : these, my lord,

Are such allow'd infirmities that honesty
Is never free of.

(k) Even here undone !

I was not much afraid ; for once or twice
I was about to speak and tell him plainly,
The selfsame sun that shines upon his court
Hides not his visage from our cottage but
Looks on alike. Will't please you, sir, be gone ?
I told you what would come of this : beseech you,
Of your own state take care : this dream of mine,—
Being now awake, I'll queen it no inch farther,
But milk my ewes and weep.

(l) What ! have I twice said well ? When was't before ?
I prithee tell me ; cram's with praise, and make's
As fat as tame things : one good deed dying tongueless
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.
Our praises are our wages : you may ride's
With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs ere
With spur we heat an acre.

FOURTH PAPER. PART (a).

Elizabethan Dramatists (exclusive of Shakespeare.)

1. Criticize briefly Jonson's dramatic methods as illustrated in the play of *Every Man in His Humour*. In what way does his classical learning make itself apparent ? Can you in any way account for the fact that Jonson's plays are not popular ?

2. Give a list of the characters of this play and shew in what the "humour" of each consists. Explain clearly the sense in which the word humour is employed.

3. Explain, with special reference to the context, adding notes when you think necessary :—

(a) "To make a child now swaddled, to proceed man,
and then shoot up, in one beard and weed, Past
threc-score years."

- (b) "Play the Hesperian dragon with my fruits."
- (c) "I'll furnish our feast with one gull more toward the mess."
- (d) "The ghost of Rasher Bacon."
- (e) "He does take the same filthy, roguish tobacco, the finest and cleanliest."
- (f) "Counsel to him is as good as a shoulder of mutton to a sick horse."
- (g) "He claps his dish at the wrong door."
- (h) "Your Gargantua breech cannot carry it away so."
- (i) "Coney catching rascal."
- (j) "What's a tall man unless he fights."

(Chaucer.)

(Answer four only of the following five questions.)

1. Show from the events of Chaucer's life that he was well fitted by experience to describe the life of the middle ages. In what respect does the picture lack completeness?

Quote Chaucer's description of any one of the principal characters of the Prologue.

2. Exemplify from the poems you have read

- (a) Chaucer's humour ;
- (b) his descriptive powers ;
- (c) his astronomical learning ;
- (d) his skill in versification.

3. In what forms does the Knight's Tale exist? Where did it originally come from? Describe briefly the characters of the poem and the part played by each. Give an account of its metre.

4. What is Chaucer's practice in regard to the use of the final *e*, in nouns, in adjectives, in verbs, in adverbs? Give examples. What is the metrical value of the final *e*?

5. Give in modern English the meaning of the following, and write short notes on the words *in italics*, referring to the context where necessary :—

- (a) 'the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his *halfe-cours y-ronne*
- (b) 'His *eyen stepe* and rolling in his heed
That stemed as a forneys of a leed.'
- (c) 'A *limitour*, a full *solempne* man
- (d) 'Al was *fee simple* to him *in effect*
His *purchasing* mighte nat been *infect*'
- (e) 'In a *tabard* he rood upon a *mere*.'
- (f) 'I *nam* but deed : there *nis* no remedye.'
- (g) 'For *al-day* *meteth* men at unset *stevener*'
- (h) And wolde *his thankes*, han a *passant* name.
- (i) 'By nature knew he ech *ascencioun*
Of *equinoxial* in *thilke* toun,
For when *degrees* *fiftene* were *ascended*,
Thanne crew he, that it mighte *nat* been amended.'
- (j) Therewith ye han in musik more felinge
Than hadde *Boece*, or any that can singe.

(Spenser.)

(Answer **three** only of the following **four** questions.)

1. Give briefly the scheme of the first two books of the Faery Queen. What is their relation to the plan of the whole poem ?

"The Faery Queen carries with it no adequate account of its own story." Justify or refute this.

2. State clearly the grounds on which Spenser's claims to be a great poet rest.

3. State briefly what you know of the following :—

Phaedria, Atin, Morddure, Prince Arthur, Locrine, Fradubio, Satyrane, Orgoglio, Dame Celia, Acrasia.

4. "The Faery Queen has a three-fold signification ; it is a story, it is an allegory, and it is contemporary history." Justify this as far as you can from your acquaintance with the first two books of the poem.

(Morris and Kellner.)

(Answer three only of the following five questions.)

1. What is the relationship of the English language to the Indo-European family of languages ?

State 'Grimm's Law' and explain with examples the changes it formulates.

2. What is meant by the terms 'analytic' and 'synthetic' as applied to languages ?

Illustrate the manner in which inflexions have gradually disappeared from the English language. What causes have operated to bring this disappearance about ?

3. What do you understand by the following terms :—
stem, mutation, apocope, epenthesis, grammatical change, absolute case, accent, cognate accusative, ethic dative, final clause.

4. Justify or explain the construction of the following :—

- (a) These kind of things ;
- (b) A two shilling novel ;
- (c) It's me ;
- (d) In his heart of hearts ;
- (e) He ruffles it with the best ;
- (f) A lady which her name, I'll not deceive you, is Harris ;

- (g) Knock me at that door ;
- (h) Lay on Macduff.
And damned be him that first cries 'Hold, enough.'
- (i) He is at a friend's ;
- (j) There be some spots are painful.

5. Explain clearly how the decay of inflexions has affected the order of words in the English sentence. On what is that order based ? Distinguish between "natural" and "artificial" word order.

FIFTH PAPER. PART (a).

(Early Prose, &c.).

N.B — Any **seven**, not more, of the following questions to be answered. Candidates are strongly advised to attempt questions on all the Authors.

1. Explain* the following passage. Give an account of More's remarks on education and comment on the same.

Doubtless onles you finde a remedy for these enormities, you shall in vaine aduance your selves of executing justice upon fellons. For this justice is more beautiful in appearaunce, and more flourishyng to the shewe, then either juste or profitable. For by suffring your youthe wantonlie and viciously to be brought up, and to be infected even frome theyr tender age by litle and litle with vice : then a goddes name to be punished, when they commit the same faultes after being come to mans state, which from their youthe they were ever like to do : In this pointe, I praye you, what other thing do you, then make theves and then punish them ?

* You are recommended to deal with questions in which you are required to "explain" thus :—(1) Give in your own words a brief expression of the **context** of the passage set ; (2) express the sense of the passage in your own words, as far as possible avoiding the use of figurative and ornamental phrases in your answer and expressing every thought expressed in the original ; (3) write explanatory notes on such words and phrases as you consider to require them. By "**context**" is meant such parts of the text preceding and succeeding, the passage set as are useful to an adequate understanding of it.

2. Explain* the following. Contrast More's political attitude with that of Bacon.

Another advyseth him to forbidde manye thinges under greate penalties and fines, specially suche thinges as is for the peoples profit not be used, and afterwarde to dispençe, for money with them, whyche by this prohibition substeine losse and dammage. For by this meanes the favour of its people is wonne, and profite riseth two wayes. First by takinge forfaytes of them whome covetousnes of gaynes hath brought in daunger of this statute, and also by sellinge privileges and licences, whyche the better that the prince is, forsothe the deerer he selleth them.

3. Explain * the following passage. Remark on the theory expressed. Give Sidney's opinion on the necessity of metre in poetry, and comment on it

I conclude therefore, that hee excelleth Historie, not onely in furnishing the minde with knowledge, but in setting it for ward, to that which deserveth to be called and accounted good : which setting forward, and mooving to well dooing, indeed setteth the Lawrell crowne upon the Poet as victorious, not onely of the Historian, but over the Philosopher : howsoever in teaching it may bee questionable. For suppose it be granted (that which I suppose with great reason may be denied) that the Philosopher in respect of his methodical proceeding, doth teach more perfectly than the Poet : yet do I thinke that no man is so much *Philophilosophos*, as to compare the Philosopher in mooving with the Poet.

4. Explain * the following. Criticise the theory here advanced.

But besides these grosse absurdities, how all theyr Playes be neither right Tragedies, nor right Comedies : mingling Kings and Clownes, not because the matter so carrieth it : but thrust

* See note page 589.

in Clownes by head and shoulders, to play a part in maiesticall matters, with neither decencie nor discretion. So as neither the admiration and commiseration, nor the right sportfulness, is by their mungrell Tragy-comedie obtained.

5. Explain * the following. Give an account of Bacon's remarks on Friendship. and comment on the same.

For friendship maketh indeed a fair day in the affections from storm and tempests : but it maketh daylight in the understanding, out of darkness and confusion of thoughts. Neither is this to be understood only of faithful Counsel, which a man receiveth from his friend ; but before you come to that, certain it is, that whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up, in the communicating and discoursing with another : he tosseth his thoughts more easily ; he marshalleth them more orderly : he seeth how they look when they are turned into words ; finally, he waxeth wiser than himself.

6. Explain* the following. Comment on the characteristics of the author here revealed

In place there is license to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse ; for in evil, the best condition is not to will, the second not to can. But power to do good is the true and lawful end of aspiring. For good thoughts, though God accept them, yet towards man are little better than good dreams, except they be put in act ; and that cannot be without power and place, as the vantage and commanding ground. Mental and good works is the end of men's motion, and conscience of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest. For if a man can be a partaker of God's theatre, he shall likewise be partaker of God's rest.

7. Explain * the following. Describe the 18th century Coffee-house as it appears in Addison.

I afterwards called in at Giles's, where I saw a board of French gentlemen sitting upon the life and death of their

Grand Monarque. Those among them who had espoused the Whig interest, very positively affirmed, that he departed this life about a week since, and therefore proceeded without any further delay to the release of their friends on the galleys, and to their own re-establishment ; but finding they could not agree among themselves, I proceeded on my intended progress.

8. Explain * the following passage. Comment on the character disclosed by the speaker, and on the author's skill in characterisation.

You must know I never make use of anybody to row me that has not either lost a leg or an arm. I would rather bate him a few strokes of his oar, than not employ an honest man that has been wounded in the Queen's service. If I was a lord or a bishop, and kept a barge, I would not put a fellow in livery that had not a wooden leg.

9. Give a brief sketch of the literary condition of the age of the Spectator.

10. Comment on the progressive changes in prose style exhibited by the four books of the Paper.

11. Comment on the social condition of England as revealed by More and as revealed by Addison.

FIFTH PAPER. PART (b).

(Anglo Saxon.)

1. Translate :—

þā cwæþ hē tō his þēowum : Witodlice þās giefta sind gearwe,
ac þā þe gelaþode wæron ne sind wierþe. 'Gāþ nū to wega
gelætum, and clipiaþ to þissum gieftum swā hwelce swā gē
gemættēn.' þa ēodon þā þēowas tū on þā wegas and gegadiodon
ealle þā þe hie gemættōn, gōde and yfle ; þā wæron þā gieft-hūs
mid settendum mannum gefylde.

Parse the words underlined.

* See note page 589.

2. Translate :—

Hie þi hine āblendon, and gebundenne læddon on heardum racentægum hām to hiera byrig, and on cwearterne belucon to langre fierste : hēton hine grindan æt hiera hand-cweorne. Þā wēoxon his loccas and his might eft on him. And þa philistei full-bliþe wæron : þancodon hiera Gode, Dagon gehāten, swelega hie þurh his fultum hiera fēond gewielden.

What part of the verb is gebundenne ?

Explain the construction of the last clause þancodon gewielden.

3. Translate :—

Þonne ærnaþ hy ealle toweard þæm feo : þonne cymeþ se man se þæt swiftoste hors hafaþ to þæm ærestan dæle and to þæm mæstan, and swa ælc æfter oþrum, oþ hit biþ eall genumen ; and se nimþ þone læstan dæl se nyhst þæm tane þæt feoh geærneþ. And þonne rideþ ælc hys weges mid þan feo, and hyt motan habban eall : and for þy þær beoþ þa swiftan hors ungefoge dyre. And þonne hys gestreon beoþ þus eall aspended, þonne byrþ man hine ut, and forbærneþ mid his wæpnum and hrægle. And swiþost ealle hys speda hy forspendaþ mid þan langan legere þes deadan mannes inne, and þæs þe hy be þæm wegum alecgaþ þe þa fremdan to ærnaþ, and nimaþ. And þæt is mid estum þeaw þæt þær sceal ælces geþeodes man beon forbærned ; gyf þar man ān ban findeþ unforbærned, hi hit sceolan miclum gebetan.

Parse the words underlined, carefully explaining the construction.

4. Translate :—

Ac Romane wæron þæs færeltes swa geornfule, þe þe hie swiþe gebrocode wæren on huora liegendan feo þe hie geseahe hæfdon, for þæm gewinum þe hie þa hæfdon on feower hēalfa,

þæt hie-eall him gesealdon þæt hie þer hæfdon on þæm farelte to fultum, buton þæt ælc wifman hæfde ane yndsan goldes, and an pund seolfres, and ælc wæpnedmon ænne hring and ane haffan.

How do you explain the Dative '*to fultum*'?

5. Decline in full the following :—

stan, scip, heofon, daeg, giefu,
modor, ic, se, hwa.

6. Decline in full :—

se goda monn, halig cild.

When are the *strong* and *weak* forms of adjectives respectively employed? Give an example of each in all three genders.

7. State clearly the difference between *strong* and *weak* verbs. On what principle are strong verbs classified? Give an example of each class.

8. Give the principal parts of the following verbs :—

scinan, seosan, meltan, bindan, cuman,
faran, nerian, cwellan, habban, witan.

9. How do you account for the change of :—

- (a) fōt to fēt ; (b) mūs to mys ;
(c) help-an to healp ; (d) sleah to slog-on ;
(e) cēas to cur-on.

SIXTH PAPER. PROSE.

18th and 19th Centuries.

1. What are the chief means of which Sheridan avails himself for producing comic effects? Contrast Sheridan's comedies with those of Shakespeare.

2. Carlyle singles out, as the representatives of the Heroic in Poetry, Dante and Shakespeare, but devotes considerably more attention to the former poet. How would you account for this difference of treatment?

3. What position does Carlyle assign to the man of letters in modern society, and for what reasons does he consider the 'organisation' of the men of letters to be an urgent need?

4. Set forth Froude's views as to the relation of the individual to the Community. What, according to Froude, constitutes true Conservatism?

5. Discuss the nature of true Freedom in Froude's sense. Compare the views of Froude on this question with those held by Carlyle.

6. George Eliot has been said to be distinguished above all modern Novelists by 'breadth of sympathy' and 'loving realism.' Discuss the truth of this characterisation.

7. (a) Give an account of the influences which combined to keep Silas Marner in isolation among the inhabitants of Raveloe, and analyse the nature of the change effected in his social relations by the coming of Espie

(b) Give a sketch of the character of Godfrey Cass, contrasting it with that of Dunstan.

8. Shortly comment on four of the following passages:—

(a) 'Hrolf, or Rollo Duke of Normandy, the wild Seaking, has a share in governing England at this hour.'

(b) 'If this be Islam,' says Goethe, 'do we not all live in Islam?' Yes, all of us that have any moral life; we all live so.

- (c) Benthamite Utility, virtue by Profit and Loss ; reducing this God's world to a dead brute Steam-engine, the infinite celestial soul of man to a kind of hay-balance for weighing hay and thistles on, pleasures and pains on :—If you ask me which gives, Mahomet or they the beggarlier and falser view of Man and his Destinies in this Universe, I will answer, It is not Mahomet.
- (d) A vein of Poetry exists in the hearts of all men ; no man is made altogether of Poetry. We are all poets when we *read* a poem well.
- (e) We will understand that destruction of old *forms* is not destruction of everlasting *substances* ; that Scepticism, as sorrowful and hateful as we see it, is not an end but a beginning.
- (f) Adversity is sometimes hard upon a man ; but for one man who can stand prosperity, there are a hundred that will stand adversity.

9. Fully explain—passing over no detail—two of the following passages :—

- (a) Even if any brain in Raveloe had put the said two facts together, I doubt whether a combination so injurious to the prescriptive respectability of a family with a mural monument and venerable tankards, would not have been suppressed as of unsound tendency. But Christmas puddings, brawn, and abundance of spirituous liquors, throwing the mental originality into the channel of nightmare, are great preservatives against a dangerous spontaneity of waking thought.
- (b) The advocates of the tinder-box-and-pedlar view considered the other side a muddle-headed and credulous set, who, because they themselves were wall-eyed, supposed everybody else to have the same

blank outlook ; and the adherents of the inexplicable more than hinted that their antagonists were animals inclined to crow before they had found any corn—mere skimming dishes in point of depth—whose clear-sightedness consisted in supposing there was nothing behind a barn-door because they couldn't see through it.

- (c) Notable mothers who knew what it was to keep children 'whole and sweet ;' lazy mothers who knew what it was to be interrupted in folding their arms and scratching their elbows by the mischievous propensities of children just firm on their legs, were equally interested in conjecturing how a lone man would manage with a two-year-old child on his hands, and were equally ready with their suggestions : the notable chiefly telling him what he had better do, and the lazy ones being emphatic in telling him what he would never be able to do.

SEVENTH PAPER.

Unseen passages.

1. Lie not, but let thy heart be true to God,
 Thy mouth to it, thy actions to them both :
 Cowards tell lies, and those that fear the rod :
 The stormie working soul spits lies and froth.
 Dare to be true. Nothing can need a ly :
 A fault which needs it most grows two thereby.

 Slight those who say amidst their sickly healths,
 Thou liv'st by rule. What doth not so, but man ?
 Houses are built by rule, and commonwealths.
 Entice the trusty Sonne, if that you can,
 From his Echptick line ; becken the skie.
 Who lives by rule then, keeps good companie.

Be thriftie, but not covetous ; therefore give
 Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due.
 Never was scraper brave man. Get to live ;
 Then live, and use it : else, it is not true
 That thou hast gotten. Surely use alone
 Makes money not a contemptible stone.

Art thou a Magistrate ? then be severe :
 If studious ; copy fair what time has blurr'd,
 Redeem truth from his jawes : if souldier,
 Chase brave employments with a naked sword
 Throughout the world. Fool not, for all may have,
 If they dare try, a glorious life or grave.

Paraphrase the above stanzas, clause by clause, as concisely
 as you can.

2. (a) Does the road wind up-hill all the way ?

Yes, to the very end.
 Will the day's journey take the whole long day ?
 From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting place ?
 A roof for when the slow dark hours begin.
 May not the darkness hide it from my face ?
 You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night ?
 Those who have gone before.
 Then must I knock, or call when just in sight ?
 They will not keep you standing at the door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak ?
 Of labour you shall find the sum.
 Will there be beds for me and all who seek ?
 Yea, beds for all who come.

(b) The lost days of my life until to-day,
 What were they, could I see them on the street
 Lie as they fell ? Would they be ears of wheat

Sown once for food but trodden into clay ?
Or golden coins squander'd and still to pay ?
Or drops of blood dabbling the guilty feet ?
Or such spilt water as in dreams must cheat
The undying throats of Hell, athirst alway ?

I do not see them here ; but after death
God knows I know the faces I shall see,
Each one a murder'd self, with low last breath.
'I am thyself—what hast thou done to me ?'
'And I—and I—thyself' (lo ! each one saith),
'And thou thyself to all eternity !'

State the general meaning of (a) and (b). Explain in some detail the metaphors in (b).

3. Looked at on the outside, New England history is dry and unpicturesque. There is no rustle of silk, no waving of plumes, no clink of golden spurs. Our sympathies are not awakened by the changeful destinies, the rise and fall, of great families whose doom was in their blood. Instead of all this we have the home-spun fates of Cephas and Prudence repeated in an infinite series of peaceable sameness, and finding space enough for record in the family Bible : we have the noise of axe and hammer and saw, an apotheosis of dogged work where, reversing the fairy tale, nothing is left to luck, and, if there be any poetry, it is something that cannot be helped—the waste of the water over the dam. Extrinsically, it is prosaic and plebeian ; intrinsically, it is poetic and noble ; for it is perhaps the most perfect incarnation of an idea the world has ever seen. That idea was not to found a democracy. Not in the least. They had no faith in the Divine institution of a system which gives Teague, because he can dig, as much influence as Ralph, because he can think, nor in personal at the expense of general freedom. They would have been likely to answer the claim 'I am as good as anybody,' by a quiet 'Yes, for some things but not for others ; as good, doubtless, in your place, where all things are good.' What the early

settlers of Massachusetts *did* intend, and what they accomplished, was the founding here of a *new* England, and a better one, where the political superstitions and abuses of the old should never have leave to take root. No nobles, no great landed estates, and no universal ignorance as the seed-plot of vice and unreason : but an elective magistracy and clergy, land for all who would till it, and reading and writing, will ye nill ye, instead. Here at last, it would seem, simple manhood is to have a chance to play his stake against Fortune with honest dice, uncogged by those three hoary sharpers, Prerogative, Patricianism, and Priescraft.

Give the meaning of this passage, clause by clause, avoiding figurative expression.

4 There is no passage which Mr. Carlyle so often quotes as the sublime—

We are such stuff

As dreams are made on ; and our little life

Is rounded with a sleep.

If the ever present impression of this awful, most moving yet most soothing thought, be a law of spiritual breadth and height, there is still peril in it. Such an impression may inform the soul with a devout mingled sense of grandeur and nothingness, or it may blacken into cynicism and antinomian living for self and the day. It may be a solemn and holy refrain, sounding far off but clear in the dusty course of work and duty ; or it may be the comforting chorus of a diabolic drama of selfishness and violence. As a reaction against religious theories which make humanity over abound in self-consequence, and fill individuals with the strutting importance of creatures with private souls to save or lose even such cynicism as Byron's was wholesome and nearly forgivable. Nevertheless the most important question that we can ask of any great teacher remains this—how far has he strengthened and raised the conscious and harmonious dignity of humanity ;

how stirred in men and women, many or few, deeper and more active sense of the worth and obligation and innumerable possibilities, not of their own little lives, one or another, but of life collectively; how heightened the self-respect of the race? There is no need to plant oneself in a fool's paradise, with no eye for the weakness of men, the futility of their hopes, the irony of their fate, the dominion of the satyr and the tiger in their hearts. Laughter has a fore-place in life. All this we may see, and show that we see, and yet so throw it behind the weightier facts of nobleness and sacrifice, of the boundless gifts which fraternal union has given, and has the power of giving, as to kindle in every breast, not callous to exalted impressions, the glow of sympathetic endeavour, and of serene exultation in the bond that makes 'precious the soul of man to man.'

State in your own words what the writer of this passage considers to be the chief function of a great teacher; and explain what dangers he finds in the view of life referred to in the earlier part of the passage.

EIGHTH PAPER.

Essay.

'The general characteristics of the Elizabethan Dramatists and the distinctive features of the genius of Shakespeare.'

Or

'Tennyson as the representative poet of the Victorian era.'

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1 Translate into English :—

چو نشیند ار جاسپ کاند سپهسالار
جاسادار گشته اسپ با تاج و گاه

ز توران بی‌آورد چندان سپاه
 که تاریک شد روی خورشید و ماه
 و دریا دریا سپاه گسترید
 ز لشکر کس روی هامون ندید
 ز لسکو چو گرد اندر آمد بگرد
 زمین شد سیاه و هوا لاجورد
 دو رویه سپاه بر کشیدند صف
 همه بی‌زع و تیغ و ژوبین بکف
 انر می‌دمد شاه فرستید ورد
 که با سپهر درنده جستی نبرد
 سوه می‌سوزد گرد دستور بود
 رزیر سپه‌دار را دور نمود
 جهاندار گشتاسب در قلعه‌گاه
 همی کرد هر سوه لسکو نگاه

- 2 Answer the two following in Persian —
 (a) Who were گشتاسب and ارچاسب, and what was the cause of the battle described in the above Extract?
 (b) Account for the الف of انر in انر می‌دمد. Mention if there are any other similar instances.
3. Translate into English, elucidating allusions, if any —

زمان منقل و آنش گذشت و خانه گوم
 زمان برکنه آنست و صلعه ابون
 بساط لاهو بیدار و برگ عیش نده
 بزیر سایه زر بر کدیار شاد روان

تو گر برقص بیدایی شگفت جانوری
 از این هوا که درخت آمده است در جولان
 زبانگ و مشغله لبان عاشق مست
 شگوفه جامه درید است و سرو سرگردان
 خجیل شوند کدو دختران مصر چمن
 که گل ز خار بر آید چو یوسف اربندان
 تو خود مطالبه باغ و بوستان بکنی
 که بوستان بهاری و باغ لاله استانی
 کدام گل بود اندر چمن زیباییست
 کدام سرو بداله قسمت در بوستان
 چه گویم آن خط سبز و دهان شیرین را
 بجز خضر لقوان گفت و چشمه حیوان

4. Name the author of the above verses, and write briefly his biography in Persian.
5. Scan any of the couplets in the above Extract, and name the بحر and زحاف, if any.
6. Render into simple Persian prose, clearly explaining the various figures of Speech :—

رباغ وصل نو یابد ریاضی رضوان آب
 ز تابِ هیچ رتو دارد شرارِ دوزخ تاب
 به حسن عارض و قد تو بوده اند بدایه
 بهشت و طوبی و طوبی لهم و حسن مآب
 چو چشم من همه شب جویدارِ باغ بهشت
 خدای برگسی مست تو بیدارِ اندر خواب

بهار شرح جمالِ تو دادۀ در هر فصل
 بهشت ذکرِ جمیلِ تو کردۀ در هر باب
 بسوخت این دل و جانم بکامِ دل نرسید
 بکامِ اگر برسدی نرختی خونِ ناب
 لب و دهانِ ترا ای بسا حقوقِ نمک
 که هست بر چهرِ ریش و سینه هائے کباب
 گمانِ مبر که بدورِ تو عاشقانِ مستمند
 خبرِ نداری ز احوالِ زاهدانِ خراب
 مرا بدورِ لبث شد یقین که جوهرِ لعل
 پدید می شود از آفتابِ عالمِ تاب

7. In which centuries did فردوسی and حافظ respectively flourish? Draw a contrast between their styles.

8. Translate into English or Persian :—

و شق له من اسماء كي يجله
 فذو العرش محمود وهذا محمد
 بذی اذنا بعد یاس و فتوة
 من الرسل و الاوتان في الارض تعبد
 قامسی سراجا مستذیرا و هادیا
 یلوح کما لاح الصقیدل الهمزد
 و انذرنا نارا و بشر جذة
 و علمنا الاسلام فالله فحمد
 و انت اله الخالق ربی و خالقی
 بذلک ما عمرت في الناس اشمه
 تعالیت رب الناس عن قول من دعا
 سواک الهما انت اعلی و امجد

9. Translate into Persian :—

The Gulistan of Sadi has attained a popularity in the East which, perhaps, has never been reached by any European work in this Western world. The School-boy lisps out his first lessons in it ; the man of learning quotes it ; and a vast number of its expressions have become proverbial. When we consider, indeed, the time at which it was written—the first half of the thirteenth century—a time when gross darkness brooded over Europe—the justness of ~~many~~ of its sentiments, and the glorious views of the Divine attributes contained in it, are truly remarkable. Thus, in the beginning of the Preface, the Unity, the unapproachable Majesty, the omnipotence, the long-suffering and the goodness of God, are nobly set forth. The vanity of worldly pursuits, and the true vocation of man, are everywhere insisted upon.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate literally into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary and explaining allusions :—

سر دفتر خلافت بونگر کا سمان

از دیده نزل بود ز جانش نثار داد

شاهنشاهی که در عظمت بارگاه او

بر آسمان رساند کسی را که بار داد

هیدر ملایق که بسوهای دشمنان

شمسیر او نشان سر ذو الفقار داد

کشورستان سکندر ثانی که خضر فیض

آب حیات او زعمی خوشگوار داد

می خوردنش مبدین که زبهر صلاح ملک

مشق والی بچشم بد روزگار داد

کیخسرو زمانه که جام جهان نما
 اورا می و مخالف اورا خسار داد
 چون وقت طاعت آمد و هنگام داد بود
 پوشید کرد طاعت و داد آشکار داد
 از عبودت جهان بسر تیغ و مقوعه
 یک یک سکه و بی یک صد هزار داد
 چون ابرکاب را بشمار عدد کشید
 و آنکه چو داد بی عدد و بی شمار داد
 میراث خوار ملک فریدون بهالم اوست
 مپـراث را زمانه مدیـرات خوار داد

2. Name the author of the above extract and the object of his praises in those verses

3. Explain clearly in Persian. —

ز چرخ اقبال بی ادبار خواهی او ندارد هم
 که اقبال مه تو هست با ادبار سرطانش
 بقائے نیست هیچ اقبال را چند آرمودستی
 خود ایدک لا بقا مقلوب اقبالست به خواست
 نفیس تر نیز باران صیفیان در کمین شب
 که هرگز صعب النثر تر قوی تر رحم دیکانش
 حذر کن راجه مظلوم که دیدارست و خون باران
 تو شب خفته بدالیم که سیل آید ر بارانش
 ز تعجیل قصه بد پناهی ساز کاهری
 بکاک افکند داری که لورد عرش ز افغانش

چو بڙن واري اندر چه نخسپ افراسياب آسا
 که رسنم در کمين ست ونهنگي زير خلقاش
 نو هم چون کرم قز مستي و خفته و انکش آرزدي
 چو کرمي کان نشب تابنده بين بيدار و نالاش
 سگي کودي کزون العفو ميگو و گر پشيماني
 که سگ هم عفو ميکويد مگر دل شد پشيماني
 اگر پيروي گه مردن چرا بيدد خدانت
 که طفل اينک که ميزايد همي بيند گرياش
 ذرا از گوسپند چرخ دنيا مي بدهد دنياه
 نو بر گاو زمين برده اساس قصرو دنيايش

4. (a) What is the literal meaning of سوطان ? Name the other signs of the Zodiac with their respective English equivalents.

(b) Explain the allusion contained in the 6th couplet in the above Extract.

5. Translate into English, clearly explaining the metaphors and other figures contained therein :—

بهار آمد که از گلبن همي بانگ هزار آيد
 بهر ساعت خروشي مرغ زار از مرعذار آيد
 تو گوئي ارعدون بستد بر هر شاخ و هر برگ
 ز نس بانگ تدرو وصلصل و دراج و سار آيد
 بچوشد مغز جان چون نوبه گل از نوسدان خيزد
 بپزد مرغ دل چون بانگ مرغ از شاخسار آيد
 خروشي عنده لیب و صوت سار و دالنه قهري
 گه از گل گه از سرو بن گاه از چنار آيد

تو گوئی ساختِ دستانِ بهشتِ عدن را ماند
 ز نس غلمان و حور آنجا قطار اندر قطار آید
 یکے بر کفِ بید لاله کہ ترکیبِ قدح دارد
 یکے بر کال کند تھسین کڑو بوسے نگار آید
 یکے با دلبرِ سادہ نصیبِ بوسقان گردد
 یکے با ساغرِ نادرہ بطرفِ جویبار آید
 یکے بیدِ چمن را بے تاملِ مرجھا گوید
 یکے بوید سمہ ن را ماتِ مذبح کرد گار آید
 یکے بر لالہ یا کوہ کہ ہی ہی رگ می دارد
 یکے از گل بوجد آید کہ بیخِ بیخِ بوسے یار آید
 یکے بر سبزه می علطد یکے در لالہ می رقصد
 یکے گاہے رود از ہش یکے گہہ ہوشیار آید

6. (a) In what number are **غلمان** and **حور** used in Arabic ?

(b) What name is given to Particles like **ہی ہی** and **بیخ** in Persian Grammar ? Mention others of like nature and exemplify.

7. Define **قطعة** and **رباعی**, **مثنوی**, **عزل**, **تصدیدہ**.

8. Translate into Persian :—

The Dervishes of Islam appear to be a kind of Gnostic. They style themselves Poor, Impassioned, Adept, and Perfect. In many respects their doctrines correspond with those of Buddha, Pythagoras, and Plato, making all souls that are destined to salvation to be emanations from the divine Light or Glory of God, in which they will be again congregated ; and all those doomed to perdition to have been formed out of the Fire of His wrath, to which also they will eventually be consigned

THIRD PAPER.

1. Explain the following in Persian, elucidating allusions, references, similes, metaphors and precepts :--

ز هـ خفاش منشی که اینکس از لعلان آفتاب کریمه و من لم
 یجعل الله نوراً فماله من نور چشم پوشیده در فیاضی لیالی ابدار بلند
 پروازی میکرده باشد و بس بوقیماز طبعی که از موج دریای و لا
 تبسطها کل البسط فتنه ملوما مدحورا غافل شده بر ساحل بحر
 مکنت و عدوت قلزم ثروت بسته غم میخورده شد - بلکه مناسب
 حال رقیب و موافق عجز بشویت اینست که آدمی در مقام
 تسلیم بوده بنض و ان یمسک الله بضر فلا یخلف له الا هو و ان
 یردک بخیر فلا راد لفصله رضا بقضا دهد - بحکم لکیلا تأسوا علی
 ما فانکم و لا تنفوا بما آتیکم از عرور سرور نعمت و فتور قصور
 نعمت متغیر نگردد - چنانچه اطفال میرا از فکر مآل و معرا از غم
 آجال بخواندن نصاب مشغول و مرفه الحال اند -

2. Translate the following into English, and explain allusions :--

شیخ شهاب الدین نیز از حال این شیاطین بیکوروشن دارد که
 خود را روحانی میخوانند از بلند پری بآسمان سخن میگویند و چون
 نزدیک روندگان عالم بالا میروند استرق سمعی میکنند و لاف از
 کرامات و کشف از معجزات میزنند - چنانکه از دم دروغ ایشان آتشی
 در شهاب می افتد و عصا کشیده دایال ایشان میشود چنان میگریزند
 که در زمین فرو میروند باز چون شهاب را نمی بینند هم بدان
 دعویها بلند تر می آید -

* بیت *

پروند اگرچه که دیوان بلند ترز شهاب
 بلند تر نور از ایشان بس است تیر شهاب

3 Explain in simple Persian as clearly as you can :—

مصرع تعریف و قاش تا تا توصیف کان سخایش مصرع
 دیداد سخن موزونیت نگراید - و دامنه غورش اگر اعوان قدروش
 معدون نگردد مضمومش جز بر دوش قارون ناز نکشد - خطبه
 را از شرف نام او پاینه دست نداده که چوب صدرة و طوبی آله
 مدبر نشود - و سکه را نقشی بکرسی نه نشسته که زر رد نام قیصر
 و خاقان نکند - چنانچه غبار رزمگاهش اکسیر فتح و نصرتست -
 خاکرونه رزمگاهش نیز کیمیاے عیش و عشرت - کدام روز است
 که فروشان از ریختن گلهای شبیده بر بربشته صبح قلهای برنیزانند و
 از بخور مجمرها نه کهت جیب هوا عجب است که تا دامن محشر
 ابرها گلاب ابارد از نقش دای هر کس نشان آنچه در سر داشته
 برداشته و از اصطرباب نیشامی ارتفاع آفتاب فطرها گرفته - اگر
 خور شبد قریبش بقاد نه مشک بدوے رسد و نه لعل تراک - اگر
 مصالح مصلحتش باشد نه دلمج کار سازد نه جنگ - نادیکه بر خلافش
 بر خیزد زودش بر خاک نسازد - و آتش که عضدش بر فروزد آب
 روعن بر آن ریزد - بناروے قدرت تا شکند قدر در بدجه گیری
 و نا دست ترا از دستبرد قضا در سبقت بذیری *

4. Translate the following into English :—

خیر حواله حقیقی ابو الفضل همواره ظاهر و باطن و صورت
 و معنی بدعای مدام دولت جاوید طو از قیام دارد - امید که همیشه
 بصحت و نهجت کامروای جهانیان باشد و گرامی اوقات در صید
 دلها گذارد و خواهشهای مردم را نشایسته پاسخها چاره گر شود -
 میشود که مردم بر خاسته میروند و آنکه هستند از رده اد و عرایص
 بدرگاه والا میدویند و التماس طلب میروند - بسیار ازین معنی
 حیرت روی داد - از برای خدا خود متوجه مهمات شود و یک

یک را در خلوت طلبداشته بزبان خوش دلایا نمایند - و اگر ار کسی لغزشی رود اغماضی نظر فرمایند - گروهی گروهی خلق خاصه بزرگ منصبان و خدمتگزاران نزدیک را پای بند احسان کردن و سر صایه دل بدست آوردن چاند چیز است - انعام اگر معتضای وقت کم باشد پنهان دادن و گرنه نمایند از خلعت و اسب و زر و جز آن و الویش دادن و نشان دادن در مجلس و سخن فرمودن و نزدیک ایستاده کردن و منصب افزودن و جایگزین دادن و التفات یاد کردن و بمبارل مردم رفتن و بیشکشی ناگرفتن - از تگدستان برخی باشد که چندی اینها به نسبت آن ظاهر باید فرمود - بعضی چندی را در خور این امور بهنگام فراخی باید ساخت - دولتمندان کار آگاه بیک قاب طعام چاندین بیکوانرا بهدام کشیده اند - و دیگر بچندی از خاصان که بمراسمی و درستی امتیاز داشته باشند باید فرمود که احوال را به ملاحظه در خلوت بعرض رسانند - و واقعات باری در نظر دارند و آن بر بست و روش پیش نهاد همت داشت - و همواره بپایش گوی بدرگاه ایندی نمایند خاصه سحرها -

5. Translate the following into idiomatic Persian :—

Another circumstance, which must have greatly contributed to the preservation of written and traditional history in the East, is pride of blood, upon which their great men value themselves far beyond the proudest European grandee. Genealogy has consequently long been cultivated with singular attention ; and the following, amongst other reasons, may be assigned for it. The desultory form of government, which has in general prevailed in Asia, has seldom left any security but the sword for the possession of power. Reverses of fortune have, in consequence, been frequent and sudden ; and it has been no uncommon object to behold a man rising to sovereignty, whose father had been in the meanest condition of mankind. Yet this

abject creature might possibly have been descended from some ancient dynasty of kings whom a similar revolution had driven from their throne. The most powerful and most favoured nobles, would naturally, at the same time, share the fate of their prince. Some obscure corner or distant country might give them refuge; where a regard for personal safety, and the prospect of a new revolution, would induce them to conceal, under a mean disguise, the royalty or nobleness of their origin. This gave an extensive range to claims of superior birth; and whether real or imaginary, they were considered as points of too much consequence to be neglected by a new monarch, a successful general, or a rising statesman.

FOURTH PAPER.

1. Translate the following into Persian :—

هَذَا مَا قِيلَ مِنَ الْأَشْعَارِ - وَلَوْ اسْتَخْصِصْتَ مَا قِيلَ فِي فَضْلِ الرَّبِيعِ
لَادَّى ذَلِكَ إِلَيْنِ الْإِكْتَارَ - وَكَفَيْكَ مِنْ فَضَائِلِهِ مَا يَنْدُبُ شَاعِرُ الْإِ
وَلَهُ شَعْرُ فِي الرَّبِيعِ - وَإِذَا الْإِنَارُ الَّتِي جَاءَتْ بِهَا الْأَخْبَارُ فَكُنْزُورُ إِيْضًا -
وَالْزُورُ الَّذِي هُوَ عِزُّوَانُ الرَّبِيعِ تَعْظُمُ الْفَرَسُ عَلَى سَائِرِ الْأَيَّامِ -
وَنَقُولُ إِنَّ يَوْمَ فَيَرُوزِي رُوحًا يَ - فِيهِ تَحَرَّكَتِ الْأَنْفَالُ السَّبْعَةُ بَعْدَ أَنْ
كَانَتْ سَاكِنَةً - وَفِيهِ دَارَتْ الْكَوَاكِبُ السَّبْعَةُ فِي أَفْلَاكِهَا بَعْدَ أَنْ كَانَتْ
وَاقِفَةً - وَفِي سَاعَةِ مِثْهِ يَزْخَرُ فَلَكَ فَيَرُوزُ بِمَعْنَى الْأَرْوَاحِ لِأَنْشَاءِ الْخَلْقِ -
وَفِيهِ خُلِقَ جِزْمُ الشَّمْسِ - وَلِذَلِكَ يُقَالُ أَسْعَدَ مَاعَاتِ الدِّيُورِ سَاعَةُ
الشَّمْسِ - وَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ سَأَلَ الْمَاصِمُونَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ مُوسَى الرِّضَا
مَنْ الدِّيُورُ فَقَالَ يَوْمَ عَظَمَتِهِ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالْأَدْيَاءُ وَالْمُلُوكُ - فَالْمَلَائِكَةُ
عَظَمَتِهِ لِأَنَّهُمْ فِيهِ خُلِقُوا - وَالْأَدْيَاءُ عَظَمَتُهُ لِأَنَّهُ أَوَّلُ يَوْمٍ طَلَعَتْ فِيهِ
الشَّمْسُ - وَالْمُلُوكُ عَظَمَتُهُ لِأَنَّهُ أَوَّلُ يَوْمٍ مِنَ الزَّمَانِ -

2. What is تَوَقُّعَاتُ كَسْرُوتِة؟ Describe it in Persian.

3. Give, in Persian, a brief description of India, as given in the آئین اکبری.

4. (a) Distinguish between علم بدیع and علم بیان, and say which of them is more useful.

(b) Explain the following technicalities :—

مرعاة النظر—طباق—مزاجه—تورية—تجريد—

Give examples.

5. (a) Give the original and the technical meanings of the term معما, citing examples.

(b) Explain the معما in any one of the following couplets :—

آسمان را سرشد و از جان بکا ست
 صبح رویش تا قرین زلف خاست
 شد بد انسان لطف بے پایان او
 کاول شب میمنه اید صبح رو
 مع زلفش شد دگر در قاب و تب
 تا ببیند مطلع رویش شب

6. Explain in Persian the philosophy of :—

حفت الحجة بالمکاره—وحفت الدار بالشهوات

7. Translate the following into Persian :—

Few subjects have of recent years obtained greater attention at the hands of the Government than questions relating to excise administration. In each of the three larger Governments the excise system has, within the last six or seven years, been completely examined in its operations and in its effects. The examinations have been made under the instructions of the local Governments and in direct communication with us, and the principles on which they have been based, and which have been

unanimously accepted by all the authorities concerned have been these : that liquor should be taxed and consumption restricted, as far as it is possible to do so, without imposing positive hardships upon the people and driving them to illicit manufacture. The facts now placed on record show that in this policy the local Governments have been completely successful, and that the great increase of excise revenue in recent years, which has been taken as evidence of the spread of drinking habits, really represents a much smaller consumption of liquor and an infinitely better regulated consumption, than the smaller revenue of former years.

There is not the slightest reason to imagine that in the days of native administration the Indian populations refrained from indulgence in a practice which it requires the constant watchfulness of the British administration to prevent. Under the Muhammadan administration which immediately preceded the British rule, the facilities for drinking were very much greater than have ever since existed, and the prevalence of drinking habits was quite as much complained of.

There is hardly a province in British India in which, during the last ten years, there has not been a decrease in the number of liquor shops and in the consumption of liquors.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) पुरुष एवेद सर्वे यद्भूतं यच्च भव्यं ।
उतामृतत्वस्थेऽपि नो यदन्नेनातिरोहति ॥
- (b) विपादूर्ध्वं उदैत् पुरुषः पादोऽस्तेऽहोभवत् पुनः ।
ततो विषडब्जकामत् साधनानश्नन् अभि ॥
- (c) तस्माद् विराडजायत विराजो अग्निपुरुषः ।
स जातो अत्यरिच्यत पश्चाद् भूमिमयो पुरः ॥

(d) तस्माद् यज्ञात् सर्व्वङ्गत ऋतुः सामानि जज्ञिरे ।

कृन्दांसि जज्ञिरे तस्माद् यजुस्तस्माद् जायत ॥

(e) यज्ञे न यज्ञमयजन्त देवास्तानि धर्माणि प्रथमानयासन् ।

तेह नाकं महिमानः सचन्त यच्च पूर्व्वे साध्याः सन्नि देवाः ॥

(a) Explain the second halves of (a) and (b).

(b) Translate into English (c) and (e).

(c) State in which hymn of the Rig Veda the extracts quoted above occur. State also the *Devata*, *Rishi* and metre of these *Mantras*.

(d) What is the European theory about the antiquity of this hymn? How do some native scholars meet such speculations?

(e) What conclusion have European critics drawn from the enumeration of the *Vedas* as it stands in (d)?

(f) Is the word कृन्दांसि open to different interpretations?

(g) Give the etymology of पुरुष.

(h) What other conclusions do European critics draw from this hymn? Are these accepted by native scholars?

2. प्रेहि प्रेहि पथिभिः पूर्व्वेभिर्यत्ना नः पुर्व्वे पितरः परेभ्युः ।

उभा राजाना स्वधया मदंता यमं पश्चासि वरुणं च देवं ॥

सगच्छस्व पितृभिः संयर्जनेष्टापूतं न परमे व्योमन् ।

हित्वायावयं पुनरस्महेहि स गच्छस्व तन्वा सुवचाः ॥

अति द्रव सारमेयो ज्ञानौ चतुरक्षौ श्वखौ साधुना पथा ।

अथ पितृन् सुविद्वौ उपेहि यमेन ये स्वधमादं मदन्ति ॥

- (a) Reproduce the *Mantras* quoted above in your own Sanskrit in the manner of *Sāyana's* paraphrases as extracted in Dr Peterson's notes.
- (b) Write a note on the term इष्टापूर्त्त.
- (c) Does comparative mythology throw any light on the similarity of some beliefs among old Greeks and Indians suggested by the word सारमेय ?
3. (a) Name some of the *Upanishad Vidyās* belonging to the *Chândogya*.
- (b) Give the purport of the *Sad-Vidyā* quoting its leading words.
- (c) Enlarge upon the text of the "Great declaration" (महावाक्य) of the Sama Veda in its non-dualistic interpretation.

4. Translate into English . —

मटवीहतेषु कुरुष्वटिक्या सह जाययोषमिहंवाक्रायण इभ्यगामे
प्रद्राणक उवास । स ईभ्यं कुल्माषां खादन् विभिन्ने तं होवाच ।
नेतान्मे विद्यन्ते यच्च येन इम उपनिहित इति । एतथा मेदेहौति
होवाच तानस्मै पुददौ हन्तातुपानमितयुच्छिष्ट वै मे पीतं स्यादिति
होवाच ॥ नखिदेतेषु च्छिष्टा इति न वा अजौविष्यमिमानखादन्निति
होवाच कामो म उदपानमिति ॥

5. सर्वोपनिषदो गावो दोग्धा गोपालनन्दनः ।

पार्थो बन्धः सुधीर्भोज्ञा दुग्ध गौताम्यतं मन्वत ॥

- (a) Illustrate the statement that the essence of the *Upanishads* is extracted in the *Gītā* by a sufficient number of passages from the latter that can be traced to their originals in the *Upanishads*.
- (b) Can the principal teaching of the *Gītā*, that on निष्कामकर्म be also traced to the *Upanishads* ?

6. (a) Explain fully :—

कर्त्तव्यकर्त्तव्यं यः पश्येत्कर्त्तव्यं च कर्त्तव्यं यः ।

स बुद्धिमान् एतन्मतेषु स युक्तः नृत्सर्गकर्त्तव्यं नृत् ॥

(b) Enlarge upon—

नासतो विद्यते भावा नाभावा विद्यते सतः ।

उभयोरपि दृष्टोऽन्तस्त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः ॥

SECOND PAPER.

1. Explain :—

(a) हिमपयःशब्दाद्याश्रयेषु परमार्थतो भिन्नेषु शुक्तद्विषु यद्वशेन शुक्तः शुक्त इत्यभिन्नाभिधानप्रत्ययौत्पत्तिस्तत् शुक्तत्वादिसामान्यं, शुडतण्डुलादि पाकादिविवेकपाकत्वादि, वास्तवद्विषु काव्यद्विषु कालादिविषु कालादिविषु च प्रतिक्षणं भिद्यमानेषु कालादिविषु वा कालादिविषु सत्त्वेषां शब्दानां जातिरेव प्रवृत्तिनिमित्तमित्यर्थः ॥

(b) 'गौरवद्वय' इत्यादौ श्रुतिचोदितमनुबन्धनं कथं न स्यादिति ज्ञात्वा व्यङ्गिराक्षिपते न तु शब्दोच्यते "विशेषः' नामिधा गच्छेत् चोपशक्ति-विशेषणे" इति न्यायात् ॥

(c) उक्तज्ञान्यव

"अभिधेयाविनाशतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणीयते ।

लक्ष्यमाणगुणैर्योगाद् वृत्तेरिष्टा तु गौणता" ॥

2. "विभावानुभावव्यभिचारिसंयोगाद् रसनियतिः" इति—

Enlarge upon the text given above according to the schools of thought represented by Bhatta Lollata, Sri Sankuka and Bhatta Nayaka.

3. “नैमित्तिकानुसारेण निमित्तानि कल्पन्ते”

इत्यविचारितानिधानम् ॥

State how ?

4. मूर्ध्नासुदृढतकृत्ताविरत्नगलगलदरक्तसंज्ञधारा-
धौतेशाङ्घ्रिप्रसादीपनतजयजगज्जातमिथ्यामहिम्नाम् ।
कैलासोत्थासनेच्छाव्यतिकरपिशुनोत्सर्पिर्दोषु राण्याम्
दीणाञ्जेषां किमतत् फलमिह्ननगरौरक्षणे यत् प्रयासः ॥

Explain, pointing out the rhetorical blemish in the stanza quoted above.

5. Point out and define the Alankāra in the following :—

अहमेव गुरुः सुदक्षिणामिति ह्याल्लहल तात मास्त्र दृष्यः ।

ननु सन्ति भवादृशानि भूयो भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानाम् ॥

6. (a) Translate the following into English with parenthetical explanations where necessary to bring out the meaning.

(b) Point out any *Alankāras* which you find in it.

(c) What do you know about the legend of नङ्ग ?

तस्यां नगर्थ्यां नलनङ्गययातिधुत्सुमारभरतभगीरथदशरथपुतिसः
फलितशक्तिचयो नौतिशास्त्राखिन्नबुद्धिः तृतीय इव तेजसा कान्त्या च
सूर्याचन्द्रमसोरनैकसप्ततन्तुपूतमूर्तिरुपशमितसकलजगदुपलब्धो विहाय
कमलवनानि अविगम्य नारायणवचःस्थलवसतिसुखसुत्फलहारहस्तया
शूरसमागमव्यसननगा निर्व्याजमालिङ्गितो लज्जया महासुनिज्जनसंसेवि-
तस्य मधुसूदनचरण इव सुरसरिप्रवाहस्य प्रभवः सत्यस्य शिशिरस्यपि

रिपुजनसत्तापकारिणो निर्मलस्यपि सलिलीकृतारातिवनितासुखकमल-
 व्युत्प्रेरतिधवालस्यपि सर्वजनरागकारिणः सुधामूर्तिरिव जलनिधिरुद्रवो
 यशसः पातालवदाश्रितो निजपल्लवतिमोतैः क्षितिभृत्कुलैः ग्रहगण इव
 बुधानुगतो सकरध्वज इव उत्सन्नविग्रहः पशुपतिरिव महासेनानुगतो
 भुजगराज इव क्षमाभरगुरुः नर्मदापूवाह इव महावंशप्रभवो राजा
 तारापीडोनामाभूत् ॥

6. (a) What are the distinctive merits and characteristics of the three plays that form the text-books of your course ?
 (b) Show that the definition of the *Prakarana* applies to the *Mricchhakatika* and *Malati-Madhara*.
 (c) Sketch the character of *Vasantasena*.

7. Render into Sanskrit :—

- (a) अश्वपलकवल्दं न शक्तिं बालिदुं
 अन्नकलत्तपशो न शक्तिं बालिदुं ।
 जदं शतसन्नुशा न शक्तिं बालिदुं
 जीवि शङ्खविश्वं दीप्तिं न शक्तिं बालिदुं ॥

- (b) To what dialect of Prakrit does the language used in the extract given above belong.

8. Annotate the following in Tika form :—

- (a) व्योमज्ञापिच्छुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्गुरीभिर्नयन्ते
 पर्यन्ता प्रान्तहत्या पयसि वसुमती नूतने मञ्जतीव ।
 वातासस्वेगविश्वग्विततबलधितस्कौतधूस्यापुकाशं
 प्रारम्भःपि दियामा तरुणयति निजं नौलिमान् वनेषु ॥

सरभोत्स्पन्दिपक्षचरदमलजलक्षालनक्षामयापि
 भमङ्गोद्मेदधम ज्वलितमिव पुर पि जया नेत्रभासा ।
 मन्ये रुद्रस्य रौद्र रसमभिनयतस्तान्द्वेषु स्मरन्त्या
 सञ्जातोद्यप्रकम्प कथमपि धरया धारित पादघात ॥

THIRD PAPER.

- 1 Translate the following passage, and annotate the words underlined —

एवमयमनादिरनन्तो नैसर्गिको ऽव्यासा मिथ्याप्रत्ययरूप कर्तृत्व-

भोगृत्वप्रवर्चकः सर्वलोकप्रत्यक्षोऽप्य अनर्थहेतोः प्रहारायाऽऽत्मैकत्व
 विद्याप्रातिपत्तये सर्वे वेदान्ता आरभ्यन्त । यथा चायमर्थ सर्वेषां वेदान्तानां
 तथा वयमस्यां शारीरकमीमांसाया प्रदर्शयिष्याम ।

Quote some other definitions of अव्यास, and explain the stand-point of each definition. Reproduce in full the argument summed up by Sankaracharya in the words "पञ्चादिभिश्चाविशेषात्."

- 2 Translate the following passages, supplying the context and explanatory notes —

(a) कार्यमात्रमिव तु गृह्यमाणं किं ब्रह्मणा सम्बद्धं किमन्येन केनचित् ।

सम्बद्धमिति न शक्यं निश्चयं तुम् । तस्माज्जन्मादिभूतं नादुमानोपन्यासात्
 किं तर्हि वेदान्तशास्त्रप्रदर्शनार्थम् ।

(b) कथं पुनर्व्रक्षणं शास्त्रप्रमासकत्वमुच्यते । यावता आत्मायस्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमतदर्शानामिति क्रियापरत्वं शास्त्रस्य प्रदर्शितम् । अतः वेदान्तानामानर्थक्यमक्रियार्थत्वात् । काटं देवतादिप्रकाशनार्थत्वेन वा क्रियाविधिशेषतुम् उपासनादक्रियान्तरविधानार्थत्वं वा ।

(c) ननु वस्तुमात्रकथनेऽपि रज्जुरिख नाय सर्प इत्यादौ भ्रान्तिजनित-भौतिनिवर्त्तनेनार्थवत्तव दृष्टम् । तथेहाप्यसस्यार्थवस्तुकथनेन ससारित्वभ्रान्तिनिवर्त्तनेनार्थवत्तव स्यात् । स्यादेतदेवं यदि रज्जुस्वरूपश्रवण इव सर्पभ्रान्ति ससारित्वभ्रान्तिर्ब्रह्मस्वरूपश्रवणमात्रेण निवर्त्तनं न तु निवर्त्तते । श्रुतब्रह्मणोऽपि यथापूर्वं सुखदुःखादिसंसारिधनं दर्शनात् श्रोतव्यो मनव्यो निदिध्यासितव्य इति च श्रवणोत्तरकालयोर्मनननिदिध्यासनयोर्विधिदर्शनात् । तस्मात्प्रतिपत्तिविधिविषयतयैव शास्त्रप्रमाणके ब्रह्माभ्युपगन्तव्यमिति । अत्रामिधीयते । न ।

3 Discuss the कार्यकारणभाव from the Samkhya, Vedanta and Vaisesika points of view, citing authorities
Explain the Sutra, "न विलक्षणत्वादस्य तथात्वं च शब्दात्" ।

4 Write full explanatory notes on the following terms as employed in Vedanta philosophy —

अनुभव, अहङ्कार, अहङ्कृता, अहप्रत्यय, अहप्रत्ययौ, कूटस्थः साक्षी, प्रत्यगात्मा, काय ब्रह्म.

5 Describe the chief features of Kanada's Atomic Theory, defining the technical terms you employ. Discuss the grounds on which this theory is rejected by

Sankaracharya ; and explain fully what he means by the term अर्धनाशिक as applied to Vaiseshika doctrine.

6. By what arguments do the Vaiseshikas maintain संयोग and समवाय as separate and distinct entities / And how does Sankaracharya deal with these arguments? Explain the term अयुतसिद्ध in this context.

7. Translate and explain fully the following passages —

(a) एतौ हि प्रतिसंख्याप्रतिसंख्यानरीघौ सन्तानगोचरौ व स्यातां भावगोचरौ वा । न तावत्सन्तानगोचरौ सम्भवतः सर्वेष्वपि सन्तानेषु सन्तानिनामविच्छिन्नेन हेतूफलभावेन सन्तानविच्छेदस्य सम्भवात् । नापि भावगोचरौ सम्भवतः । न हि भावानां निरन्तर्यं निरुपाख्यं विनाश सम्भवति सर्वास्यवस्थासु प्रत्यभिज्ञानबलेनान्वयविच्छेददर्शनात् ।

(b) परस्मादि सर्वज्ञपूणीतागमसङ्गावात्ममानमागमबलमिति चेन्न । इतरैतराश्रयतृप्तसङ्गादागमपृथग्यात् सर्वज्ञतृप्तसिद्धिः सर्वज्ञपृथग्याच्चाऽऽगमसिद्धिरिति । तस्मादनुपपन्ना साङ्ख्ययोगवादिनामीश्वरकल्पना । एवमनास्त्वपि देहवाह्यमीश्वरकल्पनासु यथासम्भवमसामञ्जस्यं योजयितव्यम् ।

(c) न हि भूतेश्वरः प्रादुर्भवेद्युर्भूतेशु च निलीयैरन्नभौतिकतृप्त्योक्त्या नापि लक्षितव्यः साधारणीऽसाधारणी वा जीवानामदयवाधारी निरुप्यते प्रमाणाभावात् । किञ्चानुपपन्नस्य रूपस्य चैवं सत्तात्मा स्यात् । आगच्छतामपगच्छतां चावयवानामनियतपरिमाणत्वात् । अतएवमादिदोषप्रसङ्गान्न पर्यायेणापवयवोपगमापगमाव त्वं न आश्रयितुं शक्यते ।

(d) अत्र ब्रूमः । न वासुदेवसंज्ञकात्परमात्मनः संकर्षणसंज्ञकस्य जीव-
संगीत्यतिः सम्भवति । अनित्यत्वाद्विदोषप्रसङ्गात् । उत्पत्तिसत्त्वे हि
जीवसान्निध्यत्वादयो दोषाः प्रसज्येरन् । ततश्च नैवास्य भगवत्प्राप्ति-
र्नीचः स्यात् कारणप्राप्तौ कार्यस्य पूर्विलयप्रसङ्गात् ।

8. Summarize the philosophical teaching of the Naishadhiyacharitam with full illustrations taken from the context of Sarga XVII. State what you know about the author of this work.

FOURTH PAPER.

1. Discuss the notion of पदार्थ in the Vaiseshika System.
Sankaracharya writes :—

“तस्माद् द्रव्यात्मकता गुणस्य । एतेन कर्मसामान्यविशेषसमवायानां
द्रव्यात्मकता व्याख्याता । ”

Reproduce and remark on his arguments against the
Vaiseshika position.

2. Explain fully, adding definitions of the words under-
lined in the following :—

(a) कारणत्वं चान्यत्र परिमाण्डल्यादिभ्यः । द्रव्याश्रितत्वं चान्यत्र
नित्यद्रव्येभ्यः ।

(b) सामान्यादीनां त्रयाणां स्वात्मसत्त्वं बुद्धिलक्षणतुल्यकार्यतुल्य-
कारणतुल्यसामान्यविशेषवत्त्वं नित्यत्वमर्थशब्दानभिधेयत्वं
चेति ।

(c) आकाशकालदिशत्सु सर्वगतत्वं परममहत्त्वं सर्वसंयोगिसमान
देशत्वं चेति ।

3. Compare in detail the proofs advanced by the Samkhya and Vaisheshika for the existence of आत्मा.

Translate, and explain the following :—

कथं, शरीरपरिग्रहेति वायौ विवृतकर्मदर्शनाद्भ्रष्टापयितेव शिषी-
न्निषकर्माणा नियतेन दारुयन्त्रप्रयोक्तृ व देहस्य बद्धिचतुर्भयसरोहणादिनि-
मित्तत्वात् गृहपतिरिवाभिसतविषयग्राहककरणसम्बन्धनिमित्तं न मनः
कर्मणा गृहकीर्णेषु पेलकप्रेरक इव दारकः नयनविषयालोचनानन्त-
रसानुसृष्टातक्रमेण रसनविक्रियादर्शनादनेकगवाच्चान्तर्गतप्रेक्षकवदुभयदर्शी
कश्चेदकी विज्ञायते ।

4. Translate, and annotate where necessary :—

“तत्संयोगात्” इत्युक्तम् । न च भिन्नयोः संयोगोऽपेक्षां विना न च-
यस्यकार्योपकारकभावः विना इत्यपेक्षाहेतुसुपकारमाह “पुरुषस्य
दर्शनार्थं कैवल्यार्थं तथा प्रधानस्य । पञ्चस्वस्वबुद्धयोरपि संयोगस्तत्कृतः
सर्गः” ॥ “पुरुषस्य” इति प्रधानस्येति कर्मणि षष्ठी । प्रधानस्य
सर्वकारणस्य यद्दर्शनं पुरुषेण तदर्थम् । तदनेन भोग्यता प्रधानस्य
दर्शिता । ततश्च भोग्यं प्रधानं भोक्तारमन्तरिण न सम्भवतीति युक्ताऽभ्य-
भोक्तृपेक्षा । पुरुषस्यापेक्षां दर्शयति “पुरुषस्य कैवल्यार्थम्” इति ।
तथाहि भोग्येन प्रधानेन सम्भिन्नः पुरुषस्तद्वत्तं दुःखत्रयं सूत्रात्सन्त्यभिमान-
मानः कैवल्यं प्रार्थयति । तच्च सत्त्वपुरुषान्यताख्यातिनिवन्धनम् । न च
सत्त्वपुरुषान्यताख्यातिः प्रधानमन्तरिणिति कैवल्यार्थं पुरुषः प्रधानमपेक्षति ।
अनादित्वाच्च संयोगपरम्पराया भोगाय संयुक्तोऽपि कैवल्याय पुनः संयुज्यत
इति युक्तम् ।

5. Elucidate the Samkhya notion of the three Gunas (गुण) and also the relation between बुद्धि अहङ्कार and मनः as conceived in this System.

6. Expound the following, supplying the context and annotation :—

अन्तःकरणं त्रिविधं दशधा बाह्यं त्रयस्य विषयाख्यम् ।

साम्प्रतकालं बाह्यं त्रिकालमाभ्यन्तरं करणम् ॥

7. Bring out the meaning fully of the following passage .—

क्वचिच्चाश्रयविनाशादिति । कथम् । यदैकत्वाधारावयवे कर्मोत्पद्यते तदैवेकत्वसामान्यज्ञानमुत्पद्यते कर्मणा चावयवान्तरादिभागः क्रियते अपेक्षाबुद्धेर्ज्ञोत्पत्तिः । ततो यस्मिन्नेव काले विभागात् संयोगविनाशस्तस्मिन्नेव काले द्वित्वमुत्पद्यते संयोगविनाशाद्द्रव्यविनाशः सामान्यबुद्धेर्ज्ञोत्पत्तिः । ततो यस्मिन्नेव काले सामान्यज्ञानादपेक्षाबुद्धेर्विनाशस्तस्मिन्नेव काले आश्रयविनाशाद् द्वित्वविनाश इति शोभनमेतद्विधानं बध्यघातकपक्षे सहानवस्थानलक्षणे तु विरोधे द्रव्यज्ञानानुत्पत्तिप्रसङ्गः । कथम् । गुणबुद्धिसमकालमपेक्षाबुद्धिविनाशाद्वित्वविनाशे तदपेक्षश्च हे द्रव्ये इति द्रव्यज्ञानसमानुत्पत्तिप्रसङ्ग इति ।

8. Translate the following passage :—

साहचर्यास्त्रिविद्याध्यापितस्य पुरुषे कर्तृत्वं क्रियाकारकं फलं चेति कल्पयित्वाऽऽगमबाह्यतया पुनस्तत्प्रत्ययान्तः परमार्थ एव भोक्तृत्वं पुरुषस्येच्छन्ति तत्तवान्तरञ्च परधानं पुरुषात्परमर्थं वस्तुभूतमेव कल्पयन्तः । न्यताकिककृतबुद्धिविध्याः सन्तो विहन्यन्ते । तथैतरे तार्किकाः साहचर्यैरित्येवं परस्परविरुद्धार्थकल्पनात् आभिप्रायार्थेन इव प्राणिनोऽन्योन्यं विरूढ्यमाना अर्थदर्शितवात् परमार्थत्वाद्दूरमेवापकृष्यन्ते । अतस्तस्मात्तमनादृत्य वेदान्तार्थतत्त्वमेकतत्त्वदर्शनं पुनयादरवन्तो सुसुचवः स्युरिति तार्किकमते दृष्टदर्शने किञ्चिदुच्यतेऽस्माभिर्न तु तार्किकतातपर्येण ॥

Can you cite authorities by whom Kapila is spoken of with the greatest reverence ?

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

Political Philosophy.

Not more than seven questions to be attempted.

1. For what purposes, according to Aristotle, was a Coinage introduced, and what results followed? Give his views as to the nature of Wealth.
2. How does Aristotle define a State, and what constitutes a Citizen? How does he decide the question whether the Few or the Many should be supreme?
3. How does Aristotle describe the size of his ideal State, and the nature and internal organization of the country in which it is situated? What are the indispensable requisites of his State?
4. Why should Education be regulated by the State? What studies does Aristotle mention, and what are their respective advantages? Why are Mechanical occupations to be avoided?
5. (a) "Sovereignty is absolute or else there is no Sovereignty at all." Why is this?
(b) In what points does Monarchy favourably compare with Oligarchy or Democracy?
6. "This concoction is as it were the sanguification of the Commonwealth." Explain this phrase, and show how the process referred to is carried out.
7. Distinguish the "Law of Nature" from "Civil Law." How does Hobbes prove that "the Law of Nations and the Law of Nature is the same thing."
8. What causes tend to suppress Individuality, and how does Mill argue that Individuality is an essential element of Well-being? What can be said on the other side?

9. 'Coercion is good when required for purposes of protection, otherwise not.' Explain and criticise this.

10. Show that universal Equality is unnatural. What are the effects of the tendency to equal distribution of political power upon the Government of England?

SECOND PAPER.

Political Economy.

Not more than seven questions to be attempted.

1. "Property is only a means to an end, not itself the end."

What does this statement mean, and what conclusions does Mill derive from it? What distinction does he draw between property in land and property in moveables?

2. Ricardo says "the rate of profit depends upon wages rising as wages fall and falling as wages rise." How does Mill alter the wording of this doctrine, and why?

3. "Rent is the difference between the unequal returns to different parts of capital employed on the soil." Explain and illustrate this.

4. What do you understand by the "Value of Money"? Upon what does it depend, and how is it affected by credit? What countries can import Money at the cheapest rate?

5. Show that Foreign Trade depends "not on a difference in the absolute cost of production, but on a difference in the comparative cost" of the commodities interchanged.

If an improvement takes place in the process of the manufacture of an exported commodity, will its price be lowered to foreigners or not?

6. "The expansion of Capital would soon reach its ultimate boundary, if the boundary itself did not continually open and

leave more space." Why is this, and how does "the boundary open?" How does this point affect the question of raising loans "for really valuable though industrially unproductive purposes?"

7. What is the Law of Substitution? Illustrate the use a Business Manager makes of it.

8. "In estimating the wages of an occupation account must be taken of many things besides its money receipts." What are the things referred to?

9. What causes regulate the Rate of Interest? Distinguish Gross Interest from net interest. Why does the one vary and the other not?

10. What are Earnings of Management, and why are they a special feature in modern industries? In what kinds of trade are they greatest?

THIRD PAPER.

(A) Constitutional and Economic History.

ENGLISH.

NOTE:—*Six questions only to be attempted, of which three must be taken from each part of the paper.*

PART I.

1. Give the origin of Kingship in England and trace the growth in it of the hereditary principle.

2. Feudalism has been described as "an organisation based on land tenure in which all men are bound together by reciprocal duties of service and defence." Explain the above statement and show when and how the system was introduced into England.

3. Trace the origin of the House of Lords, showing clearly its judicial and legislative powers. What check has modern practice placed upon the latter?

4. State the constitutional principles involved in any *three* of the following cases :—

Sir Thomas Thorpe's case (1453), Throckmorton's case (1554), Case of Prohibitions (1607), *Skinner v. The East India Company* (1668), The Seven Bishops' case (1688), *Wilkes v. Wood* (1763).

5. Distinguish precisely between Impeachment and Attainder. What constitutional points were raised in the impeachment of Danby (1678)?

6. Enumerate the various Acts of Parliament limiting its duration and ensuring its meeting. How is the annual session of Parliament now secured?

PART II.

7. Describe the English village of the 13th and 14th centuries with illustrations exhibiting the condition of the peasantry.

8. Explain fully the nature of the ancient Guilds and compare and contrast them with the modern Trades Unions.

9. Contrast the procedure in mediæval and modern times with regard to—

(a) usury laws, (b) freedom of contract, and (c) the combination of labour, showing the principles underlying mediæval and modern practice.

10. Trace the economical consequences of the Black Death, showing the attempts of the landlords to evade them, the political results of such attempts, and the share of Lollardy in contributing to the results.

11. Show the causes which led up to Act 43 of Elizabeth, and trace in outline the chief laws regulating labour and the relief of destitution from that Act to 1834.

12. "Three processes have had a vast influence in bettering the condition of labour. . . They are trade unionism, or labour partnership; co-operation, or the combination in the same individuals of the function of labour and capital; and benefit associations. . . So important do I conceive these that I would limit the privileges of citizenship to those who entered into them." Explain and comment upon the above statement.

HISTORY.

THIRD PAPER.

(B) Constitutional and Economic History.

INDIAN.

NOTE :—*Six questions only to be attempted, of which three must be taken from each part of the paper.*

PART I.

1. Describe fully the political condition of India in the middle of the 18th century, and show what conditions were favourable to the establishment of British rule.

2. Trace the various changes in the legal status of, and in the government by, the East India Company between the years 1773 and 1853, both inclusive.

3. Write brief notes on the following terms showing clearly their origin and what they denote :—Presidency, Non-Regulation Province, Governor-General in Council, Indian Staff Corps, Famine Relief Fund.

4. Explain clearly the relation of Provincial to Imperial finance under the system of Provincial contracts. Against what special evil was this system devised, and how far has it been successful?

PART II.

1. Sir W. W. Hunter in contrasting the condition of Orissa under the Gangetic line (1132--1532) and under British rule states, first that the amount of the land revenue expressed in gold is as large now as then, but second that while the Orissa Kings were rich the English governors are poor. Illustrate and account for this (a) as a particular case, (b) as an illustration of a general law.

2. Sketch briefly the condition of the Madras Presidency at the end of the 18th century and the principal steps taken towards its alleviation by British Governors. How do you account for the agricultural depression between 1834 and 1854? What remedies were applied, and what other causes contributed to the subsequent period of prosperity?

3. What do you understand by the term "Home charges," and on what different accounts are they paid? How does your author dispose of the criticism that they constitute a drain upon the resources of India?

4. Give a *résumé* of your author's remarks on the "standard of living" of the various classes of population in the Madras Presidency. How does that standard compare now with that of 1850?

5. What are the chief economic dangers in the increase of population in India? How have they been averted up to the present time, and how may they be avoided in future?

FOURTH PAPER.

(A) Indian History.

(Not more than four questions in A and four in B to be attempted.)

1. Write a short description of the state of the Maharashtra country during the twelve years succeeding the fall of the Deccan kingdoms; discuss (1) the temper of the Hindu population, and (2) the policy of Aurangzebe.

2. Give an account of the events preceding the acquisition of the three imperial grants for *Chouth*, *Surdeshmookhee* and *Swaraje*. Describe exactly the rights which were conferred by each of these grants and of the methods devised for collecting and appropriating revenues.

3. Describe the power and resources at the disposal of the Peshwa in 1760 A.D., his military strength, and the extent of country actually governed by the Mahratta Confederacy, illustrate your answer by a map.

4. Write a short sketch of the rise to power of Mahdojee Sindia. Describe his position in (1) Hindustan, and (2) the Deccan at the time of his death. Discuss the wisdom of his departure from the usage of the Mahrattas in military matters.

5. Write a short account of the Pindharees, dealing particularly with (1) the conditions which facilitated the development of their power, (2) the extent of their depredations, and (3) their final suppression.

B.

1. Summarise Abul Fazl's description of Akbar's religious beliefs. What explanation does he give of Akbar's reverence for the sun?

Give Badauni's summary of the reasons which led Akbar to renounce Islam and of the spread of heretical opinions during Akbar's reign.

2. Give a few examples from the *Ain-i-Akbari*, illustrating the price of labour in Akbar's reign; convert these wages into rupees per mensem in order to compare them with the money wages of to-day.

3. Describe the conditions upon which lands were given for benevolent purposes (*Sayúrgál* or *madad* i *ma'ásh*), the abuses which had crept into this department, and the measures taken by Akbar to diminish these abuses.

4 Write a short account of either (1) the Mimamsa, or (2) the Vedanta philosophical system as explained by Abul Fazl.

5. Describe the religious opinions of Shah Mubarak and the persecution to which he was subjected, and trace from Abul Fazl's autobiographical notes the events which brought him and his brother into Akbar's favour.

FOURTH PAPER.

(B) Outlines of Roman History up to 476 A.D.

(N.B --Any seven, not more, of the following questions to be attempted.)

1. Explain concisely what were the functions of the Comitia Centuriata, of the Comitia Tributa, and of the Senate, under the Republic in the 2nd century B.C.

2. Give a brief account of, and comment on, the Samnite wars. Illustrate your answer by a map.

3. Describe briefly the Curule offices under the Republic, their functions, and the method of election to the same. When were they severally thrown open to the plebeians?

4. Give some account of the part played by the navies of the powers engaged in the 1st and 2nd Punic wars. Illustrate your answer by a map.

5. Show concisely the relative positions of the several powers in Greece at the time of Flamininus' declaration of Greek freedom. Illustrate your answer by a map.

6. Sketch the career of Caius Gracchus and explain his aims.

7. Distinguish between the several Roman franchises. Explain the bearing of the Social or Marsic war upon the extension of the same.

8. By what means did Augustus seek to disguise the real foundation of his authority? What offices did he hold in the state?

9. Comment on the import of the accession of the Flavian house to the Empire. Examine Vespasian's character and policy.

10. Describe briefly and comment on the campaigns of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius against the barbarians along the northern limits of the Empire. Illustrate your answer by a map.

11. Examine the character and policy of the Emperor Julian.

12. Give an account of the several divisions of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western between 296 and 476 A. D.

FIFTH PAPER.

(A) The French Revolution.

(Question seven should be done by all; only five questions to be attempted)

1. Describe and criticize Taine's use of contemporary evidence.

2. What causes does our author assign for the outbreak of the Revolution? Can you suggest any other reasons for that event?

3. What were the principal economic effects of the Jacobin policy?

4. Give some account of the position of political parties in the Convention of 1793, and discuss the influence of the Jacobin Club.

5. Describe and criticize the respective policies of Robespierre, Danton, and Brissot.

6. To what was due the triumph of the Jacobin party?

7. Give a brief account of—

- (a) The Committee of Public Safety ;
- (b) The emigrés ;
- (c) Mirabeau ;
- (d) The insurrection of Thermidor ;

and discuss Taine's criticism on each.

FIFTH PAPER.

(B) Outlines of Greek History.

(N.B.—Any seven, not more, of the following questions to be attempted)

1. Give an account of the Constitution of Solon, pointing out the changes introduced thereby.

2. Explain the position of the Greeks in Asia Minor at the commencement of the Persian conquest. Illustrate your answer by a map.

3. Give an account of the Constitution of Cleisthenes, pointing out the changes introduced thereby.

4. Describe briefly the share taken by Athens in the repulse of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes. Illustrate your answer by a map.

5. Examine the causes to which the greatness of Athens in the age of Pericles may be ascribed.

6. Give an account of the campaign of Brasides in Thrace, and of the Peace of Nicias. Illustrate your answer by a map.

7. Examine the relations of Persia with Athens and Sparta in the Peloponnesian War.

8. Give a brief account of the career of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens.

9. Examine the relations of Athens with Sparta during the struggle of the latter against Thebes under Epaminondas.
10. Give a brief account of the efforts of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.
11. Explain the position assured to Greece by Philip at the Congress of Corinth.
12. Give some account of the campaigns of Alexander the Great east of Media and Persis. Illustrate your answer by a map.

SIXTH PAPER.

A (a).—The Economic History of the N.-W. P in the 19th Century.

(Not more than four questions are to be attempted)

1. Indicate roughly the variations in the price of food-grains in the N.-W. P. from the year 1803 to 1900 A D, and illustrate the general tendency of prices by a rough Chart.

To what main causes do you attribute the rise in the price of food-grains? Give the dates at which the several causes began to come into operation, and trace their influence upon the subsequent course of prices.

2. Trace the history of tenant-right in the N.-W. P., showing what rights existed before the establishment of British rule, how this right was affected by legislation at the beginning of the century, and how the law with regard to tenant-right now stands.

Classify the proprietary rights in the soil recognised by British law, and trace the historical origin of the different grades of proprietary right in the soil.

3. Summarise the conclusions arrived at by the Indian Law Commissioners in their Report (1841) on Slavery with regard to the following points :—

(1) The characteristic features of slavery in this part of India.

(2) The occupations assigned to slaves in different localities of the N.-W. P.

(3) The various ways in which the status of slavery might be acquired in India before 1841.

4. Give a list of the famines which visited the N.-W. P. in the 19th Century, estimating in each case the intensity of famine by the following :—

(1) The rise in the price of food-grains, as shown by variations from the average price of the decade.

(2) The probable mortality.

(3) The classes of the population which were reduced to starvation.

5. Trace the course of the wages of unskilled labour in these provinces in the 19th Century, mentioning the evidence you have been able to obtain regarding wages before 1860. Distinguish between money wages and real wages during this period. What information have you concerning the real wages of the agricultural day-labourer at the present day ?

6. Write a short essay upon the appearance of the face of the country and the material condition of the rural population, as evinced by their clothes, lodging and domestic utensils, in the first three decades of the 19th Century, emphasising the distinction between conditions prevailing then and now ; quote the authority for your statements in every case.

7. Institute a comparison between the famines of 1837-38 and 1896-97, dealing particularly with the following points :—

(1) The extent and duration of the preceding drought.

(2) The permanent damage done to agricultural prosperity.

- (3) The migrations of the people and the increase of crime.
- (4) The evidence of an abnormal mortality.
- (5) The power of the people to meet the calamity without the assistance of Government.

8 What are the principal occupations of the people of the N.-W. P. ? What were the numbers (in millions) in each industrial group at the last census ? What are the principal classes of the population supported by agriculture ?

9 Give a short account of the means of communication existing in the N.-W. P in 1800, 1845, and 1890, respectively, and determine the degree of the mobility of merchandise at each of these dates.

SIXTH PAPER.

A (b).—The Roman Provinces.

(Not more than six questions should be attempted.)

1. Draw a map of the Roman empire as divided into provinces in the time of Tiberius. State what provinces had been added after the death of Cæsar and under what circumstances.

2. Distinguish plainly between Senatorial and Imperial provinces, and draw up a list of each.

3. Explain clearly what is meant by the "lex provinciae."

4. Give some account of the financial administration under Augustus.

5. Give a brief sketch of the charges brought by Cicero against Verres, with a detailed account of *one* of them.

6. How did the establishment of the provincial system react on the central government ?

7. Discuss the provincial policy of Claudius and Hadrian.

8. Estimate the success of the general system of provincial administration (a) Under the Republic ; (b) In the time of the early emperors. To what do you attribute any improvement or deterioration between B.C. 60 and A.D. 60 ?

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1961.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Solid Geometry and Differential Equations.

Full marks for any eight questions including four in each part.

1. Investigate an expression for the shortest distance between the straight lines

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-b}{m} = \frac{z-c}{n}, \text{ and } \frac{x-a'}{l'} = \frac{y-b'}{m} = \frac{z-c'}{n'},$$

and determine also the equations of the straight line on which it lies. Show that the equations of the line of shortest distance between

$$\frac{\lambda - yn + zm}{l} = \frac{\mu - zl + xn}{m} = \frac{\nu - xm + yl}{n}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\lambda' - yn' + zm'}{l'} = \frac{\mu' - zl' + xn'}{m'} = \frac{\nu' - xm' + yl'}{n'}$$

$$\text{is } \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - yn + zm, l, l' \\ \mu - zl + xn, m, m' \\ \nu - xm + yl, n, n' \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{vmatrix} \lambda' - yn' + zm', l, l' \\ \mu' - zl' + xn', m, m' \\ \nu' - xm' + yl', n, n' \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

2. Define the discriminating cubic of a conicoid, and prove its fundamental property.

If $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy + 2a'x + 2b'y + 2c'z + d = 0$ be a paraboloid, prove that in general the equation can be reduced to

$$\alpha X^2 + \beta Y^2 + 2(\alpha' l + \beta' m + c' n) Z = 0,$$

where $\alpha + \beta$ are the roots of

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda(a + b + c) + (A + B + C) = 0,$$

$$\text{and } lF = mG = nH \text{ while } l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1.$$

3 Find the equation of the tangent cone from any point to the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

Shew that the squares of the principal axes of the enveloping cylinder whose generators are parallel to $x/l=y/m=z/n$ are given by

$$l^2/(a^2 - r^2) + m^2/(b^2 - r^2) + n^2/(c^2 - r^2) = 0$$

4 Prove that in an ellipsoid any two circular sections of opposite systems lie on a sphere.

If the section of $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ by the plane $lx + nz = p$ be a parabola, shew that the co ordinates of the vertex are

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 + a^2 l^2}{pl}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 - c^2 n^2}{pn}.$$

5 Prove the proposition concerning the nature of the three conicoids through a point confocal with a given central conicoid.

Consider briefly the cases of the confocals through (1) an extremity of one of the principal axes, (2) an umbilic

6 Define a line of stricture and shew how to determine them in the case of the hyperboloid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

If a geodesic on a surface lie on a sphere, the radius of curvature of the geodesic at any point will be equal to the perpendicular from the centre of the sphere on the tangent plane to the surface at the point

7 Explain the nature of the problems which give rise to differential equations and of the solutions to which such equations lead

From the differential equation of all parabolas having the origin as vertex, and axis of x as axis, and give the geometrical interpretation of the equation

> Define the order, degree and primitive of a differential equation

Prove that if M and N are one valued functions of x and y , then the differential equation

$$M \frac{dy}{dx} = N$$

can have only one independent primitive

$$\text{Solve } \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + x \right)^2 y + y = 0$$

9 In the case of the general linear differential equation with constant coefficients, define the complementary function and the particular integral, and show how these may usually be obtained

Integrate the equation

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^{-2x} + \ln 3x + x.$$

10 When $f(x)$ is an algebraic function of x , and η any function of x , show how an equation of the form

$$f \left(x \frac{d}{dx} \right) \eta = 1,$$

can be transformed into one with constant coefficients

Solve

$$y^4 \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + 2x^3 \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 1y = \sin(\log x)$$

11. What is an exact differential equation? Determine the conditions necessary for such an equation when linear.

Shew that

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^n \left(x \frac{d}{dx} - n\right)^r y = \left(x \frac{d}{dx}\right) \frac{d^r y^n}{dx^n}.$$

12. What is a singular solution of a differential equation? Give a short account of such solutions. Give Clairants' form of the differential equation of the first order, shewing how it may be integrated, and solve

$$y = x \frac{dy}{dx} - c \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

SECOND PAPER.

Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics.

1. The motion of a point in a plane being given with respect to fixed axes, investigate expressions for its velocity and acceleration relative to axes in the same plane, which revolve about a common origin with uniform angular velocity.

2. Find the differential equation to the path of a particle describing an orbit round a centre of attractive force.

Find the attraction to the origin under the action of which the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2ax = 0$ can be described.

3. A particle is acted on by two forces at right angles to each other in the plane of its motion, one of which tends towards a fixed point in the plane. If this force vary as the time from a given instant, and the angular velocity of its direction be constant, prove that if θ be the angle described by the particle about the fixed point, the other force is equal to

$$Ae + Be^{-\theta} + C$$

where A, B, C are constants.

4. Prove the following formulæ for elliptic motion, explaining the symbols involved :—

$$\tan \frac{u}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan \frac{\theta}{2};$$

$$\theta = nt + 2e \sin nt + \frac{5}{4} e^2 \sin 2nt + \&c.$$

5. A particle falls through a thin tube in the form of a cycloid whose axis is vertical and vertex upwards from a position of rest close to the vertex. Find the pressure on the tube at any point, and prove that its magnitude at a point of the tube where the curvature is twice that at the vertex is equal to its magnitude at the vertex.

6. If X, Y, Z be the components in three directions mutually at right angles of forces tending to fixed centres and being functions of the distances from those centres, prove that

$Xdx + Ydy + Zdz$ is a complete differential.

7. If the principal axes at any point of a rigid body be taken as the axes of co-ordinates and A, B, C be the principal moments of inertia about them, obtain a cubic equation which will give the principal moments of inertia at any other point (a, b, c) .

If the mass of the body be unity, and $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + r^2$ is a principal moment of inertia at the point (a, b, c) , prove that

$$\frac{a^2}{A - r^2} + \frac{b^2}{B - r^2} + \frac{c^2}{C - r^2} = 1.$$

8. Prove that the kinetic energy of any system of bodies is equal to the kinetic energy of the whole system, regarded as concentrated into a particle at its centre of mass, together with the energy of the motion of the original system, relative to its centre of mass.

9. Determine the motion of a body moving about a fixed horizontal axis and acted on by gravity only.

A solid sphere oscillates about a horizontal tangent line : find the length of the simple equivalent pendulum and the time of a small oscillation.

10. An elliptic lamina is supported with its plane vertical and transverse axis horizontal by two weightless pins passing through the foci. If one of the pins be released, determine the eccentricity of the ellipse in order that the pressure on the other may be initially unaltered.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(N.B.—*Not more than nine questions to be attempted*)

1. Indicate the contributions of Rumford, Davy and Mayer to the theory of the immateriality of heat. Criticize Mayer's position.

2. Prove in any way that the energy of a gas obeying Charles' law depends only on the temperature. Hence shew that intermolecular forces do not exist in such a gas.

3. Describe Callendar's compensated air thermometer. Explain its advantages as compared with those of Jolly's air thermometer.

4. Describe Despretz' experiments on the dilatation of water at temperatures below, as well as above, 0°C . How is the temperature of maximum density affected, (1) by varying the pressure, (2) by dissolving salt in the water.

5. Describe Regnault's apparatus for determining the specific heat of air under constant pressure and Jolly's differential steam calorimeter for determining the specific heat of air at constant volume.

6. Prove that in ebullition the pressure in a bubble of vapour within the liquid exceeds the hydrostatic pressure by the

pressure of a column of liquid of height equal to that to which the liquid would rise in a tube of radius equal to that of the bubble. Discuss the conditions which render the superheating of a liquid possible.

7. Give an account of Dulong and Petit's researches regarding the laws of cooling.

8. Work out the theory of Ingenhaus's experiment on the determination of comparative conductivities.

9. Write a short account of Rowland's determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

10. Define Entropy. If ϕ denote the entropy of the working substance of a perfect heat engine, prove that $\int d\phi = 0$ the integration being taken round a reversible cycle.

SECOND PAPER.

Properties of Matter, and Sound.

(N.B.—*Not more than eight questions need be attempted.*)

1. Prove that a spherical shell of uniform gravitating matter, exerts no attraction on a particle within it, and attracts an external particle as if its whole mass were condensed at the centre.

2. Define a simple shear, and prove that if k be the resistance to compression and n the rigidity, then Young's modulus for the stretching of a rod by appended weights is

$$\frac{9kn}{3k+n}$$

3. Give an account of the results of Amagat's experiments on the compressibility at different temperatures of air, hydrogen and carbon dioxide, illustrating your statements as far as possible by diagrams.

4. Why, and in what respects does the surface film of a liquid differ from the interior mass of the liquid? Prove formally that, as far as molecular forces alone are concerned, the energy of the liquid varies only with the extent of surface. Assuming that the volume density of energy in the surface film is independent of the extent of surface, show that the surface tension has a definite value.

5. Prove that the square of the velocity of propagation of a wave of longitudinal displacement in any substance is equal to the product of the elasticity and the volume of unit of mass.

Express the elasticity in terms of the mercurial barometric height, temperature, &c.

6. Investigate an expression for the frequency of vibration of a string fastened at both ends.

The string on a monochord is 35 cms. long, and one metre of it weighs 25 grams. If it be stretched by a weight of 50 kilos, find the vibration frequency of the note produced.

7. Give an account of Helmholtz's experiments, from which he deduced, that differences in musical quality of tone depend solely on the presence and strength of partial tones, and in no respect on the difference in phase under which these partial tones enter into combination

Criticize this conclusion.

8. Describe Tyndall's experiments on the conversion of radiant energy into sound.

9. Describe Lord Rayleigh's method of determining absolute pitch.

10. Give an account of Helmholtz's Theory of Combinational Tones,

Or

Give a concise description of the labyrinth and its part, and give Helmholtz's theory of the function of the cochlea.

PRACTICAL.

1. Calibrate the given thermometer and use it to determine accurately the co-efficient of absolute expansion of the given glass vessel, the absolute expansion of the liquid in it being known.

2 Find the torsional rigidity of the two given pieces of brass wire.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

Inorganic and Theoretical.

(N.B.— You are to attempt nine questions only.)

Two from Section A.

Four from „ B.

Three from „ C.

A.

1. State how Stas determined the atomic weights of Potassium, Chlorine, and Silver, taking the atomic weight of Oxygen as 16.

2. The analysis of a salt gave the following results :—

Hg ———— 81.3 per cent.

O ———— 13.0 „

0.3189 grams of the Salt gave 16 c.c. of

moist Nitrogen at 20° C. and 760 m.m.

(Tension of water vapour at 20° C. = 17.4 m.m.)

Calculate the formula, and state the name of the salt. What experiments would you perform to identify the salt ?

B.

3. What is meant by the theory of Phlogiston? Trace its fall and the rise of the modern theory of combustion.

4. How would you define an acid? What was Lavoisier's idea of an acid? Apply your own definition to particular cases.

5. Write an essay on the valency of elements [without omitting to touch on residual affinity].

6. Describe the method for the determination of atomic weights from considerations of isomorphism. Do you know of any case where isomorphism has given support to the Periodic System, in determining the valency of an element and fixing its position?

7. Write an essay on the theory of electrolytic dissociation.

8. What is Spatial Chemistry (arrangement of atoms in space)? Do you know of any inorganic compounds to which the idea of spatial arrangement has been applied to explain cases of isomerism?

9. What is meant by the "transition period elements"?

Take any one group of these and compare their properties.

C

10. Describe a process for the desilverisation of lead, rather poor in silver. Compare the chlorides of silver with those of mercury and copper.

11. How is bleaching powder manufactured? Discuss its constitution.

12. Describe the metallurgy of tin. How are its chlorides prepared, and what are their properties?

13. How is Chromium extracted from Chrome-iron ore ? Mention some generic properties of the Chromium group of elements.

14. Give the outlines of the processes recently introduced for the production of gold and aluminium.

15. Describe Leblanc's process for the manufacture of Soda, and compare it with the Ammonia-Soda process in the economic aspect.

SECOND PAPER.

Organic.

(N.B.—*Full marks will be given for correct answers to any eight questions. Use equations wherever possible*)

1. How would you prepare Aldehyde from alcohol, and how would you obtain crystals of Aldehyde Ammonia? Make a sketch of the apparatus required.

2. State how primary propyl alcohol can be converted into secondary, and how tertiary butyl alcohol may be obtained from acetyl chloride and zinc methide.

3. How can ethyl alcohol be prepared from (a) methyl alcohol, and (b) propyl alcohol?

4. How would you obtain pure and dry formic acid from Oxalic acid? What are the reactions of formic acid? What happens when sodium formate is heated with the sodium salt of another fatty acid?

5. How is trichloroacetic acid prepared, and how is it converted into acetic acid? What is the historical importance of the latter operation?

6. Describe the preparation and properties of ammonium thiocyanate. Prove the constitution of alkyl thiocyanates.

7. Give the synthesis of Uric acid ; state the chief properties and reactions of the acid.

8. Describe fully a method for the preparation of Salicylic acid from phenol. How has it been established that the acid is an ortho derivative of benzene ?

9. How would you prepare some phenyl hydrazine hydrochloride from aniline ? What is the reaction of phenyl-hydrazine with (a) aldehydes and ketones, (b) glucoses, and (c) monocarboxylic acids ?

10. Show the connection between pyrogallol, gallic acid, and tannic acid. How would you test for the presence of the last mentioned body in a bark, and make an approximate estimation of its amount ?

PRACTICAL.

A. Qualitative Examination of a mixture containing 6 bases and 6 acids.

B. Determination of the melting point of Silver nitrate.

C. Determination of the amount of Sodium in a sample of Sodium chloride by Gravimetric method.

D. Determination of the amount of chlorine in the same sample by Volumetric method.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Functions.

Not more than **nine** questions to be answered.

1. Define the Gudermannian function.

Prove that

$$\operatorname{sg}(u+v) = \frac{\operatorname{sg} u + \operatorname{sg} v}{1 + \operatorname{sg} u \operatorname{sg} v}$$

and

$$\operatorname{gd}\left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{gd} u\right) = u.$$

2. Prove that the sum of n terms of the series

$$u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots$$

is equal to the continued fraction

$$\frac{u_1}{1 - \frac{u_2}{u_1 + u_2 - \frac{u_3}{u_2 + u_3 - \dots \frac{u_{n-2}}{u_{n-1} + u_n}}}}$$

Thence prove that

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{1+} \frac{1^2}{2+} \frac{3^2}{2+} \frac{5^2}{2+} \dots$$

3. Graphically discuss the functional equation

$$w = \cosh z$$

and show that corresponding to a system of orthotomic parallels to the x - and y - axes, we have in the w plane a system of orthotomic confocal ellipses and hyperbolas.

Prove that, if $\phi(x + iy) = u + ve^{\lambda i}$

where λ is a real constant, then $u = \text{constant}$ and $v = \text{constant}$, cut at an angle λ .

4. Show that whatever z is, the series $E(z)$ is equal to the limiting value of

$$\left(1 + \frac{z}{m}\right)^m$$

where m is a positive integer, when m is indefinitely increased.

Thence show that

$$E(x + iy) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y).$$

5. Prove $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \{f(x+1) - f(x)\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x)$, provided

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \{f(x+1) - f(x)\}$ be not indeterminate.

Hence show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1/x)^{1/x} = 0$.

6. If Bernoulli's numbers $B_1, B_2, B_3, \&c.$, be defined by the identity,

$$\frac{z}{e^z - 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{B_1}{2!}z^2 - \frac{B_2}{4!}z^4 + \frac{B_3}{6!}z^6 - \dots \&c.,$$

prove that

$$\cot z = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{2^2 B_1}{2!}z - \frac{2^4 B_2}{4!}z^3 - \dots \&c.$$

Thence obtain an expansion for $\tan z$.

7. Prove the following rule for finding the highest power of the prime p , that divides $m!$:—Divide m by p ; take the integral quotient and divide again by p ; and so on, until the

integral quotient becomes zero; then add all the integral quotients, and the result is the highest power of p which will divide $m!$ exactly.

Show that the highest power of 7 that will exactly divide

$$\frac{2401!}{343!} \text{ is } 7^{343}.$$

8 Explain Waring's method for summing the series formed by taking every k^{th} term from any power series whose sum is known.

Hence show that :—

$$\frac{1}{2} (\sin hx - \sin x) = \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11!} + \dots \&c.$$

9 Show that,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & a+b & a+2b & a+3b \dots \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+3b & 4a+6b \dots \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+4b & 10a+10b \dots \end{vmatrix} = a^n$$

the determinant being of the n^{th} order, and the elements being the figurate numbers, i.e., the r^{th} term of any row after the first is the sum of r terms of the preceding row.

10. Prove that the square of a sum of three squares is itself a sum of three squares.

11 Sum the series :—

$$\frac{a}{a-1} + \frac{a^2}{a^4-1} + \frac{a^4}{a^8-1} + \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms,}$$

Thence deduce the sum of

$\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta + \operatorname{cosec} 2^2\theta + \dots$ to infinity.

SECOND PAPER.

Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.

1. Prove that the corresponding sides of any two funicular polygons of a given system of coplanar forces intersect on a right line, which is parallel to the line joining the poles of the two funicular polygons.

If the system of coplanar forces is equivalent to a couple, shew that the first and last sides of any funicular polygon are parallel.

2. Investigate the equations of equilibrium of a flexible string acted upon by tangential and normal forces.

A flexible and inextensible string, with its ends attached to two fixed points, hangs under the action of gravity in the form of a parabola. Find the law of variation of its mass in terms of the angle made by the tangent at any point with the horizon.

3. If a plane area revolve through any angle round a line in its plane, the volume generated is equal to the area of the revolving figure multiplied by the length of the path described by its centroid.

Find the centre of mass of the quadrantal area of an ellipse.

4. Define the potential at any point of an attracting mass.

Explain fully its physical meaning and state clearly its relation to potential energy as defined by the theory of energy.

Prove that the potential of a thin uniform straight bar at any point varies as $\log \left(\frac{1+e}{1-e} \right)$ where e is the eccentricity of the ellipse passing through the point and having the ends of the bar as foci.

5. Two forces act along the straight lines

$$x=a, y=z \tan a \quad x=-a, y=-z \tan a.$$

Prove that their central axis lies on the surface

$$x(y^2 + z^2) \sin 2a = 2ayz.$$

6. Define an apse and shew that in a central orbit there can be only two apsidal distances. Find an equation for determining them, when $P = \frac{\mu}{r^n}$.

7. If a particle be constrained to move under gravity on a smooth surface, which is one of revolution about a vertical axis, shew that the point of projection on a horizontal plane describes equal areas in equal times round the point in which the axis of revolution meets the plane.

A smooth paraboloid of revolution has its axis vertical and vertex downwards. A particle is projected inside it in a horizontal tangent at the level of the focus with the velocity due to the depth of the vertex below the focus. Determine the equation of kinetic energy of the particle and shew that

it will describe a horizontal circle in the time $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2a}{g}}$,

where $2a$ is the semi-latus-rectum of the generating parabola.

8. A chain of mass m and length l hangs in equilibrium over a smooth pulley, an insect of mass M alights gently at one end and begins crawling up with uniform relative velocity V , shew that the velocity with which the chain leaves the pulley will be

$$\left\{ \frac{M^2}{(M+m)^2} V^2 + \left(\frac{M + \frac{m}{2}}{M + m} \right) gl \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

9. A particle is projected vertically upwards with a given velocity in a medium of a uniform density the resistance of

which varies as the square of the velocity. Find the height to which the particle will rise.

A heavy particle is projected vertically upwards, the resistance of the air being $\text{mass} \times (\text{velocity})^2 \div c$, the particle in its ascent and descent has equal velocities at two points, whose respective heights above the point of projection are x, y . prove that

$$e^{2 \frac{a-x}{c}} + e^{-2 \frac{a-y}{c}} = 2.$$

10. Prove that the tangent to the hodograph at any instant is parallel to the resultant acceleration of the particle at the corresponding points of its path and the velocity in it is equal to the acceleration of the particle.

A particle under the action of gravity only, slides from rest down a smooth curve in the form of a helix with its axis vertical; shew that the hodograph of the motion lies on the surfaces

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} \text{ and } \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} + \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 0$$

the axis of z being the axis of the screw and a, b, c , constants.

THIRD PAPER.

Rigid Dynamics.

1. Given the moments and products of inertia about three straight lines at right angles meeting in a point, shew how to deduce the moments and products of inertia about all other axes meeting in that point.

Find the radius of gyration of the uniform solid ellipsoid

$$\frac{a^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{z^2}{c} - \frac{2x}{a} = 0, \text{ about the line } \frac{x}{l} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}.$$

2. Explain D'Alembert's Principle, and apply it to obtain the equations of motion of a system of rigid bodies.

When any forces act on a rigid body, the motion of the body about its centre of mass is the same as if the centre of mass were fixed and the same forces acted on the body.

3. A uniform rod of mass M is rotating on a smooth horizontal table about a vertical axis and driving before it a smooth particle of mass m . The particle starts from rest near the axis, at which time the angular velocity of the rod is ω . Find the angular velocity of the rod when the particle is at a distance r from the axis, and shew that the direction of motion

of the particle at that time makes an angle $\cot^{-1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{mr^2}{Mk^2}}$

with the rod, where Mk^2 is the moment of inertia of the rod about the axis of revolution.

4. How is the tendency to break at any point of a rod measured?

A uniform rod is turning in a vertical plane round a horizontal pivot A at one of its extremities. Find the tendency to break at any point P , and shew that if equally strong throughout it will most readily break at a point whose distance from the fixed end is one-third of the length of the rod.

5. Prove that the most general motion of a rigid body is always instantaneously equivalent to that of a screw in its nut.

6. A, B, C are three equidistant points on the rim of a uniform circular disc of radius a and mass M . Three equal strings of length $2a$ connect the points A, B, C with three fixed points vertically above them. If the string to the point A suddenly gives way, find the change of tension of the other two strings.

7. Define Potential energy, and state what is meant by a conservative system.

Establish Lagrange's general equations of motion.

8. Shew how to solve the equation $\ddot{x} + a\dot{x} + bx = c$; discuss the forms of oscillation which it expresses and give a geometrical illustration.

FOURTH PAPER.

Differential and Integral Calculus

with

Differential Equations and Calculus of Variations.

1. If $z = y + x\phi(z)$ and $u = f(x)$, prove that,

$$u = f(y) + x\phi(y)f'(y) + \frac{x^2}{2!} \frac{d}{dy} \left[\{\phi(y)\}^2 f'(y) \right] \\ + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dy^{n-1}} \left[\{\phi(y)\}^n f'(y) \right] + \dots$$

Thence prove that if

$$(1 - 2yx + x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + P_1x + P_2x^2 + \dots$$

$$\text{then } P_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n (y^2 - 1)^n}{dy^n}.$$

2. In the sides AB and AC of a triangle points P and Q are taken; if the perimeter of the quadrilateral $BPQC$ be given, find when its area is a maximum; shew that, then, PQ makes equal angles with the sides and its length is:—

$$\frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{1 - \sin \frac{A}{2}} (\text{perimeter of triangle} - \text{perimeter of quadrilateral})$$

3. Prove that the radius of curvature at any point of a curve is

$$\frac{dr}{\frac{d^2r}{dp^2}}.$$

If Y be the foot of the perpendicular from the origin on the tangent, prove that the curvature of the locus of Y is

$$\frac{2}{r} - \frac{c}{2r^2}$$

where c is the chord of curvature in the direction of r .

Hence deduce immediately that the focal chord of curvature of a parabola is four times the focal distance.

4. Prove that it is impossible for a curve and its inverse both to have points of inflexion at corresponding points.

If r be the radius vector of a point P on a curve corresponding to a point of inflexion on the inverse with respect to the origin, prove that the tangent at P is inclined to the radius vector at an angle $\sin^{-1} \frac{r'}{2\rho}$ where ρ is the radius of curvature at P .

5. Find the evolute of the ellipse,

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

Prove that if the eccentricity of the ellipse be $\frac{1}{2}$, the area of the evolute is $\frac{1}{64}$ that of the ellipse.

6. Prove Frullani's Theorem, *viz.*, that

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\phi(ax) - \phi(bx)}{x} dx = \phi(0) \log \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{Discuss } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1} ax - \tan^{-1} bx}{x} dx.$$

7. Prove Wallis's formula, showing that

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ is greater than } \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \dots n-2 \cdot n-2}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots n-3 \cdot n-1}$$

$$\text{and less than } \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \dots n-2 \cdot n-2}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots n-3 \cdot n-1} \cdot \frac{n}{n-1}$$

Hence prove that

$$x! = e^{-x} x^x \sqrt{2\pi x}$$

when x is infinite.

$$8. \text{ If } V = \phi\left(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \text{ and } U = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} V dx$$

shew that when U is a maximum or minimum,

$$0 = \frac{dV}{dy} - \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dV}{dy'}\right)$$

Find the curve of quickest descent from one fixed point to another.

9. If $x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + x^{2n-1} y = 0$, expand y in ascending powers of x by the method of undetermined co-efficients, and verify that,

$$y = A \int_0^{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{c^n}{n} \sin \omega\right) d\omega.$$

10. A series of parabolas having their vertices at the origin, and their axes coincident with the axis of z , are subject to one restrictive condition; find the functional equation of the surfaces generated, and prove that the equation is,

$$x \frac{dz}{dx} + y \frac{dz}{dy} = 2z.$$

11. Shew how to solve an equation of the form $f\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)y = \phi(x)$, and examine in particular the case in which the rational algebraic equation $f(z) = 0$ has two equal roots.

Solve the equation

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - 5 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 7 \frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = \sin 2x + x^2.$$

12. Investigate the complete primitive and singular solution of the equation

$$y = px + f(p)$$

and explain their geometrical relation.

Find the equation of the family of curves in which the intercept on the axis of x made by the tangent varies as the square of the cotangent of the angle between the two lines.

13. Integrate the equations

$$(1) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^4 + y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 r - 2xy s + y^2 t = 0$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} + 2x = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y = 0$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{d^3 z}{dx^3} - \frac{d^3 z}{dy^3} = x + y.$$

FIFTH PAPER.

Analytical Plane and Solid Geometry.

1. Prove that four normals can be drawn from any point to an ellipse, and that if $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ be the excentric angles of their feet, then,

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta = (2n+1)\pi.$$

The tangents to the ellipse at the feet of the normals form a quadrilateral, shew that if (x, y) (x', y') be any pair of opposite vertices,

$$\frac{xx'}{a^2} = \frac{yy'}{b^2} = -1.$$

2. Shew how to determine the envelope of a line whose equation is given (1) in the form $\mu^2 x + \mu y + z = 0$, and (2) in the form $x + \lambda y + \mu z = 0$ where μ, λ , are variable parameters, and in (2) are connected by the equation $A\lambda^3 + B\mu^3 + C = 0$.

A variable circle meets two fixed straight lines OA, OB , in AA', BB' and the point of intersection of the chords $AB, A'B'$, is fixed. Shew that the locus of the centre of the circle is a straight line, and that the envelope of the circle is a quartic; determine the equation of the circle.

3. What is meant by the method of reciprocal polars?

Prove that the polar reciprocal of one circle with regard to another (whose centre is the origin) is a conic, of which the origin is the focus, and which is an ellipse, hyperbola, or parabola, according as the origin is within, without, or on the circle.

Assuming, that if from any point on the circumference of a circle, perpendiculars be let fall on the sides of an inscribed triangle, their feet will lie on one right line, prove by the method of reciprocal polars that 'Given three tangents to a parabola, the locus of the focus is the circumscribing circle.'

4. What are invariants? Write out the invariants

$\Delta, \Theta, \Theta', \Delta'$ of the conics S and S' .

Prove that if $\Theta^2 = 4\Delta\Theta'$ then an infinity of triangles can be inscribed in S' and circumscribed about S .

5. Find an expression for the radius of curvature of a normal section at any point of a surface $f(x, y, z) = 0$. Apply this expression to the surface $xyz = c^3$, and investigate a quadratic for determining its principal curvatures at any point.

Hence shew that the specific curvature at any point of the surface, varies as the fourth power of the perpendicular from the origin on the tangent plane.

6. The equation of the wave surface is,

$$\frac{a^2 x^2}{r^2 - a^2} + \frac{b^2 y^2}{r^2 - b^2} + \frac{c^2 z^2}{r^2 - c^2} = 0$$

where $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$; find the points of contact of a tangent plane whose equation is $lx + my + nz = p$, and the relation between l, m, n , and p .

Find the singular points on the surface.

7. Find the differential equation of developable surfaces.

Prove that the surface $z = ac^{x^2+y^2}$ is developable, and find the equation of its edge of regression.

8. Find expressions for the tortuosity and curvature at any point of a tortuous curve.

If ρ and σ be the radii of curvature and torsion at a point x, y, z and accents denote differentiation with regard to the arc s , prove that

$$\frac{1}{\rho^2 \sigma} = \begin{vmatrix} x' & y' & z' \\ x'' & y'' & z'' \\ x''' & y''' & z''' \end{vmatrix}$$

9. If from any point of a central conicoid, a line be drawn touching two given confocals, the portion of this line intercepted between the point and the plane through the centre parallel to the tangent at the point will be constant.

10. What is the nature of the indicatrix at an umbilic? Find the umbilics on the surface

$$\frac{x^3}{a^3} + \frac{y^3}{b^3} + \frac{z^3}{c^3} = 1$$

and determine the corresponding radii of curvature.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Explain how the relationship between the index of refraction and the velocity of light in different media is a crucial test deciding between the Emissive and Undulatory Theories of Light.

2. What are Primary and Secondary Foci? Obtain an expression for the positions of the primary and secondary foci due to the reflection of light from a concave spherical surface.

3. Calculate the intensity of light at different points of the diffraction pattern due to a plane wave passing through a narrow rectangular aperture. shewing in particular the positions of the maxima and minima.

4. Describe and explain Michelson's Echelon Spectroscope. What are its advantages and disadvantages?

5. State the hypotheses upon which Fresnel founded his theory of double refraction, and, without entering into a mathematical discussion, describe the method by which he arrived at an expression for the wave surface in a doubly refracting crystal.

6. Find an expression for the relative intensities of the incident and reflected rays when light polarised in the plane of incidence strikes the surface of a reflecting medium.

7. Explain a method of obtaining (a) the phase difference of the components, (b) the position of the axes, (c) the ratio of the axes of an elliptically polarised ray.

8. Describe and explain a Laurent's Analyser and Saccharimeter.

9. Give an account of experiments to determine whether matter in motion carries the ether with it or not.

SECOND PAPER.

Electricity and Magnetism.

1. Give a complete proof of Gauss' Theorem on Total Normal Induction. Making use of this theorem :—

- (a) find the electric intensity at a point outside a uniformly charged sphere ;
- (b) prove that the intensity due to an infinite charged plane surface is half that just outside a charged spherical surface having the same electric surface density.

2. Find an expression for the capacity per unit length of two coaxial cylinders—

- (a) when the distance between the two cylinders is considerable ;
- (b) when the distance is small.

Also shew that when the two cylinders are concentric, they form electrically a system in unstable equilibrium.

3 Explain generally the following terms —

Electrical image of a charge at a point P , electrical doublet, moment of an electrical doublet, inverse point, centre of inversion, radius of inversion.

Take up *either* (a) *or* (b)

(a) Let A and B be two points close to each other at which charges e and $-e$ respectively are placed. Let O be the point bisecting \overline{AB} . Let C any other point, M the moment of the doublet. Find the intensity at C along \overline{OC} and at right angles to it.

(b) Prove separately by the method of electrical images and that of inversion that the surface density at point Q on the surface of a sphere due to an electrical point charge at P outside the sphere varies inversely as the cube of PQ .

4 Supposing that the magnetic force varies inversely as the n^{th} power of the distance, shew that the couple on a small magnet A due to another small magnet B when the latter is end on is n times the couple when B is broadside on, the distance between the centres of the two magnets being the same. Let A and B be so placed as to act on each other and at the same time to be under no external force except that due to terrestrial magnetism. Let α be the deflection of A when the centre of B is due east west of the centre of A , α' the deflection of A when the axis of B is east west and its centre north of, and at the same distance from, the centre of A , shew that

$$\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha'} = n$$

Describe an arrangement in which these results are utilised to discover the law of force between two magnetic point-poles.

5 Show that a uniformly magnetised sphere produces the same effect as a very small magnet placed at the centre of the sphere, the axis of the small magnet being parallel to the direction of magnetisation of the sphere, and the moment of the magnet being equal to the intensity of magnetisation multiplied by the volume of the sphere

6 Prove in any manner that the magnetic force within a soft iron spherical shell, of interior and exterior radii a and b respectively, placed in a uniform magnetic field is

$H / \left[1 + \frac{2}{9} \mu \left(1 - \frac{a^3}{b^3} \right) \right]$ where H is the strength of the field

and μ , the permeability of the shell, supposed very considerable. Hence explain the methods adopted to protect galvanometers from adventitious magnetic fields

7 Find equations to determine the distribution of currents in a network of conductors joining n points. Prove that the current distribution is such as to give a minimum rate of dissipation of the electrical energy of the system

8 Find the conditions to be satisfied when a current flows from one medium to another

Trace the lines of flow of the electric current in a thin lamina to which the current is led in by small circular electrodes of no resistance a considerable distance apart

9 Find an expression for the magnetic force within a spiral coil of wire carrying a current being given the number of turns per unit length. Find the magnetic induction within a complete ring of iron covered by such a spiral, discuss the modification required if the ring is not quite complete.

THIRD PAPER.

(N.B.—Not more than **seven** questions to be attempted)

1. Prove that the surface integral of magnetic induction over any surface depends only on the form and position of its edge.

Hence or otherwise show that the electrical energy of two circuits carrying unit currents is expressible as a double integral of the reciprocal of a length taken round the two circuits.

2. Point out some of the analogies which experiment shows to hold between the dynamics of a material system and the induction of electric currents by electromagnetic action. Work out the march of the currents from zero in two mutually influencing circuits each containing a battery.

3. Find expressions for the electrostatic and electromagnetic energy in the medium. Show that the energy converted into heat in a wire carrying a current from a battery may be considered to have travelled from the battery to each part of the wire through the medium.

4. Describe and explain the Hall and Zeeman effects.

5. Describe and compare the uses of the electro-dynamometer and the ballistic galvanometer. Work out formulæ for the latter when account is taken of damping

6. Give some account of Lord Rayleigh's method of determining an inductance in absolute measure by comparing it with a resistance. Also explain how it may be compared with a capacity.

7. Write an essay on the experimental determination of

Either a resistance in absolute measure,

Or the ratio of the electrostatic to the electromagnetic system of units.

8. Indicate methods of measuring the activity of an alternating dynamo. Account fully for the heating of the field magnets. Describe and explain the use of Ewing's Magnetic Curve tracer.

9. Give some account of Hertz' theory of the radiation from a vibrating electric doublet.

FOURTH PAPER.

(Not more than eight questions should be answered)

1. Define *viscosity*, and prove that the rate of discharge of a viscous fluid through a capillary tube is proportional to the fourth power of the radius of the bore.

2. Describe Boys' *radio-micrometer*. How are the quartz fibres prepared, and what special advantageous property do they possess?

3. Assuming the differential equation of motion of a plucked string,

$$\mu \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = T \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2},$$

show how the integral solution can be completely determined.

Thence prove that if the string be plucked at a point that coincides with a point of division of the string into m equal parts, the m^{th} , $2m^{th}$, $3m^{th}$, &c., tones will disappear.

4. Give Helmholtz's theory of combinational tones.

Or

Give a brief account of Rucker and Edser's experiments to demonstrate the objective reality of combinational tones.

5. What is van der Waal's equation, and in what way is it more accurate than Boyle's? Explain fully the constants involved, and point out where the equation fails.

6. Prove thermo-dynamic relation,

$$s_2 - s_1 = T \frac{d}{dT} \left(\frac{L}{T} \right).$$

Hence show that in the case of substances which contract in melting, the freezing point is lowered by increase of pressure.

7. Describe the form of Huygen's Wave surface in a uniaxal crystal, and obtain the relation between the ordinary and extraordinary wave velocities in a direction making an angle θ with the optic axis.

If the difference between the ordinary and extraordinary refractive indices for quartz is .009, prove that for the D line ($\lambda = 0.0006 \text{ cm}$) the angular difference between the two rays is roughly $n^2 \times 16^\circ$ at an inclination of n° to the optic axis (n small) the length of the crystal traversed being one centimetre.

8. Describe Rowland's concave diffraction grating.

Prove that if the grating curve be a circle of radius R , a source situated on the circle described on R as diameter will give spectra situated on the same circle.

9. A ray of plane polarised light is passed through a thin plate cut with its optic axis in the surface of the plate. The vibration of the incident light makes an angle a with the principal plane of the crystal, and after passing through the plate the axis of the elliptic vibration makes an angle ω with the principal plane. Prove that

$$\tan 2\omega = \tan 2a \cos \beta,$$

where β is the total angular retardation between the ordinary and extraordinary rays.

If $\tan \gamma$ be the ratio of the axes show also that

$$\sin 2\gamma = \sin 2a \cdot \sin \beta.$$

10. Investigate the theory of transformers.

If there be no magnetic leakage between the primary and secondary circuits, and if the resistance of the secondary be small, while the frequency is great, show that the phases of the secondary and primary are always opposite. Also prove

that the maximum current in the primary is to that in the secondary in the inverse ratio of the square root of their self-inductances.

11. Explain fully Maxwell's theory of electrical action, and show that it leads to the result, that electric and magnetic effects are propagated through the dielectric with the velocity $1/\sqrt{\mu\kappa}$.

12 Describe Professor Bose's experiments on the production of a dark cross in the field of electro-magnetic radiation.

PRACTICAL.

1 Find the torsional rigidity of the two given pieces of brass wire.

2 Find the temperature co-efficient of the resistance of the given piece of platinum wire through the given range of temperature.

3 Using the platinum wire of experiment 2 to determine temperatures, find the curve connecting the E M F. in the given copper-iron thermo-electric couple with the temperatures of its junctions, the range of temperature to extend from the temperature of the room well beyond the neutral point of the couple.

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Give some account of recent work on the composition of water by weight and on the atomic weight of oxygen.

2. How has *free* and anhydrous hydroxyl-amine been obtained? Describe its chief properties and reactions. Also state the preparation of the sulphonates of hydroxyl amine.

3. Give a concise account of the halogen compounds of Sulphur. Also describe the preparation and properties of potassium persulphate. What is the molecular formula of the salt? And why?

4. Describe the properties of *pure* perchloric acid, and indicate the methods employed in fixing the composition of this acid.

5. Give a brief account of the metaphosphates.

6. Classify the silicates; and describe concisely silicon-chloroform, silicon-sulphide, and silicon-nitride.

7. Describe Castner's electrolytic method of manufacturing metallic sodium. How is sodium peroxide prepared, and what are its uses?

8. Give as full an account as you can of the metal Gallium and its salts. State the chemical relations of the metal and indicate the method by which its atomic weight has been calculated from its spectral lines.

9. Give a chemical description of mortars and cements, what is the cause of the setting of cements?

10. Describe fully the preparation of metallic lead from Galena. What are the chief uses of lead and its compounds? How has the valency of lead been ascertained?

11. Describe how you would prepare the following:—

$\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_4)\text{PO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$, MoO_2F_2 , PbCl_4 , $\text{Hg}(\text{NH}_4)_2$, CrCl_3 , $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, P_4O_{10} , $(\text{CuH})_n$, Bi_2O_3 .

N.B.—Full marks will be given on correctly answering any eight questions out of the eleven.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

SECOND PAPER.

N B.—*Attempt nine questions. Three from Section A, three from Section B, and three from Section C.*

A

1. Give the classification and general methods for the formation of alcohols. Describe their constitution, stating the reasons on which you base your answer.
2. Give a short account of the basic substances derived from arsenic, and compare them with the nitrogen bases.
3. Trace the series of synthetical operations by means of which thiourea can be ultimately obtained from carbon disulphide. How is cyanamide obtained from thiourea?
4. Describe the isomeric relations of the crotonic acids, and show how you would establish the position of the double bond in the different isomers.

B

5. Four isomeric tartaric acids are known. Explain the nature of the isomerism which they exhibit, and point out the means by which their structure has been ascertained.
6. How are the anhydrides of monobasic and of dibasic organic acids produced? What dibasic acids have been found which do not yield anhydrides?
7. Give the general methods for the preparation of nitriles and iso-nitriles. Discuss their constitution, stating the various reactions on which you base your answers.
8. Point out the general characters of the amines, and amides and amido-acids, and briefly explain the usual modes of formation of the members of each class.

C

9. Give a general account of the use of hydroxyl-amine as a reagent in organic chemistry, and mention some of the properties of the substances thereby produced, with their constitution.

10 Nitric acid sometimes acts as an oxidizing agent and sometimes as a nitrating agent of organic compounds: give illustrations of each of these reactions, and state the condition on which it depends.

11. For what purposes are the iodide and chlorides of phosphorus used in organic chemistry?

12 Describe the effects produced upon carbon compounds by the following reagents, and the mode of operating in each case: (1) chromic acid, (2) phenyl-hydrazine, (3) hydrogen-cyanide.

THIRD PAPER.

1. Prove that in the molecule of benzene there exist for every hydrogen atom two distinct pairs of symmetrically-linked hydrogen atoms

2. Give as many examples as you know of the transformation of fatty into benzene derivatives.

3. Compare the chemical behaviour of phenol with that of alcohol.

4. Give the more important reactions of the diazo-benzene compounds.

5 State some of the principal applications of the Friedel and Crafts' reaction, and describe in some detail the various steps in the preparation of a pure specimen of some one compound by this reaction.

6. How has the constitution of pararosaniline and phenophthalein been proved?

7. Discuss the isomerism of the hydrophthalic and hydroterephthalic acids, and state any special peculiarities in their chemical behaviour which you know.

8. Discuss the constitution of pyridine.

9. Describe a method of formation and discuss the constitution of α -Naphthol.

FOURTH PAPER.

N.B.—Five or at most six questions to be answered.

1. Write a concise outline of the atomic theory.
2. Describe shortly the most important discoveries and advances which have been made in chemical science during the last sixteen years.
3. Write an essay on electrolysis. Treat the subject historically and support as far as you are able the modern views which are generally held regarding the constitution of electrolytes.
4. Discuss the constitution of the thionic acids, illustrating your answer fully by graphic formulæ.
5. Write about Lavoisier's researches and investigations in pure chemistry.
6. Discuss the binary theory of salts, and give an account of the views by which it has been replaced.
7. Write an essay on the constitution of the hydrocarbons which are supposed to contain more than one benzene nucleus in the molecule.
8. Trace the history of chlorine, and show how Davy proved it to be an element.
9. Discuss "balanced actions."

PRACTICAL.

1.—(a) Qualitative analysis of mixture (A) containing 2 bases and 2 acids. The student was required to separate carefully the Phosphoric acid from the mixture.

(b) Qualitative analysis of mixture (B) containing 6 bases and 4 acids.

II.—Complete Gravimetric and Volumetric analysis of a mineral supplied to the student.

III.—Qualitative analysis of a mixture containing 4 organic substances.

THIRD D. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1901.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Elliptic Functions.

Candidates are not expected to answer all the questions in this paper; but the questions answered should be selected from both parts.

PART I.

1. Define the elliptic functions $\text{sn } u$, $\text{cn } u$, $\text{dn } u$, and prove

$$\frac{d}{du} \text{dn } u = -k^2 \text{sn } u, \text{cn } u.$$

2. Having given

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\sqrt{(1-y^2)(1-k^2y^2)}$$

prove that

$$\left(x \frac{dy}{dt} - y \frac{dx}{dt} \right) \div (1-k^2x^2y^2) = \text{constant and}$$

deduce Jacobi's addition-theorem for $\text{sn } (u+v)$.

3. Prove

$$(i) \quad \{ \text{dn } (u+v) \pm \text{cn } (u+v) \} \{ \text{dn } (u-v) \pm \text{cn } (u-v) \}$$

$$= \frac{(\text{cn } u \text{ dn } v \pm \text{cn } v \text{ dn } u)^2}{1-k^2 \text{sn}^2 u \text{sn}^2 v}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1 - \text{cn } (u+v)}{1 + \text{dn } (u+v)} = \frac{1 + \text{sn } u \text{sn } v - \text{cn } u \text{cn } v}{1 + k^2 \text{sn } u \text{sn } v + \text{dn } u \text{dn } v}$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\text{cn } 2u + \text{dn } 2u}{\text{sn } 2u} = \frac{\text{cn } u \text{dn } u}{\text{sn } u}$$

4. Define Jacobi's functions Zu and $\pi(u, a)$, and prove

$$\pi(u, a) - \pi(a, u) = uZa - aZu.$$

- 5 Find the values of $\int \operatorname{dn} u \, du$, $\int \operatorname{nd} u \, du$, and $\int \operatorname{cs} u \, du$.

$$\text{Prove } \int_0^K \operatorname{an} u \, du = \frac{1}{2k} \log \frac{1+k}{1-k}$$

$$\int_0^{2K} \operatorname{sn} x \, dx = 2K \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \frac{\phi(\sin x)}{\sqrt{(1-k^2 \sin^2 x)}} \, dx.$$

6. Defining the four θ -functions by the equation

$$\theta_{ab}(u) = (-)^{ab} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{n=+\infty} \exp \pi i \left\{ \omega(n + \tfrac{1}{2}a)^2 + (2u + b)(n + \tfrac{1}{2}a) \right\},$$

where a, b , may each have either of the values 0, 1; show that they are identical with Jacobi's four θ -functions πu . How are they connected with Jacobi's θ and H functions?

Express the θ -functions of $u + \frac{1}{2}$ and $u + \frac{1}{2}\omega$ in terms of those of u , and, in particular, prove

$$\theta_{01}(\tfrac{1}{2}) = \theta_{00}(0)$$

$$\theta_{11}(\tfrac{1}{2}\omega) = i \exp(-\tfrac{1}{4}\pi i \omega) \theta_{01}(0).$$

Prove that there must be two homogeneous linear relations connecting the squares of the four functions, and assuming their existence show that they are

$$\theta_{01}^2(0) \theta_{10}^2(u) - \theta_{10}^2(0) \theta_{01}^2(u) + \theta_{00}^2(0) \theta_{11}^2(u) = 0$$

$$\theta_{01}^2(0) \theta_{00}^2(u) - \theta_{00}^2(0) \theta_{01}^2(u) + \theta_{10}^2(0) \theta_{11}^2(u) = 0$$

Deduce the relation

$$\theta_{01}^4(0) + \theta_{10}^4(0) = \theta_{00}^4(0).$$

Express the elliptic functions sn , cn , dn , in terms of the four θ functions.

7. Give a very brief account of Jacobi's theory of the transformation of elliptic functions, illustrating your answer by the cubic transformation.

Show how by means of the two real transformations of the n^{th} order a multiplication formula can be obtained. Can the same formula be obtained by using two of the imaginary transformations of the n^{th} order?

PART II.

1. Show that a uniform function of one variable cannot have more than two independent periods, and that these periods cannot have a real ratio.

2. What is meant by the *order* of a doubly-periodic function?

Show that within an elementary (or fundamental) period-parallelogram the number of zeros of a doubly-periodic function is equal to the number of its infinities, taking due account of multiplicity.

3. If two doubly-periodic functions u and v , of the same order and the same periods, have the same infinities occurring in such a way that the fractional parts of the functions are the same except as to a constant factor, prove that the functions are equivalent to one another, i.e., are connected by a linear relation $Au + Bv + C = 0$ where A, B, C are constants.

4. Defining Weierstrass's functions σu , ζu , Pu , by the equations

$$\sigma u = u \prod_{m'} \prod_m \left(1 - \frac{u}{w} \right) \exp \left(\frac{u}{w} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^2}{w^2} \right)$$

where $W = 2m\omega + 2m'\omega'$, m and m' taking all integral values

from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ except simultaneous zero values, and $\frac{\omega}{\omega}$ is not real ;

$$\zeta u = \frac{d}{du} \log \sigma u ;$$

$$Pu = - \frac{d}{du} \zeta u ;$$

show that

$$\begin{aligned} Pu &= \frac{1}{u^2} + \sum_{m'm} \left\{ \frac{1}{(u-W)} - \frac{1}{W^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2} + 3u^2 \sum W^{-4} + 5u^4 \sum W^{-6} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

and hence show that Pu is a doubly-periodic function having 2ω and $2\omega'$ for periods.

Putting $g_2 = 60 \sum W^{-4}$, $g_3 = 140 \sum W^{-6}$, show, by help of the theorem in Question 3, or otherwise, that

$$(P'u)^2 = 4 (Pu)^3 - g_2 Pu - g_3.$$

5. Prove that

$$\zeta(u + 2m\omega + 2m'\omega') = \zeta u + 2m\eta + 2m'\eta'$$

where $\eta = \zeta\omega$, $\eta' = \zeta\omega'$, and m and m' are integers.

Show, by integrating round a fundamental period-parallelogram, or in any other way, that

$$\eta\omega' - \eta'\omega = \pm \frac{1}{2} \pi i$$

where the upper or lower sign is to be taken according as the real part of $\frac{\omega}{\omega'}$ is positive or negative.

6. If two doubly-periodic functions have the same periods, the same zeros, and the same infinities, show that they are to one another in a constant ratio.

Hence show that every doubly-periodic function of u can be expressed in the form

$$A \frac{\sigma(u-a_1) \sigma(u-a_2) \dots \sigma(u-a_n)}{\sigma(u-b_1) \sigma(u-b_2) \dots \sigma(u-b_n)}$$

with the condition $\sum b = \sum a$.

Hence, or otherwise prove

$$Pv - Pu = \frac{\sigma(u+v) \sigma(u-v)}{\sigma^2 u \cdot \sigma^2 v}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & Pu & P'u \\ 1 & Pv & P'v \\ 1 & Pw & P'w \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot \frac{\sigma(u-v) \sigma(v-w) \sigma(w-u) \sigma(u+v+w)}{\sigma^3 u \cdot \sigma^3 v \cdot \sigma^3 w}.$$

7. Prove

$$P(u+v) + Pu + Pv = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{P'u - P'v}{Pu - Pv} \right)^2$$

$$4P^2u = Pu + P(u+\omega) + P(u+\omega') + P(u+\omega'')$$

$$\text{where } \omega' = \omega + \omega''$$

8. Prove the equations

$$4g_2 \frac{\delta Pu}{\delta g_2} + 6g_3 \frac{\delta Pu}{\delta g_3} - uP'u = 2Pu$$

$$12g_3 \frac{\delta Pu}{\delta g_2} + 3g_2^2 \frac{\delta Pu}{\delta g_3} - 2\xi u \cdot P'u = 4P^2u - 3g_2.$$

SECOND PAPER.

Differential Equations.

1. Integrate the following equations :—

$$(a) \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 \log x$$

$$(b) \quad y = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^3.$$

2. Integrate the following equation —

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2xz \frac{dz}{dx} - x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 1.$$

3. Find the condition that the equation $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0$, where P, Q, R are given functions of x, y, z should have a primitive of the form $\phi(xyz) = c$.

If the above condition is not satisfied, show that an equation can be obtained, which with an arbitrary relation between the variables constitutes a solution.

Find the equation which determines lines on the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \text{ satisfying the relation}$$

$$x dx + y dy + c \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dz = 0.$$

4. Show how to integrate in series an equation of the form

$$\phi \left(x \frac{d}{dx} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \psi \left(x \frac{d}{dx} \right) y = 0, \text{ where}$$

ϕ and ψ are rational, algebraical, integral functions.

Find the complete integral of the equation

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - ny = 0.$$

5. Show that the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + by^2 = cx^{n_0}$$

is integrable in finite terms if

$$m = -\frac{4}{2i+1}$$

where i is zero or any positive integer.

6. Integrate the simultaneous differential equations

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - ay - bx = c.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - a'y - b'x = c'$$

7. Solve the differential equations

$$(a) \ x(y-z)p + y(z-x)q = z(x-y)$$

$$(b) \quad p = (qy + z)^2$$

- 8.
- $$(1-x^2)^2r + 2(1-x^2)(1-xy)s + (1-xy)^2t$$
-
- $$- 2x(1-x^2)p - (1+y-2x^2y)q + n^2z = 0.$$

9. Determine the conditions that the equations

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2P \frac{dy}{dx} + Qy = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2u}{dv^2} + 2P' \frac{du}{dv} + Q'u = 0$$

should be transformable into one another.

10. Prove that an equation of the form

$$\phi(p, q)^2 + \psi(p, q)s + \chi(p, p)t = 0$$

can be reduced to an equation of the form

$$\chi(x, y)r - \psi(x, y)s + \phi(x, y)t = 0$$

Integrate the equation

$$p^2r + 2pq s + q^2t = (xp + yq)(rt - s^2).$$

11. Express the primitive of the differential equation

$$x\phi\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)y + \psi\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)y = 0 \text{ by means of definite integrals,}$$

show how the limits of integration are to be determined.

Solve by this method the equation

$$x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a \frac{dy}{dx} - b^2xy = 0.$$

N.B.—Full marks can be obtained by answering ten questions.

XIII.

LIST OF GRADUATES,

1889.

BACHELOR OF ARTS. *

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

A. C. Mukarji	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Afzal Husain	...	...	Ditto.
Bans Gopal	...	...	Ditto.
Bhagwan Das	...	...	Teacher.
Bhikhan Lal	...	...	Bareilly College.
Chandra Shikar Mallik	...	...	Queen's College, Benares
Dwarka Prasad	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, F. Dukoff	...	...	Ditto.
10 Gurucharan Das	...	...	Ditto.
Gurudayal Rai	...	...	Teacher.
Hira Lal Singh	...	...	Queen's College, Benares
Jagadindra Chandra Sen	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Masud Ali	...	...	M. A. -O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Matin	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Rafi	...	...	Bareilly College.
Nagendra Nath Mukopadhyaya,	...	...	Teacher.
Oudh Behari Lal	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Pirbhu Dayal	...	...	Ditto.
20 Prabodh Chandra Banerji	...	...	Ditto.
Prem Behari	...	...	Ditto.
Qasim Beg Chaghtai	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Ram Nath Bhargava	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Ghose	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Suraj Nath, Pandit	...	...	Ditto.
Sayed Mustafa	...	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdul Ali	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
Angelo, Isaac	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Arun Chandra Rai	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh

* In 1889 no Master of Arts Examination was held.

30	Ashutosh Bandhopadhy	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Atul Chandra Chakravarti	...	Teacher.
	Bhola Datt Pande	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Bipin Behari Banerji	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Kanhaiya Lal Srivastava	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Muhammad Abdul Rafe Khan	...	Ditto.
	Rajkrishna Bhattacharji	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Ram Sarup	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Ratan Lal Chak, Pandit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sarat Chandra Gangopadhy	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
40	Sidha Gopal Singh	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Tulsi Dayal Varma	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Lala Phul Chand Rai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
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SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Aziz Beg	...	Bareilly College.
Amrit Lal Sil	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ashutosh Ghose	...	Queen's College, Benares
Sheoraj Bali Mathur	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shukar Nath Bandhopadhy	...	Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Newal Kishore Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Saroda Charan Chakravarti	...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Amrit Lal Sil	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Kanhaiya Lal Dey, M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Mohan De, B.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.

Sheo Charan Lal, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hari Mohan Banerje, B.A.	...	Agra College.
Gokul Parshad M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Chandra Chaudhri, M.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares

THIRD CLASS.

Sri Ram, B.A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Rae Prithwi Nath, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1890.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

1 Brij Nandan Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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SECOND DIVISION.

1. Bishan Lal Sarma	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2. Gulab Chand Dhadda	...	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

1.	Bhuban Mohan Bandopadhyaya	Teacher.
2.	Suresh Chandra Roy	... Ditto
3.	Amrit Lakhsman Dighe	... Private Candidate.
4.	Laladhar Joshi	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5.	Asha Ram	... Ditto

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Sarat Chandra Sinha	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
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PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Amrit Lal Sil	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Fwy, George Edward	..	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ganga Nath Jha	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya	...	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Amba Lal	...	M. A - O College, Aligarh.
Bhagwan Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Bhura Mal	...	Agra College
Bose, A. L.	...	Ditto
Chail Behari Lal Mathur	...	Ditto
Emile, C H Ashley	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Enayat Ullah	...	M. A O College, Aligarh.
Janki Prasad	...	Bareilly College.
Jeremy, A. S.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kalpado Mottra	...	Ditto.
Lal Behari Neguma	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mirza Muhammad Askari	...	Ditto
Murli Dhar Nagar	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Krishna Das	...	Agra College.
Rakhal Chandra Pramanik	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhawani Prasad Varma	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Devi Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares
Harish Ch Chattopadhyaya	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hazari Lal Misra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath Subhindi	...	Bareilly College.
Kali Charan Mittra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Krupa Shankara	...	Agra College.
Man Mohan Goshal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Prabhu Lal Bhargava	...	Agra College.
Radha Mohan	...	Ditto.
Ram Dayal Misra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sambhu Nath Tandan	...	Agra College
Singh, S Nihal	...	Teacher.
Suresh Chandra Sen	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra N. Mukhupadhyaya	...	Agra College.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Arbinda Prakash Mullik	...	Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, Ernest D	...	Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares
Joti Prasad, Bajal	...	Agra College.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Krishna Sevak Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mul Chand Gobhlal	...	Agra College.
Suraj Prakash	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhaira Prasad Srivastava	...	Bareilly College.
Shankar Lal	...	Agra College.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Satish Chandra Bandopadhyaya	...	Agra College.
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HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY

Ganga Nath Jha	...	Queen's College, Benares.
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HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCL.

Suraj Prakash	..	Teacher.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Braja Nandan Prashad, M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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SECOND CLASS.

Narain Das, B.A.	...	Agra College.
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THIRD CLASS.

Suraj Nath, Pandit, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra Nath Basu, M.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Md. Maqbul Alam, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Bhola Datt Pande, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Vijai Shankar Rai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Srotriya Krishna Swarup, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Prem Behari, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Asha Ram, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Ram Sarup, B.A.	...	Ditto.

1891.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit

FIRST DIVISION.

Satish Chandra Bandhopadhyaya .. Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Deb ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Ambica Prasad Dikshit ... Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Prabodh Chandra Banerji ... Teacher.
 F. Dukoff Gordon ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Mohan Lal Sandal ... Agra College.
 Upendra Nath Sen .. Teacher.
 Isaac Angelo ... Canning College, Lucknow.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Oudh Behari Lal ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 C. H. Linton .. Professor.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Pandit Suraj Prakash ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION

Surendra Nath Sen ... Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION

Badri Prasada ..	... Agra College
Bassanta Kumar Mukarji ..	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Brahmanada Sinha ..	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Brij Mohan Lal ...	... Ditto.
Chheda Singh Varma (Thakur)...	... Agra College.
D'Abreu, Sophia ..	... Teacher
Devi Das ..	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
Dhanpat Rai Srivastava ..	... Ditto.
Ganga Prasad ..	... Agra College
Gosain Dass Datt ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
Govind Prasad ..	... Bareilly College
Gursaran Das ..	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Har Dayal ..	... Canning College, Lucknow
Har Narain Das ..	... Ditto.
Har Prasad ..	... Agra College
Hari Kesab Sanyal ..	... Teacher
Hari Narain ..	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Hoti Prasad ..	... Agra College,
Iftukhar Husain ..	... Queen's College, Benares
Ibbal Krishna Dar ..	... Agra College.
Ishwari Prasad ..	... Canning College, Lucknow
Jagan Nath Prasad Dikshit ..	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagdish Narain Sivapuri, Pt. ...	... Agra College
Jugal Kishore Srivastava ..	... Canning College, Lucknow
Kailas Nath Kunzu ..	... Agra College.
Kalpada Sircar ...	... Queen's College, Benares
Kashi Dayal Tripathi ..	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
Kashi Krishna Narayan ..	... Canning College, Lucknow
Lakshmi Chand Dave ..	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
Madhoban Das ..	... Agra College
Mahadeva Prasad ..	... Queen's College, Benares
Muhammad Khan Samtul ..	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
Mangli Prasad Srivastava ..	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Mithan Lal Bhargava ..	... Agra College
Mukh Ram ..	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
Narsinha Sahai ..	... Queen's College, Benares
Parey Lal ..	... Agra College.
Salig Ram ..	... Canning College, Lucknow
Sangam Lal Kapur ...	... Agra College
Sanjiban Gangopadhyay ..	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur
Shaikh Babadur Ali ..	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
Siva Sahai ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.

Siraj Ahmad	...	M A -O College, Aligarh.
Syed Alay Husan	...	Agra College
Syed Baqar Husain,	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Syed Hidayat Ali	...	Ditto
Syed Md Anwar ul-Hasan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Venay Madhava Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdur Rahman	...	M A -O. College, Aligarh.
Aldus Sami	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ajudhya Prasad	...	Agra College.
Ashutosh Datt	...	Bazilly College.
Babu Ram Agarwal	...	Ditto
Chandu Lal Bhargava	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Charu Chandra Mitta	...	Agra College.
Chhail Behari Lal	...	Ditto.
D. Raghubar Prasad	...	Teacher
Gopal Das Mukarji	...	Agra College.
Hamirsingh Sahniwala	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hasan Mubammad	...	M. A.-O College, Aligarh
Jadu Nath Mittra	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagannath Sarin	...	Agra College.
Jagdamba Prasad	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Jwala Prasad Kantar	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanai Lal De	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur
Lal Behari	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lalita Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mani Ram	...	Ditto.
Mirza Hamid Hasan	...	Agra College.
Muhammad Daud Abbasi	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Prasanno Kumar Bagchi	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Ravan	...	Agra College.
Raghubar Saran	...	Ditto.
Ram Prasad	...	Ditto.
Ram Swarup	...	Ditto
Sarju Prasad	...	Muir Central College Allahabad.
Shah Ahmad Khan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shankar Singh	...	Agra College
Syed Ali Sajjad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Visheswar Nath Sukla	...	Queen's College, Benares.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil

SECOND DIVISION.

Avinash Chandra Bandopadhyaya	..	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Baidya Nath Dass	..	Queen's College, Benares.

Bipin Chandra Chattopadhyaya	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Muhammad Fashi Ud-din	...	Ditto.
Nriya Gopal Sircar	...	Agra College.
Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra	...	Canning College, Lucknow

THIRD DIVISION.

Dhanesh Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Guru Charan	...	Agra College.
Indra Sahai	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Nand Lal Chandra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ram Das	...	Ditto
Ramdulare Lal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Sahib Dayal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sushil Chandra Banerji	...	Agra College
Usuf Ali Mirza	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Badri Dutt Joshi	...	Bareilly College
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SECOND CLASS

Ganpat Rao Lothi, B.A.	...	Agra College
Promoth Kumar Bose	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Bans Gopal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Ishaq, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Lal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Shankar Prasad	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Ghani	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Hoti Prasad, B.A.	...	Agra College.
Krishna Sewak Lal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Jivan Ch. Mukhopadhyaya, M.A.	...	Jabalpur College
Rajendra Nath Banerji, B.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Gurcharan Dass, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Justice D. Straight, Bar-	Judge, High Court of Judicature
ister-at-Law.	N.-W. P.

1892.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Alfred Sheridan Jeremy	...	Teacher.
Janki Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Purna Nand Sen	...	Teacher.
Ashu Tosh Hazra	...	Ditto.
Ram Newas Prohit	...	Ditto.
Kirpa Shankar	...	Agra College
Harish Chandra Chattopadhyaya	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Amba Lal	...	Private Candidate.

THIRD DIVISION.

Murli Dhar Nagar	...	Teacher.
Prabhu Dayal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	...	Teacher.
Frederick George Housden	...	Ditto.
Banarsi Das	...	Private Candidate.
Prabhu Lal Bhargawa	...	Agra College.

IN SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ganga Nath Jha	...	Queen's College, Benares.
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THIRD DIVISION.

Keshav Gopal Tamahan	...	Teacher.
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IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Jeeti Prasad Bajal (Chy.)	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arabinda Prsh. Wallick (Phys.)	...	Agra College.
Aradh Behari Lal (Chy.)	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Aditya Prasad ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Ghana Nand Joshi ...	...	Bareilly College.
Hari Bans Sahai ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Madhab Rao Kher ...	...	Ditto.
Murli Dhar Agnihotri ...	...	Bareilly College.
6 Nisar Ali ...	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Hamid ...	...	Bareilly College.
Abdul Latif Khan ...	...	Ditto.
Ahmad Husain Siddiqui ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Anand Kumar Chaudhri ...	...	London Mission College, Benares.
Anand Swarup ...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Anthony, Stanley E. ...	...	Agra College.
Barjnath Misra ...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Bishamber Nath Tondon ...	...	Agra College.
Braj Gopal Nandi ...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
10 Bukhtawar Lal ...	...	Agra College.
Charan Chandra Rai ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Damodar Rao ...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Dhanpat Rai ...	...	Agra College.
Dinshah Dosabhai Katrak ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Dularey Lal ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Dwarka Nath ...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Ellis, George James ...	...	Ditto.
Ganesh Lal ...	...	Agra College.
Ghazanfar Ali ...	...	Teacher.
20 Ghose, Joseph J. ...	...	Agra College.
Hafiz Dil Ahmad ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Iqbal Narayan Bakshi ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Das ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Jagan Nath Prasad ...	...	Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad Misra ...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Janki Prasad Varma ...	...	Bareilly College.
Jwala Prasad Varma ...	...	Ditto.
Joti Parsad ...	...	Agra College.
Jwala Parsad ...	...	Ditto.
30 Kandhji Sahai Varma ...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Kesho Rai Tondon ...	...	Agra College.
Krishna Chandra Banerji ...	...	Teacher.
Kushal Pal Sinha ...	...	Agra College.
Lakshman Vyankantesh Par- naik ...	...	Ditto.
Madan Gopal Lal Bhatnagar,	...	Muir Central College, Alld

	Madho Lal	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Madho Sinha	...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Manadev Sinha	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Maharaj Narayan Chakbast	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
40	Maharaj Narayan Hangal, Pt.,	...	...	Ditto.
	Mangal Prasad Misra	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Muhammad Raya	...	...	Ditto.
	Moin-ud-din Ahmad	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Muhammad Amanul Haq	...	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Khan,	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Muhammad Latif	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Muhammad Yakub Ali	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Nazir Ahmad	...	...	Ditto.
50	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Nur Baksh	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Onkar Singh Kunwar	...	...	Agra College.
	Raghu Nath Sahai	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Ram Narayan Hakchar	...	...	Agra College.
	Ram Narayan Kakkar	...	...	Ditto.
	Randhir Sinha	...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	S. Raza Ali, R. M.	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Sajjad Husain	...	...	Teacher.
	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya,	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
60	Sayyid Zain-ul Abdin	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Sham Narayan Balya	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Shambhu Narayan	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Shambhu Nath Sukla	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Shankar Dayal	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sheo Lal	...	...	Agra College.
	Shiv Baran Sinha	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Sita Ram	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sayyid Abdul Hasan	...	...	Agra College.
	Terak Nath Ganguli	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Tiku Ram Gupta	...	...	Agra College.
	Udev Ram	...	...	Ditto.
	Vindhyeswari Prasad Sinha	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
73	Vishweswar Prasad	...	...	London Mission College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

	Ali Naki	...	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Avadh Behari Lal, I.	...	...	Agra College.
	Bahadur Lal	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Bhagwati Parsad Katara	...	...	Agra College.
	Risvesvar Nath Misra	...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Dhani Ram, I.	...	...	Teacher.
	Ganga Charan Nigam	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Harihar Sahai Verma	...	...	Bareilly College.
	Jai Gopal	...	...	Ditto.
10	Kanhaya Lal	...	...	Agra College.

Kalka Prasad ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lachmi Narayan Verma ...	...	Bareilly College.
Ladli Prasad ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lila Nand Joshi ...	...	Ditto
Mahmud Ali ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Abdul Hadi Khan, ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Narayan Das ...	...	Bareilly College.
Sant Bakhsh ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Banerji ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20 Shiva Raj Bali ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shiva Shankar Lal, 1. ...	...	Ditto.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hari Prasad Vidyant ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
2 Raghubir Prasad Verma ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abinash Chandra Mukarji ..	...	Agra College.
Ajgar Singh Thakur ...	...	Ditto.
Balmokund ...	...	Ditto.
Bimal Chandra Ghose ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishun Lal ...	...	Agra College.
Bishun Swarup ...	...	Ditto.
Brij Basi Lal Verma ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Joogul Kishore Singh ...	...	Agra College.
Lakshmi Nath Sukul ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
10 Mata Prasad ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Nathu Ram ..	...	Bareilly College.
Suafi S. M. ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
13 Shyam Lal ...	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Hari Das Mukarji...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
11 Lem Chandra Chatterji ...	...	Ditto.
9 Kailas Chandra Mallik ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Madhab Rao Kher ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Raghubir Prasad Verma ...	...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

Raghubir Prasad Verma	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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HONOURS IN ARABIC.

Muhammad Aman-ul-Haq...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

Moin-ud-din Ahmad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Raghubir Prasad Verma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Gyanendra N. Chakravarti,
M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kedar Nath Ghosh, B.A.... Queen's College, Benares.
Gulzari Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narsingh Sahai, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
Debendra Nath Ohdedar ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gaiden Lal, B.A. ... Ditto.
Aditya Prasad, B.A. ... Ditto.
Mithan Lal Bhargava, B.L. ... Agra College.
Sangam Lal Kapur, B.A. ... Ditto.
Dhani Ram, B.A. ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Upendra N. Sen, M.A., B.L., ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Saiyid Hidayet Ali, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 Muhammad Rahmat-ul-lah, ... Ditto.
Abhoy Podo Bose, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Shikhar Nath Banerji, B.A. ... Bareilly College.
Jagannath Prasad Nigama. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishamber N. Tondon, B.A., ... Agra College.
Aziz-ur-Rahman Khan, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hira Lal Singh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
Sital Prasad Ghosh, M.A. ... Bareilly College.
Lala Dhar Joshi, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arun Chandra Roy ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
20 Lokman Das ... Agra College.
Baij Nath Sinha ... Queen's College, Benares.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Edmund White, Esq., C.S., Director of Public Instruction,
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1893.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll
No

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 9 | Surendra Nath Sen | ... | Canning College, Lucknow |
| 24 | Lakshmi Chand Dave... | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad |

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 10 | Ganga Prasad | ... | Agra College. |
| 4 | Shorat Chakarbatti | ... | Private Candidate. |
| 6 | Sanjiban Gangopadhyay, | | Ditto |
| 28 | Davendra Nath Sen | ... | Ditto. |
| 27 | Siraj Ahmad | ... | Muir Central College Allahabad |
| 7 | Shiva Sahai | ... | Teacher |
| 13 | Sangam Lal Kapur | ... | Agra College. |
| 10 23 | Goshain Das Datta | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad |

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|-------------------|
| 3 | Kanhya Lal Guru | ... | Private Candidate |
|---|-----------------|-----|-------------------|

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1 | Mahadeva Prasad | ... | Private Candidate |
|---|-----------------|-----|-------------------|

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 21 | Mohd. Aman-ui-Haqq... | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad |
|----|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------------|

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|----------------------|
| 14 | Shanker Lal | ... | Assistant Professor. |
|----|-------------|-----|----------------------|

PHYSICS

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll
No.

- 16 Gokaran Nath Misra, Pt., Canning College, Lucknow.
 19 Durjan Lall ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 18 Dhanesh Prasad ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

- 17 Aubinash Chandra Bando- Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 padhya.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

- 20 Raghubir Prasad Verma, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

- 20 15 Guru Charan ... Agra College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A, COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

- 180 Charu Chandra Biswas, Muir Central College, Allahabad
 182 Jwala Prasad ... Ditto.
 28 Khushi Muhammad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 82 Muhammad Khalil Syed, Queen's College, Benares.
 5 56 Narayan Prasad Ashthana, Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

- 27 Abdul Kadir ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
 143 Abdul Wahab ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 26 Abdus Salam ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 144 Abdul M. Md. Ataur
 Rahman ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 23 Alaul Hasan ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 95 Babu Lal ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 96 Badri Narain Misra ... Ditto.

Roll No.		
192	Baij Nath	... Bareilly College.
146	Baldeo Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
10 171	Balgobind Sukul	... Ditto
19	Bal Mokand	... St John's College, Agra.
70	Balram Upasani	... Queen's College, Benares.
39	Bankey Bihari Lal	... Agra College.
172	Bene Madhab Ghose	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
178	Bhagwat Prasad	... Ditto.
179	Binoy Bhushan Ghose,	... Ditto.
40	Beni Prasad	... Agra College.
101	Bhagwat Sahai	... Canning College, Lucknow.
41	Bishambhar Nath	... Agra College.
20 149	Bishesar Nath Bhargava,	Muir Central College, Allahabad
105	Bisheshwar Dayal Te- wari	... Canning College, Lucknow.
21	Dalpat Rai Vidyarthi...	St. John's College, Agra.
150	Debi Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20	Devanath Sahay	... St. John's College, Agra.
10	Din Dayal	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
194	Ganga Sahai Shinghal,	Bareilly College.
33	Ghulam-us Sughlam	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
151	Gokal Chand	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
137	Gopi Nath Sen	... Canning College, Lucknow.
30 44	Guizari Lal Chaube	... Agra College
24	Hamid Ali Khan	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
118	Harihar Nath Muttou, Pt.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
13	Jagan Nath	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
153	Jagdish Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
47	Jankey P. Chaturvedi,	Agra College.
43	Kazi Saiyed Hamid Ali,	Ditto.
156	Kedar Nath	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
184	Khirode Gopal Banerjee,	Ditto.
157	Kunj Behari	... Ditto.
40 48	Luchman Sarup	... Agra College.
49	Lukshmi Chand	... Ditto.
195	Mahabeer Prasad	... Bareilly College.
14	Makhan Lal Bhargava,	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	Manmohan Datt	... Queen's College, Benares
185	Manmohan Sanyal	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
52	Manohar Das Chaube,	Agra College.
109	Mohan Lal Tewari	... Canning College, Lucknow.
110	Moti Lal Chattopadhyay,	Ditto.
80	Mohd. Abdussami Ka- zimi	... Queen's College, Benares.
50 81	Mirza Asad-ul-lah Beg,	Ditto.
53	Mukand Lal	... Agra College.
54	Munna Lal Misra	... Ditto.
111	Murli Dhar	... Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Nand Kishore	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.

Roll No.		
196	Nibaran Chandra Gupta,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
116	Nitya Nand Chaube ...	Canning College, Lucknow
107	Partab Singh ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
13	Permishwari Dayal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
58	Piary Lal ...	Agra College.
60	85 Prasiddha Narayan Singh	Queen's College, Benares.
	86 Priya Nath Datta ...	Ditto.
	84 Pyare Lal Katara ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	38 Radhey Charan ...	Queen's College, Benares.
109	Radhey Lal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
59	Raghubar Dayal Mahesri,	Agra College.
126	Raj Bahadur Srivastava,	Canning College, Lucknow.
60	Rajani Kumar Mukarji,	Agra College.
	2 Ram Charan ...	St. John's College, Agra.
127	Ram Gopil ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
71	91 Saprey Somnath Sitaram,	Queen's College, Benares.
	62 Shyam Sundar Lal ...	Agra College.
180	Shiva Dulare Sukul ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
197	Suraj Narayan Mujju, Pt., ...	Bareilly College.
133	Surendra C. Rai Chau- dhri ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
140	S. M. Ibn Ibrahim ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
35	Sayyid Wazir Hassan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
18	Thamushi B. Ram charya ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	201 Umiao Singh ...	Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

138	Abdul Gafur ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
93	Bankey Behari Lall ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
99	Bansi Dhar ...	Ditto.
72	Gaur Mohan De ...	Queen's College, Benares.
11	Gopal C Mukhopad- hayay ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
106	Gur Dayal Tewari ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
64	Hem Chandra ...	Agra College.
107	Indra Mani Chaturvedi,	Canning College, Lucknow.
154	Jogal Kishore Khunna,	Muir Central College, Allahabad
10	74 Jagesh Chandra Chater- jee ...	Queen's College, Benares.
183	Kali B. Bhattacharya...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
160	Matadin Lal Varma ...	Ditto.
25	Mazharul Huq ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
79	Mohendra Nath Lahiri,	Queen's College, Benares
112	M. Anwar-ul Hasan ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
113	Muhammad Habib Ulla,	Ditto.
114	Muhammad Nur-ul-Hasan,	Ditto.

Roll No.		
115	Muhammad Nur	... Canning College, Lucknow.
164	Mul Chind	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20 190	Nishi Nath Chatterji	... Ditto.
57	Pahlad Das Tondon	... Agra College.
16	Panna Lal	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
168	Prayag Das	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
164	Prayag Dutt	... Canning College, Lucknow.
89	Rah-ud-din Ahmad	... Queen's College, Benares.
125	Raghunath Prasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
1	Ram Dayal Srivastava	Teacher.
169	Ram Sarupa Varma	... Bareilly College.
128	Ram Suchi Seth	... Canning College, Lucknow.
30 92	Sarada Sahay	... Queen's College, Benares.
200	Sayam Sundar Lal	... Bareilly College.
32 135	Upendra Nath Mukerji	... Canning college, Lucknow.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

30	Abdul Karim Khan	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
33	Bose, Edgar	... Ditto.
3 19	Ram Chandra	... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

2	Ajit Prasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
31	Akshaya Kumar Datta,	Muir Central College, Allahabad
23	Anadi Kumar Mukerji	Queen's College, Benares.
24	Babu Nandan Lal	... Ditto.
40	Bejoy Kumar Datta	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3	Brinara Ban	... Canning College, Lucknow.
32	Debendra Nath Pal	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
34	Har Narain	... Ditto.
14	Jagat Narain	... Agra College.
10 28	Lakshmi Chand	... Queen's College, Benares.
17	Lekh Raj Singh	... Agra College.
4	Mohan Lal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
42	Rashik Lal Mittra	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
21	Sham Lal Gargya	... Agra College.
15 44	Syed Abu Talib	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

THIRD DIVISION.

36	Kshetra Mohan Banerji	Muir Central College, Allahabad
41	Lalit Mohan Mukerji	... Ditto.
5	Munari Lal Bhargava	... Canning College, Lucknow.
6	Rampat Ram	... Ditto.
20	Ram Sarup	... Agra College.
11	Sada Siva Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.

Roll
No.

- 9 Siddheswar Bandopa- Canning College, Lucknow.
dhya.
S 10 Syyed Zahur Ahmad ... Ditto.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

- 54 Munna Lal Misra ... Agra College.
56 Narayan Pd. Asbthana Ditto.
19 Ram Chandra (B. Ditto.
Course).
10 Deen Dayal ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
28 Khushi Muhammad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
G 182 Jwala Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

- 28 Khushi Muhammad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
2 80 Mohd. Kazim Abdus- Queen's College, Benares.
sami.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- 1 30 Abdul Karim Khan ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

- 1 37 Haribans Sahai, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2 28 Roop Narain ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
3 19 Tikaram Gupta, B.A. ... Agra College.
4 29 Anand Swarup, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5 71 Salig Ram, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
6 20 Kesho B. Vyavahare, St. John's College, Agra.
B.A.
7 27 Kanhaiya Lal ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8 5 Har Prasad Bhargava, Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

- 1 68 Maharajnarain Hangall, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
2 30 Aukhoy C. Bose, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3 72 Shunkar Dayal, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
4 35 Girdhari Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5 7 Joti Prasad, B.A. ... Agra College.
6 48 Prabhu Dayal, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7 66 Ishawari P. Kshatri, Canning College, Lucknow.
B.A.
8 57 Bajdya Nath Das ... Queen's College, Benares.
9 49 Sahg Ram Dube, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad

Roll No.		
10 31	Bhagwan Das Bhargava,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
11 4	Gopal Das Mukerji, B.A.,	Agra College.
12 23	Badr-ul Hasan ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13 59	Habib-ul-lah Kadirbhai, M., B.A. ...	Government College, Jabalpur.
14 8	Lakshmi Chand, B.A. ...	Agra College
15 21	Mathura Pd. Vaisnava,	St. John's College, Agra.
16 18	Sushil Ch. Banerji, B.A.,	Agra College.
17 14	Raghobir Saran, B.A. ...	Ditto.
18 39	Jagannath Pd. Dikshit, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
19 {	70 Rasamay Sinha ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	73 Shiva Sahai, M.A. ...	Ditto.
21 36	Hargopal, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
22 11	Mirza Hamid Hosen, B.A.,	Agra College.
23 15	Sayid Abdul Hosen, B.A.,	Ditto.
24 41	Jogendra N. Mukerji, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad
25 61	S. Bhashkar Rao Naidu,	Government College, Jabalpur.
26 13	Piaray Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
27 10	Madhoban Das, B.A. ...	Ditto.
28 43	Ladli Prasad, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Sir John Edge, B.A., Chief Justice, High Court of
LL.B., Kt., Q. C. Judicature, N.-W. P.

1894.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.		
22	Ghana Nand Joshi	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2 11	Munna Lal Misra	... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll

No.

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| 14 | Charu Chandra Roy ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 12 | Narayan Prasad Ashtana, | Agra College. |
| 19 | Sarat Chandra Bhatta- | |
| | charya ... | Queen's College, Benares. |
| 4 | Anthony, Stanley E. ... | Teacher. |
| 21 | Deen Dayal ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 6 13 | Udey Ram ... | Agra College. |
| 5 | Ram Chandra ... | Teacher |
| 8 10 | Kesho Rai Tendon ... | Agra College. |

THIRD DIVISION.

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|-----|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8 | Joti Prasad ... | Agra College. |
| 23 | Haribans Sahai ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 1 | Rajendra Nath Sen ... | Teacher |
| 18 | Ananda Kunwar Chaudhri, | Queen's College, Benares. |
| 9 | Jwala Prasad ... | Agra College. |
| 24 | Ramdulare Lal Chatur- | |
| | vedi ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 7 3 | Kanai Lal De ... | Teacher. |

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 27 | Hari Prasad Vidyant ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|----|-------------------------|----------------------------------|

THIRD DIVISION.

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|------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 28 | Jugul Kishore Singh ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 2 29 | Bimal Chandra Ghose ... | Ditto. |

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 31 | Mata Prasad ... | Queen's College, Benares. |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 30 | Shyam Lal ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
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PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

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| 30 | Abdul Karim Khan ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
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PHILOSOPHY.

Roll
No.

THIRD DIVISION.

34 Sajjad Husain ... Teacher.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

26 Nizam-ud-din Ahmed ... Professor.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

37 Parsuram Narain Patankar, Professor.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Pas-ed in Division.
1	Bahadur Ali	... Teacher	... II
2	Mahabir Prasad (1)	... Ditto	... II
5	Upendra N. Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... III
6	Pt Chhabi Nath Misra,	... Ditto	... II
7	Mahadeo Prasad	... Christian College, Lucknow,	... II
8	Nathaniel Jordan	... Ditto	... II
9	Pt. Ram Chandra Dar	... Ditto	... II
10	Bansidhar Sharma	... St. John's College, Agra...	... I
12	Mahendra Nath Gangoli,	... Ditto	... II
10 13	Khogindro Nath Banerji	... Ditto	... III
15	Durga Prasad	... Ditto	... II
16	Anthony David Bachmann,	... Agra College	... II
17	Berendra Nath Dutt	... Ditto	... I
18	Behari Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
19	Bhola Nath Seth	... Ditto	... II
20	Brij Behari Lal	... Ditto	... II
21	Burway, Mukand Wamanrao,	... Ditto	... II
22	Chhotey Lal	... Ditto	... II
24	Debi Prasad Mathur	... Ditto	... II
20 25	Dhanprakash Agarwal,	... Ditto	... II
26	Ghasi Ram	... Ditto	... I
28	Gopi Nath	... Ditto	... I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
29	Hari Har Lal ...	Agra College	... I
30	Harishankar Chaturvedi,	Ditto	... II
31	Jogannath Raoji Tullu,	Ditto	... II
32	Jatindra Mohan Bose ...	Ditto	... II
33	Kharagjit Misra ...	Ditto	... II
34	Lakshmi Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
36	Mukta Prasad Varma, ...	Ditto	... II
30 38	Nand Kishore ...	Ditto	... II
39	Narayan Das ...	Ditto	... I
40	Pandit Niddha Lal Dube,	Ditto	... II
41	Raghar Dayal Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
44	Ram Chandra Saksena,	Ditto	... II
45	Ramkrishna. L. Shrikhande,	Ditto	... II
46	Reoti Saran Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
47	Raghibir Saran Bhargava,	Ditto	... II
48	T. M. Satakopacharya ...	Ditto	... II
50	Shiva Shankar Lal Bhar- gava	Ditto	... II
40 52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.,	Ditto	... I
54	Idris Ahmad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur,	I
56	Kanhaya Lal ...	Ditto	... II
57	Phow Lal Sri Mali ...	Ditto	... II
58	Radha Malan Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
190	Sham Sunder Lal ...	Ditto	... II
62	Shiva Prasad ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
63	Raja Ram Upadhyay ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad,	III
65	Partap Narain ...	Ditto	... II
66	Saiyad Ahmad Husan ...	Ditto	... II
68	Abdul Rahman Khan ...	Ditto	... III
69	Abdul Ghafur ...	Ditto	... I
70	Abid Ali ...	Ditto	... II
74	Bhagwati Prasad Bhat- nagar ...	Ditto	... II
76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Ditto	... I
78	Jamil Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
79	Jivan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
81	Lakshman Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
82	Madan Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... III
83	Muhammad Ali Ausat ...	Ditto	... II
84	Muhammad Zahur ...	Ditto	... II
50 85	Muhammad Wasi ...	Ditto	... III
87	Nawal Behari Misra ...	Ditto	... III
89	Raj Bahadur Verma ...	Ditto	... II
92	Ugra Narain Rai ...	Ditto	... II
93	Adhar Chandra Mitra ...	Ditto	... II
94	Jugal Kishore Verma ...	Ditto	... II
96	Mangal Charan ...	Ditto	... II
97	Mangal Prasada Bhargava	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
	98 Sarada Prasad ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad ..	II
	99 Thakur Das ...	Ditto	II
70	102 Beni Madhava ...	Ditto	III
	103 Phakir Chand Ghosh	Ditto	III
	107 Balbhadra Prasada Shukul ...	Canning College, Lucknow...	II
	109 Baldeo Singh Chanhan	Ditto	II
	110 Balgobind Prasad ...	Ditto	II
	112 Bhudhar Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	II
	116 Brijmohan Dayal ...	Ditto	III
	117 Cyril Theodore Dutt...	Ditto	II
	121 Jai Bahadur Lal ...	Ditto	II
	122 Manohar Lal Zutshi	Ditto	II
80	123 Mirza Sami-ul-lah Beg	Ditto	II
	125 Muhammad Abdullah Khan ...	Ditto	III
	129 Pt. Iqbal Krishna M. Gruttoo ...	Ditto	II
	132 Prabhat Chandra Gupta	Ditto	II
	133 Prakash Chandra Gangooly ...	Ditto	III
	135 Ram Bakhsh Srivastava	Ditto	II
	136 Ram Din ...	Ditto	III
	138 Saida Ali ...	Ditto	III
	140 Shiam Sundar ...	Ditto	II
	141 Saiyad Mumtaz Hasan	Ditto	III
90	143 Shiva Shankar Nigam	Ditto	II
	144 Behari Lal ...	Bareilly College	II
	145 Budh Behari Lal ...	Ditto	II
	146 Debi Sahai ...	Ditto	III
	147 Gokal Prasad ...	Ditto	II
	148 Kamta Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto	I
	150 Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	Ditto	II
	153 Sri Hari Krishna ...	Ditto	II
	154 Abdul Wahid Khan ...	Queen's College, Benares	II
	155 Saiyad Abid Husam ...	Ditto	III
100	156 Akbar Ali ...	Ditto	II
	157 Anmol Sinha ...	Ditto	II
	158 Badrinarayan ...	Ditto	III
	160 Indranarayan Sinha ...	Ditto	II
	161 Jangbahadur Lal ...	Ditto	II
	162 Kameshwar Nath ...	Ditto	II
	163 Kedar Nath Seth ...	Ditto	II
	164 Muhammad Nadir Husain ...	Ditto	II
	168 Sukhdeva Pathak ...	Ditto	III
	169 Wali Dad Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	III
110	170 Daud Bhai ...	Ditto	II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1894.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
171	Qamar Ali ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh	I
173	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	Ditto	III
174	Khan Sher Shah ...	Ditto	II
175	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	II
176	Muhammad Hasan Khan	Ditto	III
177	Manzur Ahmad ...	Ditto	II
178	Muhammad Abdullah	Ditto	II
179	Muhammad Fazl-i-Haq	Ditto	II
180	Munir Husain ...	Ditto	II
120 181	Raghubir Singh ...	Ditto	II
182	Saiyad Abdul Basit ...	Ditto	II
184	Saiyad Ahmad Ali ...	Ditto	I
185	Saiyad Ali Ahmad ...	Ditto	III
186	Abu Hamir Iftat Husain	Ditto	II
187	Islam Ahmad ...	Ditto	III
188	Shaukat Ali ...	Ditto	II
128 189	Zain-ud-din ...	Ditto	II

B. COURSE.

2	Hub Lal Varma ...	Agra College	II
3	Kalyan Chand ...	Ditto	II
4	Lakshman Prasad ...	Ditto	III
5	Madan Gopal ...	Ditto	II
6	Mahadeo Sinha ...	Ditto	II
8	Natesh Appaji Dravid	Ditto	II
9	Piara Lal Tandan ...	Ditto	I
10	Satchidanand ...	Ditto	II
11	Shiva Prasad ...	Ditto	II
10 12	Shiam Sundar Varma...	Ditto	II
13	Kanhaiya Lal ...	Ditto	II
14	Surendra C. Mukhopadhyaya	Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	II
15	Shankar Lal ...	Bareilly College	II
16	Chunni Lal Dube ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	II
20	Kanhaya Lal, Kayesth	Ditto	II
21	Kunj Behari Lal Misra	Ditto	II
26	Beni Madhava Mukhopadhyaya	Muir C. College, Allahabad	II
27	Bhagwati Shankar Varmon	Ditto	III
28	Chote Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	II
20 31	Lal Gopal Mukerji ...	Ditto	I
32	Farmeshwar Dayal ...	Ditto	II
33	Profullo Nath Bose ...	Ditto	II
36	Satkori Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto	II
39	Awadh Behari Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
41	Bansidhar ..	Canning College, Lucknow	... III
43	Surendro Nath Bhaduri	Ditto	... III
45	Shankar Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
46	Shiva Vir Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
47	Sidh Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
30 48	Aghor Nath Mukerij ...	Queen's College, Benares	... II
51	Garib Das ...	Ditto	... III
52	Jagabandhu Phani ...	Ditto	... III
53	Kali Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
57	Siva Prasad Sinha ...	Ditto	... II

A. COURSE.

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.,	Agra College.
10	Bansidhar Sharma ...	St. John's College, Agra.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

26	Ghasi Ram ...	Agra College.
76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ARABIC.

170	Daud Bhai ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

8	Natesh Appaji Dravid...	Agra College.
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HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

31	Lal Gopal Mukerji ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1. . 2	Hub Lal Varma ...	Agra College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll
No.

- 9 Hari Nar Lal, B.A. ... Agra College
 90 Lakshmi Narain, B.A. ... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
 84 Mahabir Prasad, B.A. ... Bareilly College.
 112 Mirza Sami Ullah Beg ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 111 Muhammad Raza ... Ditto.
 11 Jaggannath Sarin, B.A. ... Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

- 24 Satish Chandra Bandyopadhyaya, B.A. ... Agra College.
 16 Mohan Lal Sandal, B.A. ... Ditto.
 6 Dhanprakash Agarwal, B.A. ... Ditto.
 102 Mohan Lal, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 12 Jotindra Mohan Bose, B.A., Agra College.
 86 Narain Das, B.A. ... Bareilly College.
 91 Purushottam Lal, B.A. ... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
 74 Jagdamba Prasad, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
 81 Baij Nath ... Bareilly College.
 113 Syed Zahur Ahmed ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 92 Ajit Prasad Jindal ... Ditto.
 41 Nazir Ahmad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 79 Rama Das, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
 101 Khirode Gopal Banerjee ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 76 Prosanna Kumar Bagchi ... Queen's College, Benares.
 40 Muhammad Khan Sumbul, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 49 Jogendra Nath Chaudhri .. M. C. College, Allahabad.
 107 Ramsanehi Seth ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 62 Pestonji Bejonji Talati, B.A. M. C. College, Allahabad.
 36 Abdul Ali, B.A. ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 38 Ghulam Bari, B.A. ... Ditto.
 25 Shanker Singh, B.A. ... Agra College.
 21 Pt. Kailashnath Kunzru, B.A. ... Ditto.
 82 Bhairu Prasad Srivastava, B.A. ... Bareilly College.
 100 Iqbal Narain Bakhsh ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 53 Lakshmi Chand Dave, M.A. M. C. College, Allahabad.
 68 Ramohalli Gundu Rau, B.A. ... Ditto.
 19 Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A. ... Agra College.
 15 Lakshman Vyankatesh Parnaik, B.A. ... Ditto.
 5 Brij Beha Lal, B.A. ... Ditto.
 95 Ballabh Das Bhargava ... Canning College, Lucknow.

7	Girdhari Lal	...	Agra College.
17	Mukand Lal	...	Ditto.
52	Kedar Nath, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
54	Madan Gopal Bhattnagar,	...	Ditto.

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MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
12	1	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit	... Agra College.
31	2	Lilawati Singh	... Private Candidate.
22	3	Hem Chandra Sarkar	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
10	4	Rajani Kumar Mukerji	... Agra College.
6	5	Janki Prasada Chaturvedi	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

13	1	Ajit Prasad Jindal	... Canning C., Lucknow.
9	2	Natesa Appaji Dravid	... Agra College
21	3	{ Charu Chandra Biswas	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
17	3	{ Ramapat Ram	... Canning C., Lucknow.
8	5	Manohar Das Chaube	... Agra College.
3	6	Jagan Nath	... St. John's C., Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

30	1	Brahmananda Sinha	... Teacher.
15	2	Mohan Lal	... Canning C., Lucknow.
27	3	Jibin Krishna Bandyopadhyay,	Private Candidate.
25	4	Nibaran Chandra Gupta	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
28	5	{ Brajendra Nath De	... Private Candidate.
11	5	{ Ramcharya Tirumushi Bhashyam	...
19	7	Baij Nath	... Agra College.
23	8	Makhan Lal Bhargava	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
			... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

1	1	Rajendro Nath Sen	... Teacher.
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ARABIC.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
34	1	Syied Mohamed Ibn Ibrahim ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad.

PERSIAN,

FIRST DIVISION.

32	1	Mohammad Khalil, Saiyid ...	Queen's C., Benares.
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THIRD DIVISION.

33	1	Joseph J. Ghose ...	St. John's C., Agra.
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MATHEMATICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

35	1	Bijay Kumar Dutt ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad.
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PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

36	1	Debendra Nath Pal ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad.
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CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Jogendra Nath Mukerjee ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad.
38	2	Kshetra Mohan Banerji ...	Ditto.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Mahabir Prasad ...	Teacher	III
7	Alay Naby, Syed ...	St. John's C., Agra	II
8	Anant Ram Bhargava ...	Ditto	II
9	Durga Sahai ...	Ditto	II
10	Gobind Pershad Gupta ...	Ditto	II
11	Gulab Shunkar Dikshit ...	Ditto	I
12	Hori Lal ...	Ditto	I
13	Ishq Hasan ...	Ditto	III
14	Jagan Nath Prasada ...	Ditto	III
19	Mungesh Kesheo Mungre ...	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College	Pas-sed in Division
16	Mukta Persada ...	... St. John's C., Agra	... II
17	Nitya Nand Pandit	... Ditto	... II
18	Ram Gopal ...	... Ditto	... II
20	Raymon, W. B. ...	... Ditto	... II
21	Sheo Pershad ...	... Ditto	... II
22	Ali Mohammad, Syed	... Agra College	... I
23	Ashu Tosh Bose ...	... Ditto	... III
25	Budh Sain ...	... Ditto	... I
26	Dattatraya Appaji Adhkar	... Ditto	... II
20 28	Gauri Shankar Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
29	Girdhari Lal ...	... Ditto	... III
30	Gopal Sarup Mathur	... Ditto	... II
31	Gopi Behari Sahai Kunwar	... Ditto	... II
33	Jamshed Rustomji	... Ditto	... II
34	Jhumak Lal Suksena	... Ditto	... I
35	Kailas P. Kitchloo	... Ditto	... II
36	Kannoo Mal ...	... Ditto	... II
37	Kishori Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
38	Lakshmi Narain Mathur	... Ditto	... II
30 39	Madho Ganesh Mungre	... Ditto	... II
40	Maharaj Swarupa Bhatnagar,	Ditto	... II
41	Mahmud Hasan Khan	... Ditto	... I
42	Mohan Lal ...	... Ditto	... II
43	Muhammad Ali Jafri	... Ditto	... I
44	Narayan Swarupe Bhatnagar,	Ditto	... III
45	Onar Singh ...	... Ditto	... II
46	Pyare Lal Chaube	... Ditto	... II
47	Raghubir Dyal Mathur	... Ditto	... II
48	Raghubir Prasad Khare	... Ditto	... II
40 49	Ram Narayan ..	Ditto	... II
50	Shums-ud-din Khan, Mohamed,	Ditto	... II
51	Shiam Saroop Sarin	... Ditto	... II
52	Sohrabji Dadabhoy Contractor,	Ditto	... III
53	Sujan Singh, Koonwar	... Ditto	... III
54	Umrao Singh ...	... Ditto	... II
55	Abdul Haq ...	... M. A.-O. C., Aligarh	... II
56	Abdullah ...	... Ditto	... II
57	Abdus Samad ...	... Ditto	... III
59	Debi Prasad ...	... Ditto	... III
50 60	Durlabh Sahai ..	... Ditto	... II
61	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan...	Ditto	... II
62	Hamid-ud-din ...	... Ditto	... II
63	Hira Lal ...	... Ditto	... II
65	Muhammad Shakur Baksh Kadri,	Ditto	... II
66	Muhammad Shaikat Ali Rizvi,	Ditto	... II
67	Mohammad Wilayat-ullah ...	Ditto	... II
68	Nabi Bekhsh ...	... Ditto	... II
69	Niaz Muhammad Khan	... Ditto	... II
70	Nur Ahmad ...	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
60 73	Saiyid Faizul Hasan	... M. A.-O. C., Aligarh...	II
74	Saiyid Mahfuz Ali	... Ditto	... II
75	Syed Mohammad Ali Shah	... Ditto	... II
77	Wali Dad Khan	... Ditto	... II
78	Zafar Ali Khan	... Ditto	... I
80	Sarat Chandra Chaudhri	... Muir C. C., Allahabad,	II
83	Raj Chand	... Ditto	... II
84	Saiyid Muhammad Sulaiman,	Ditto	... II
85	Abdul Haq	... Ditto	... II
86	Agha Haidar	... Ditto	... I
70 87	Badri Nath	... Ditto	... IV
89	Baleshwar Prasad	... Ditto	... II
90	Bhugwan Das, Agarwala	... Ditto	... III
91	Bishuanatha Prashad Varma,	Ditto	... IV
94	Jwala Nath	... Ditto	... III
96	Narsinha Prasad...	... Ditto	... I
97	Prag Narain	... Ditto	... II
98	Ram Narain	... Ditto	... III
100	Shakir Husain	... Ditto	... III
101	Shiva Prasad	... Ditto	... III
80 103	Vikramajit Singha	... Ditto	... II
104	Vinaiik Prasad Varma	... Ditto	... II
106	Balbhadra Sinha	... Ditto	... II
108	Charu Chandra Ghosh	... Ditto	... III
110	Krishna Behari Bajpai	... Ditto	... II
113	Girwar Dhur	... Ditto	... II
114	James Joseph Caleb	... Ditto	... III
116	Paltoo Prasada	... Ditto	... II
117	Pandit Jha Lajja Shanker	... Ditto	... II
118	Purna Chandra Bhattacharya,	Ditto	... III
90 119	Sharat Kumar Banerji	... Ditto	... II
120	Surendro Nath Chatterji	... Ditto	... III
123	Balbhadra Sahai...	... Queen's C., Benares	... II
125	Bhagwan Prasad	... Ditto	... II
128	Jamuna Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
132	Raghunath Prasad	... Ditto	... II
133	Rasiklal Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... II
134	Rupnarayan	... Ditto	... III
138	Umapatti Datta Sharma	... Ditto	... III
139	Vaidyanath Das	... Ditto	... III
100 140	Abdul Aziz	... Bareilly College	... II
142	Anund Saroop (I)	... Ditto	... III
143	Anund Sarup (II) Mathur	... Ditto	... III
145	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh	... Ditto	... II
146	Debi Prasad Mathur	... Ditto	... II
148	Gobind Prasad	... Ditto	... III
150	Hem Chandra	... Ditto	... II
153	Lalta Prasad	... Ditto	... II
155	Makund Lal	... Ditto	... II
156	Man Mohan Mukerjee	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
110 158	Oudh Behari Lal...	... Bareilly College	... I
159	Radhe Ravan Lal	... Ditto	... II
160	Raj Bahadur Sanghi	... Ditto	... III
161	Ram Bharose	... Ditto	... III
162	Ram Charan Radha Ballabhi,	... Ditto	... III
163	Devendra Nath Roy	... Lashkar C., Gwalior...	... III
164	Gokul Prasad	... Ditto	... III
165	Krishna Rao	... Ditto	... II
166	Krishnaji Mahadeva Sohoni,	... Ditto	... III
168	Ram Narayan Raut	... Ditto	... II
120 171	Bhagwandas Hurjeewandas Parekh	... Maharaja's C., Jeypur,	... II
172	Din Dayal	... Ditto	... III
175	Jotindra Narayan Mullick...	... Ditto	... III
176	Mool Chand Kala	... Ditto	... II
177	Pyare Lal Kasliwal	... Ditto	... III
180	Bhagwati Dayal	... Reid Ch. C., Lucknow,	... II
182	Prameshuri Dayal	... Ditto	... II
183	Shamsheer Bahadur	... Ditto	... III
184	Abdul Aziz	... Canning C., Lucknow...	... III
186	Akshaya Kumar Basu	... Ditto	... II
180 187	Bankey Lal	... Ditto	... III
188	Beni Prasad	... Ditto	... III
189	Beshambar Nath Dube	... Ditto	... I
190	Bisheswar Dayal Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
192	Bishwanath Sahai	... Ditto	... II
194	Brij Lal	... Ditto	... I
196	Choodhary Mohammad Azim,	... Ditto	... II
197	Daulat Singh Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
199	Girja Saran Lal	... Ditto	... I
200	Gopal Lal Manncha	... Ditto	... II
140 201	Gyan Mohan Banerji	... Ditto	... III
202	Hari Das	... Ditto	... II
204	Janki Parshad	... Ditto	... III
205	Kali Charan	... Ditto	... II
207	Lakshmi Narayan, Kayasth	... Ditto	... I
208	Lakshmi Narayan, Vaishya	... Ditto	... III
209	Madho Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
210	Mirza Habib Hosain	... Ditto	... III
211	Muhammad Farzand Ali	... Ditto	... III
212	Muhammad Khalil	... Ditto	... II
150 213	Muhammad Rafi ul-Jah Khan	... Ditto	... II
214	Mangal Prasad	... Ditto	... II
215	Narayan Lal	... Ditto	... II
217	Pandit Dharma Nath	... Ditto	... II
218	Pandit Manohar Nath Sapru,	... Ditto	... II
219	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
220	Raj Kumar	... Ditto	... III
221	Ram Avatar	... Ditto	... II
223	Satgar Sahai Nigam	... Ditto	... III

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1895.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
224	Shankar Dayal Canning C., Lucknow,	II
160 225	Sheikh Muhammad Husain...	Ditto	... II
226	Sheikh Muhammad Ismail ...	Ditto	... II
227	Shyam Behari Misra ...	Ditto	... I
229	Suraj Sahay Misra ...	Ditto	... II
230	Syaid Muhammad Kashif Husain Jafari ...	Ditto	... III
231	Syed Niaz Husain Abidee ...	Ditto	... II
232	Syed Nur-ul Husain Bilgrami,	Ditto	... III
233	Syed Zamin Husain ...	Ditto	... III
234	Ta'ashuq Mirza ...	Ditto	... II
235	Tirteni Sahai Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II

B. COURSE.

3	Raj Behari Lal ...	... St. John's C., Agra	... II
5	Benarsi Das, Jaini ...	... Agra College	... II
7	Gulab Rai ...	Ditto	... II
9	Madan Mohan ...	Ditto	... II
10	Makhan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
11	Mathura Datt Joshi ...	Ditto	... II
12	Nanda Lal Bhattacharya ...	Ditto	... II
15	Man Mohan Roy ...	... Govt. College, Ajmere,	II
16	Bashir Ahmad ...	... M. A.-O. C., Aligarh	... III
10 17	Zia-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... I
18	Anirudha Lal ...	... Queen's C., Benares	... III
19	Ayodhya Das ...	Ditto	... II
25	Jagannath Prasad Srivastava,	Ditto	... III
26	Jamuna Das ...	Ditto	... II
27	Kalpna Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
30	Pravash Chandra Chatterji ...	Ditto	... II
32	Sripati Ghosh ...	Ditto	... II
36	Bishambhar Nath Nigam ...	... Muir C. C., Allahabad...	I
37	Ganesh Prasada Varma ...	Ditto	... I
20 39	Kauleshwar Nath Roy ...	Ditto	... III
40	Lalit Mohan Banerji ...	Ditto	... II
41	Muhammed Rajab Khan ...	Ditto	... III
43	Noraton Mal ...	Ditto	... I
44	Raghunath Prasad Gupta ...	Ditto	... I
45	Rajeswar Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
54	Badri Narayan Sarma ...	... Maharaja's C., Jeypur	... II
55	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyaya ...	Ditto	... I
60	Debi Charan Bandyopadhyaya ...	Govt. C., Jabalpur	... III
63	Gokul Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
30 64	Lakshman Ramchandra Purohit ...	Ditto	... III
66	Sadashiva Madhava Parande...	Ditto	... II
69	Shankar Vithal Katernikar ...	... Lashkar C., Gwalior	... II
70	Aprakash Chandra Bose ...	... Canning C., Lucknow...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Pas-ed in Division
71	Gadadhar Prashad Trepathi,	Canning C., Lucknow ...	III
75	Lokanath Tewari ...	Ditto ...	III
76	Govind Sadashiva Apte ...	Madhava C., Ujjain ...	II
77	Govind Vinayak Ambardekar ...	Ditto ...	III

A. COURSE

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
67 1	Muhammad Walayat Ullah	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
34 2	Jhumak Lal Suksena ...	Agra College
12 3	Hori Lal ...	St. John's College, Agra.
227 4	Shyam Bihari Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

12 1	Hori Lal ...	St. John's College, Agra.
10 2	Govind Prasad Gupta ...	Ditto.

B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

5 1	Benarsi Das Jaini ...	Agra College.
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HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

37 1	Ganesh Prasad Verma ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
43 2	Noratan Mal ...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS.

17 1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

158 1	Ganga Sahai ...	Meerut College.
129 2	Pt. Gokaran Nath Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
100 3	Kameshwar Nath, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1895.

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SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
17	1	Mohan Lal ...	Agra College.
102	1	Mahadeva Prasad, M.A.	Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Sudershan Dayal ...	Agra College.
6	4	Behari Lal Bhargava, B.A.	Ditto.
155	4	Surendra Nath Sen, M.A.	Canning C., Lucknow.
117	6	Kunj Behari Lal Misra, B.A.	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
61		Jwala Prasad, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
133	8	Lakshmi Narayan, B.A.	Canning C., Lucknow.
23	9	Ram Chandra, M.A.	Agra College.
84	10	Ghulam-us-Saqlain, B.A.	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
21	11	Piaray Lal, B.A.	Agra College.
65	12	Lal Gopal Mukerjee, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
28	13	Ram Chandra Saksena, B.A.	Agra College
113	14	Ram Bakhsh, B.A.	Canning C., Lucknow.
122	15	Awadh Behari Lal	Ditto.
120	16	Trimbak Tatiaji Korke	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
88	17	Pyare Lal Katara, B.A.	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
80	18	S. M. Shafi ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
113	18	Pt. Suraj Narain Mujju, B.A.	Bareilly College.
2	20	A. Shams-ud-din Khan, B.A.	Agra College.
75	21	Partap Singh, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
1	22	Avadh Behari Lal, B.A.	Agra College.
66	23	Man Mohan Sanyal, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
111	24	Jai Gopal, B.A.	Bareilly College.
35	25	Shiva Prasad, B.A.	Agra College.
7	26	Bhola Nath Seth, B.A.	Ditto.
43	26	Govind Prasad Gupta	St John's College, Agra.
37	28	Pt. Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.A.	Agra College.
13	29	Kesho Rai Tandan, M.A.	Ditto
86	30	Syyed Wazir Hassan	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
5	31	Bishambhar Nath, B.A.	Agra College.
110	32	Gokal Prasad, B.A.	Bareilly College.
146	33	Raghunath Sahai	Canning C., Lucknow.
31	34	Satchitanand, B.A.	Agra College
125	35	Bhagwat Sahai ...	Canning C., Lucknow.
135		Mohan Lal Tewari, B.A.	Ditto.
123		Banke Vihary Lal Sinha, B.A.	Ditto.
138	37	Muhammad Anwarul Husan, B.A.	Ditto.
151	39	Sheo Shanker Lal, B.A.	Ditto.
50	40	Akshaya Kumar Datta, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
62	41	Jiwan Krishna Bandhyopadhyay, B.A.	Ditto
156	42	Basant Lal, B.A.	Meerut College.
24	43	Radha Kishen Das, B.A.	Agra College.
82	44	Tulshi Dayal Varma, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.

1896.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23	1	Jhumak Lal Suksena	... Agra College.
21	2	Ghasi Ram ...	... Ditto.
18	3	Bansidhar Sharma	... St. John's College, Agra.
12	4	Shyam Bihari Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
20	5	Hori Lal ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
9	6	Cyril Theodore Dutt	... Canning College, Lucknow.
25	7	Ramkrishen L a k s h m a n Shrikhandi ...	... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

16	1	Syyad Ahmed Ali	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
15	2	Qamar Ali ...	... Ditto.
3	3	Raj Bahadur Varma	... M. C. College Allahabad.
22	4	Hari Har Lal ...	... Agra College.
17	5	Zain Uddin ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
24	6	Kharagjit Misra	... Agra College.
5	7	Sarada Prasad ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
1	8	Bani Madhab Ghosh	... Ditto.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Madan Mohan Lal	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
38	2	Avadh Behari Lal	... Teacher.

SANSKRIT.

Nil.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1896.

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MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
28	1	Ganesh Prasad Varma ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.

PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

31	1	Bimal Chandra Ghosh ...	Professor.
32	2	Piary Lal Tandon ...	Agra College.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

29	1	Akshaya Kumar Dutt ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
30	2	Lakshman Prasad ...	Agra College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Minnie Abel (Miss)	... Lucknow, Woman's College,	II
2	Baldeo Sinha, Rajput	... Agra College	... III
3	Basant Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
6	Debi Dayal Pathak	... Ditto	... III
8	Faramurz Rustumjee	... Ditto	... II
11	Har Parshad	... Ditto	... II
12	Jugal Kishore Suksena	... Ditto	... II
13	Jwala Sahai	... Ditto	... III
14	Kanhaiya Lal Jha	... Ditto	... III
15	Krishna Lal Misra	... Ditto	... II
17	Maheshwar Prasad Mathur	... Ditto	... II
19	Murl Dhar Shrivastav	... Ditto	... III
22	Prabhu Dayal	... Ditto	... III
24	Raghu Nath Das	... Ditto	... III
26	Ram Saran Das	... Ditto	... II
28	Shumbhu Nath Dube	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
29	Balkrishna Bhagwant (Kashhedikar)	Agra College	... II
30	Narayan Yashayant Kadam	Ditto	... III
31	Ramkrishna Vishnu (Pandit)	Ditto	... II
33	Vishnu Ramchandra (Pandit)	Ditto	... I
34	Balkrishna Vishvanath Deo	Madhava College, Ujjain	... II
37	Keshao Balvant Dongrey	Ditto	... III
38	Prabhakar Vishnu (Vakil)	Ditto	... II
40	Gangaballabh Sarma	Maharaja's Coll., Jeypur	... III
42	Suraj Narayan	Ditto	... II
49	Girdhari Lal	Bareilly College	... II
55	Ram Dayal Pathak	Ditto	... II
56	Ram Raghobir	Ditto	... II
59	Ghose, J. M.	St. John's College, Agra	... II
62	Bhagwan Deen Dube	Meerut College	... II
64	Jwala Prasada	Ditto	... II
65	Lachman Prasada	Ditto	... III
66	Lakshman Swarup Baidar	Ditto	... II
67	Piaray Lal	Ditto	... II
68	Pyare Lal Sharma	Ditto	... II
70	Ram Saran Das	Ditto	... III
71	Rickhab Das, Jaini	Ditto	... III
73	Ganpat Jankiram Dube	Lashkar College, Gwalior	... II
74	Govind Chintaman Vatve	Ditto	... III
75	Kailas Narain Haksar	Ditto	... II
77	Lochan Pershad Kulshrist	Ditto	... II
78	Ragnandan Lal	Ditto	... III
79	Shyam Lal	Ditto	... II
83	Balarama Das	Queen's College, Benares	... II
86	Ishaq Beg	Ditto	... II
87	Jangbahadur Sinha	Ditto	... III
88	Jitendra Nath Basu	Ditto	... III
90	Md. Nazir	Ditto	... II
93	Pannalal Sinha	Ditto	... II
94	Sitarama	Ditto	... II
95	Sivamurti Lal	Ditto	... III
99	Vindhyeswari Rai	Ditto	... II
101	Edward T Bobb	(Reid) Ch. Coll., Lucknow	... II
103	Lal Man Bhattacharji	Ditto	... III
106	Ashu Tosh Chakravarti	Canning College, Lucknow	... II
109	Batishwar Dayal Agnihotri	Ditto	... III
112	Bishun Dutta Sukul	Ditto	... II
113	Chandra Maul Misra	Ditto	... III
116	Hardeva Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	... II
117	Hari Das Bhattacharya	Ditto	... II
124	Lakshman Prasad S.	Ditto	... III
126	Manohar Nath Thus	Ditto	... III
128	Mohammad Arabi	Ditto	... II
129	Sh. Md. Matin-Uz-Zaman Khan	Ditto	... III
133	Muhammad Safi Khan	Ditto	... II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1896.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
135	Mangi Lal Srivastava ...	Canning Coll, Lucknow...	II
136	Nageshwar Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	... III
137	Nanak Chand Kapur	Ditto	... III
139	Pateswari Prasad Singh	Ditto	... III
140	Raghubar Dayal Shukla	Ditto	... III
144	Shiam Bahadur Srivastava	Ditto	... III
150	Abdulla	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh,	III
152	Fazl Ilahi	Ditto	... II
154	Ilahi Bakhsh	Ditto	... II
155	Jani Maya Shankar	Ditto	... II
156	Jaswant Rae Varma	Ditto	... III
157	Kasim Khan	Ditto	... III
158	Khwaja Mahmud Husain	Ditto	... II
162	Mohomed Abdus Sattar	Ditto	... II
163	Mohomed Salamul Haqq	Ditto	... II
164	Mumtaz Husain	Ditto	... II
165	Mohomed Ghous Khan	Ditto	... II
166	Mohomed Naim Khan	Ditto	... II
167	Mohomed Hidayat Husain	Ditto	... II
173	Obeidullah	Ditto	... II
174	Syed Nazir Uddin	Ditto	... II
176	Shahab-ud Din	Ditto	... II
178	Abdul Halim	... M. C. College, Allahabad	II
180	Fateh Bahadur	Ditto	... II
187	Ram Sarup	Ditto	... III
191	Chaturvedi Ram Narayan Mishra	Ditto	... III
193	Nripendra Nath Datta	Ditto	... III
195	Rama Nath Sircar	Ditto	... III
196	Satyendra Nath Mukerji	Ditto	... II
198	Amar Nath Chakravarty	Ditto	... II
199	Harihar Churun	Ditto	... II
200	Lalit Mohan Roy Chowdhury,	Ditto	... II
202	Nehal Chandra	Ditto	... II
203	Nitya Nand Panday	Ditto	... II
204	Raj Kishore Sahay Varma	Ditto	... II
209	Mohammad Shaffuz-Zaman	... Teacher	... II
211	Richard Charles Busher	Ditto	... II
213	Jessie Johanna B. Foy (Miss), Female candidate		... I

B. COURSE.

1	Baij Nath Bhargava	... Agra College	... II
3	Bhagwan Dass Siryya	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
4	Bhagwati Prasada Varma,	Agra College	... II
5	Kali Nath Bajal ...	Ditto	... III
8	Panna Lal ...	Ditto	... II
9	Prag Narain ...	Ditto	... II
11	Suraj Bal Dikshat ...	Ditto	... III
12	Chhannu Lal ..	Queen's College, Benares	... III
14	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
17	Krishnanand Panre ...	Ditto	... III
20	Satkari Mukerji ...	Ditto	... III
22	Syam Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... III
24	Vaishnava Das ...	Ditto	... II
29	B a p u B a l w a n t Pimpalgaonkar ...	Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
31	Pandit Brijmohan Nath Zutshi ...	Ditto	... III
33	Gyan Das ...	St. John's College, Agra	... II
34	Ponniah, J. A. ...	Ditto	... II
36	Debi Sahai ...	Bareilly College	... III
38	Madho Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
42	B h a r g a o N i l k a n t Jategaokar ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
43	Debendra Nath Banerji ...	Ditto	... II
45	Nobin Kumar Mukerji ...	Ditto	... II
46	R a m C h a n d r a R a o Amardikar ...	Ditto	... II
47	R a m C h a n d r a V e n a y a k Dharmardhikari ...	Ditto	... II
48	Waman Ganesh Ganpulay	Ditto	... III
50	Daya Shankar Saksena ...	Canning College, Lucknow,	II
52	Kunj Behari Lal Tewari...	Ditto	... III
53	Kunwar Chain Singh ...	Ditto	... II
55	Manik Chand Rai ...	Ditto	... III
57	Sisira Kumar Mittra ...	Ditto	... III
58	Sita Rama Varma ...	Ditto	... II
59	Abul Hasan ...	M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
60	Binoy Kumar Mukerji ...	Ditto	... II
61	Florence Felecia Davidson (Miss) ...	Ditto	... III
64	Gopal Das Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
66	Jwala Parsada ...	Ditto	... I
68	Purna Chandra Dutta ...	Ditto	... III
70	Rameshwar Roy ...	Ditto	... III
71	Satish Chandra Deva ...	Ditto	... III
76	Bunyad Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligrah	... III
77	Raja Ullah ...	Ditto	... III
79	Gulam Rasul ...	Ditto	... III
83	Durga Prasad Fande ...	Teacher	... III

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll No	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
185	1	Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	2	Kharag Jit Misra, M.A.	... Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

12	1	Janki Prasad Chaturvedi, M.A.,	Agra College.
20	2	Panna Lal	... Ditto.
13	3	Jwala Prasad	... Ditto.
95	4	Vikramajit Singh	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
22	5	{ Pt. Ram Narain Hakchar...	Agra College.
48		{ Ram Charan, B.A.	... St. John's College, Agra.
102	7	Har Prasad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
101	8	Durlabh Sahai	... Ditto.
94	9	Syed Mustafa, B.A.	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
38	10	Bansi Dhar Sharma	... St. John's College, Agra.
202	11	Sarat Chandra Sinha	... Canning College, Lucknow.
129	12	Harish Chandra Chatterji	... Queen's College, Benares.
84	13	Rajeshwar Prasad, B.A.	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
3	14	Banky Behary Lal, B.A.	... Agra College.
17	15	{ Lakshmi Narain Mathur, B.A.,	Ditto.
169		{ Bhagwati Dayal, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
159	17	Nalin Kumar Mukerji	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
73	18	Muhammad Ali Ausat, B.A.,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
65	19	Kauleshwar Nath Roy, B.A.,	Ditto.
30	20	Shiam Sarup Sarin	... Agra College.
21	21	{ Prag Narain, B.A.	... Ditto.
100		{ Devi Das, B.A.	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
161	23	Shiva Prasad	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
170	24	Bhudhar Chandra Ghose, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
59	25	Charu Chandra Biswas	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
42	26	Ishwar Das	... St. John's College, Agra.
86	27	Raghunath Prasad Gupta...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
98	28	Abdul Kadir, B.A.	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
208	29	Sheikh Muhammad Ismail, B.A.,	Canning C., Lucknow.
67	30	Mahadeva Sinha, B.A.	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
55	31	Bijay Kumar Datt	... Ditto.
54	32	Bhagwat Prasad, B.A.	... Ditto.
37	33	Umrao Singh	... Agra College.
118	34	Lalta Prasad Johari, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
46	35	{ Narain Vishnu Phadke	... St John's College, Agra.
196		{ Pt. Gur Dayal Tewari, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
31		{ Shyam Sunder Varma, B.A.,	Agra College.
108		{ Nur Ahmad	... M. A O. College, Aligarh.
119		{ Munna Lal	... Bareilly College.
152	37	{ Brajendra Nath Dey	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
166		{ Babu Lal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
184		{ Jogesh Chandra Ghosh	... Ditto.

1897.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
4	1	Narsinha Prasad ..	M. C. College, Allahabad.
16	2	Raymon, William B.	St. John's College, Agra.
1	3	Agha Haidar ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
9	4	Budh Sain ...	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

5	1	Prag Narain ..	M. C. College, Allahabad.
10	2	Kannu Mal ...	Agra College.
11	3	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi	Ditto.
13	4	Kanarsi Das Jaini...	Teacher.
3	5	Kailash Prasad	
		Kitchloo ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
8	6	Ugrah Narain Roy,	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

18	1	Raj Behari Lal ...	St. John's College, Agra.
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CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

19	1	Lalit Mohan Banerji,	M. C. College, Allahabad
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PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Ram Prasad Balma- kund Dube ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

21	1	Siva Vir Prasad ...	Canning C., Lucknow.
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LIST OF GRADUATES, 1897.

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Order
Roll of Name of Candidate, Name of College.
No merit.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

24 1 Saiyad Muhammad
Ali Jafar ... Agra College.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

25 1 Raj Chand ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1 1 Ganesh Prasad ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Mohammad Usman ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad	II
2	Saiyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar,	Ditto	... II
3	Benoy Bhusan Dey ...	Ditto	... III
4	Braj Narain Gurtu ...	Ditto	... III
6	Iqbal Narain Gurtu ...	Ditto	... II
7	Iswar Saran ...	Ditto	... II
8	Maheshwar Prasad ...	Ditto	... I
9	Sarut Chandra Bhatta-charya ...	Ditto	... I
10	Sat Kari Mittra ...	Ditto	... III
11	Satya Prasonno Datta ...	Ditto	... III
12	Surendra Nath Gangoli...	Ditto	... II
13	Bipin Behary Ghosal ...	Ditto	... II
15	Gokurn Nath Tholal ...	Ditto	... II
18	Jwala Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
21	Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan ...	Ditto	... II
22	Muhammad Wali Jan ...	Ditto	... II
26	Ram Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
30	Shyama Prasada Verma...	Ditto	... II
31	Sayed Mohomed Raja Muswi ...	Ditto	... II
34	Charu Chandra Chatterjee,	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
35	Damodar Das ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad	III
36	Gopi Nath Ojha ...	Ditto	II
37	Purna Chandra Chatto- padhaya ...	Ditto	III
41	Basu Deva Sahai Bhargava,	Agra College	III
45	Chhel Behari Lal ...	Ditto	III
46	Chiranji Lal Varma ...	Ditto	II
47	Devi Shankar Nagar ...	Ditto	II
49	Dwarka Prasad Pattaria...	Ditto	II
52	Gobind Prasad Kaushiki...	Ditto	I
53	Gopi Nath Mathur ...	Ditto	III
56	Janki Prasad Hard ...	Ditto	II
60	Kirti Chand ...	Ditto	II
61	Madho Ram Dave ...	Ditto	III
64	Narotam Das Chaube ...	Ditto	III
66	Pyari Lal Agarwal ...	Ditto	III
68	Saroop Nath Kunzru ...	Ditto	III
69	Sheo Baksh Sharma ...	Ditto	II
70	Sayed Jafar Husainie ...	Ditto	II
72	Bhawani Sahai Mathur ...	St. John's College, Agra	II
74	Nathanael J. Bose ...	Ditto	II
75	Chhotalal Karunashanker Chhaya ...	Ditto	III
76	Girwar Singh ...	Ditto	II
77	Gopi Lal Mathur ...	Ditto	II
78	Hafiz Abdul Majid Khan...	Ditto	II
83	Parmatha Nath Bandyopa- dhya ...	Ditto	III
88	Vahidyar Khan ...	Ditto	II
91	Ali Hasan Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh...	III
97	Chaudhri Gholam Nabi ...	Ditto	III
98	Ghulam Nabi Jullundri ...	Ditto	III
101	Ishwar Sahai Mathur ...	Ditto	II
102	Mohammad Amin Fakih ...	Ditto	II
103	Mahmud Hassan T. ...	Ditto	II
107	Mohammad Said ...	Ditto	II
109	Mohammad Husain ...	Ditto	II
114	Sohan Lal ...	Ditto	II
117	Shuja-ud-din Khan ...	Ditto	III
121	Kanuga Chhagan Lal ...	Govt. College, Ajmere	II
124	Bal Krishen Das ...	Bareilly College	III
125	Bhugwan Das ...	Ditto	III
126	Braham Narayan ...	Ditto	III
128	Gobind Sarup ...	Ditto	III
130	Jai Narain ...	Ditto	III
133	Kulyan Rai ...	Ditto	III
135	Maharaj Narain ...	Ditto	II
137	Quazi Rashid Ahmad ...	Ditto	II
138	Raghonandan Prasad ...	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passes in Division.
143	Tara Datt Gairola ...	Bareilly College	... II
144	Anandinath Rai ...	Queens College, Benares	... III
145	Atul Behari Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
146	Baladeva Das ...	Ditto	... III
147	Bhagwan Das Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
148	Bhawani Datta Joshi ...	Ditto	... II
149	Khaja Gulam Mahmud ...	Ditto	... II
150	Jnavendranath Chatterji,	Ditto	... II
152	Harnandan Joshi ...	Ditto	... II
154	Kasirama ...	Ditto	... II
156	Mahadeva Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
159	Narotam Das ...	Ditto	... III
160	Nikhilranjan Mukhopadhyaya ...	Ditto	... II
161	Rama Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
162	Ramesadatta Pande ...	Ditto	... III
164	Sadhorama Dikshit ...	Ditto	... II
165	Sirish Chandra Dey ...	Ditto	... III
166	Syama Charan ...	Ditto	... II
167	Syamsundar Das ...	Ditto	... II
168	Tara Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
170	Vitthal Das ...	Ditto	... III
172	Abinash Chandra Mittra...	Canning College, Lucknow	III
174	Ali Mullah ...	Ditto	... III
175	Babu Ram ...	Ditto	... II
177	Bankey Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
178	Kunwar Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
179	Bhawani Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
180	Bindeshwari Prasad Awasthi ...	Ditto	... II
181	Pt. Brojendra Nath Sharga	Ditto	... III
182	Dilsukh Roi Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
183	Durga Charan Srivastava,	Ditto	... II
185	Ganga Charan Nigam ...	Ditto	... III
186	Ghansyam Das Singha ...	Ditto	... II
187	Gokaran Nath Ugia, Pt.,	Ditto	... III
190	Harbilas Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
191	Hira Lal Chatterji ...	Ditto	... II
192	Janardan Prasad Tiwari...	Ditto	... II
195	Jay Gopal Ashtana ...	Ditto	... II
197	Jugal Kishor ...	Ditto	... III
198	Kalidhar Bajpai ...	Ditto	... III
200	Keshri Narain Chand ...	Ditto	... III
202	Krishna Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
203	Lakshmi Narain Shukla...	Ditto	... II
206	Mahesh Prasad Srivastav,	Ditto	... II
207	Muhammad Maqbul Hussain ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
208	Muhammad Ahad Ali ...	Canning College, Lucknow ...	III
211	Nanak Prasad Srivastav,	Ditto	II
220	Shiam Sunder Sharma ...	Ditto	II
222	Sitla Sahai Srivastav ...	Ditto	II
223	Surjoo Parshad Bhatnagar,	Ditto	II
224	Sayed Mufawaz Hosain ...	Ditto	II
225	Louie, F. Old (Miss) ...	Woman's College, Lucknow ..	II
229	Hari Krishna Telang ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior .	II
230	Kunj Behari Lal ...	Ditto	III
231	Murlidhar Chaturvedi ...	Ditto	III
235	Hardhyan Singh ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur ...	II
236	Mohammad Farhat Khan	Ditto	II
237	Mohammad Zain-ul-Eba	Ditto	II
246	Sri Ram Dikshit ...	Meerut College	III
247	Balkrishna Awadhut Kher	Madhava College, Ujjain	II
248	Balvant Shrikrishna Phatak ...	Ditto	II
249	Ganesh Bhicaji Kelkar ..	Ditto	II
252	Shrikrishna Vithal Athalye,	Ditto	II
254	Vishnu Laxman Deva ...	Ditto	III
257	Narayan Prasad Bhargav, Teacher		III

B. COURSE.

261	Gur Prasad ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad ...	III
264	Nogendra Nath Chatterjee	Ditto	III
265	Radha Charan	Ditto	II
266	Rup Narain...	Ditto	I
268	Avadhbehari Lal	Queen's College, Benares	III
269	Digambar Biswas	Ditto	III
276	Prabhat Chandra Bose ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	III
277	Ratan Singh, Thakur ...	Ditto	II
278	S. Wali Mohammad	Ditto	II
281	Narain Laxman Ghanekar,	Lashkar College, Gwalior	III

B.Sc EXAMINATION.

260	Fazal Ahmad	Muir C. College, Allahabad .	II
261	Gur Prasad	Ditto	II
265	Radha Charan	Ditto	II
283	Kirpa Shankar Varma	Agra College	III
284	Pushkar Lal	Ditto	II
285	Kirpa Rama	Canning College, Lucknow	II
286	Rama Krishna Tandan ...	Ditto	II

(SUPPLEMENTARY) B.A. EXAMINATION.

B. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
287	Ajodhya Prasad ...	Muir Central College	... III
289	Gauri Shankar Tewari ...	Ditto	... III
290	Lal Behari Singh ...	Ditto	... III
291	Newal Kishore ...	Ditto	... III
292	Pran Kristo Roy ...	Ditto	... II
295	Sirish Chandra Chatto- padhya ...	Ditto	... III
297	Rampratap Agarwala ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	... III
299	Ambika Prasad ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
301	Bal Makund ...	Bareilly College	... II

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

9	Sarut Chandra Bhat- tacharya Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

31	Saiyid Muhammad Raza Muswi Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
71	1	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, M.A. ...	... Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

10	1	Bissesur Prasad ..	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
9	2	Bishambharnath Nigam, B.A. ...	Ditto.
38	3	Nibaran Chundra Gupta,	Ditto.
31	4	Mohammed Zahoor ...	Ditto.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
181	5	Bhagwandin Dube, B.A.,	Meerut College.
182	6	Chanda Mal ...	Ditto.
73	7	Ram Sarupa, B.A. ...	Agra College.
205		Aghornath Mukerji B.A.,	Queen's College, Benares.
82	9	Kushal Pal Singh, M.A.,	Agra College.
113	10	Mohammad Farzand Ali, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
112	11	Mirza Mohammad Faseeh,	Ditto.
30	12	Mathura Datt Pande ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
147		Oudh Behari Lal, B.A....	Bareilly College.
55	14	Bhagwan Das Sirvya, B.A. ...	Agra College.
196	15	Jagan Nath, M.A. ...	St. John's College, Agra.
99	16	Bishva Nath Sahai ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
14	17	Fateh Bahadur ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
44		Radha Charan ...	Ditto.
22	19	Raghunath Prasad, B.A.,	Queen's College, Benares.
83	20	Makhan Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
84	21	Malleshwar Prasad, B.A.,	Ditto.
180	22	Rampat Ram, M.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
119	23	Prabhat Chandra Gupta,	Ditto.
20	24	Jag Rup Sahay ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
167	25	Sheikh Bahadur Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
177	26	Prakash Chandra Ghosh, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur
164	27	Syed Abdul Haq, B.A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
207	28	Anand Kumar Chau- dhry, M.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
134	29	Shankar Dayal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
135	30	Sheikh Md. Husein, B.A.,	Ditto.
151		Abdullah ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6	32	Beni Madhav Ghosh ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
96		Bisheshwar Dyal Sri- vastava, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
32	34	Pt. Mohan Lal Nehru ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
46	35	Ramdulare Lal Chatur- vedi ...	Ditto.
24	36	Kalka Prasad, B.A. ...	Ditto.
128	37	Ram Baksh Singh ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
144		Raj Kumar ...	Bareilly College.
166	38	Shahab-ud-din ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13		Dwarka Nath ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
172	40	Debendra Nath Banerji,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
175	43	Rajendra Nath Sen, M.A.,	Meerut College.
165		Sheikh Ata Ullah, B.A.,	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
115	44	Md. Noorul Hasan, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
178	45	Ramchandra Rao Amar- dekar, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.

1898

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
16	1	Richard Charles Busher,	Teacher.
34	2	Bhagwandin Dube ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

11	1	Nathaniel Jordan	... Canning C., Lucknow.
15	2	Pyare Lal Sharma	... Private Candidate.
4	3	Shumbhu Nath Dube	... Agra College.
10	4	Chandra Maul Misra	... Canning C., Lucknow.
1	5	Basant Lal Bhargava	... Agra College.
8	6	Ram Narain ..	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
7	7	Nehal Chand	... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

21	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
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THIRD DIVISION.

19	1	Gyan Das St John's College, Agra.
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PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Binoy Koomar Mukerjee,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

24	1	Aprakash Chandra Bose ..	Canning C., Lucknow.
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HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
25	1	Faramurz Rustamjee ...	Agra College.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

28	1	Mohamad Arabi ...	M. A -O. College, Aligarh.
29	2	Syed Muhammad Raza Musvi ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
26	3	Chel Behari Lal Mathur...	Teacher.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

32	1	Krishna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.
31	2	Rashik Lal Bhattacharya	Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Indra Narain Sinha ...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

33	1	Balram Das ...	Queen's College, Benares.
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THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	Canesh Prasad ...	M. C. College, Allahabad

B.A. EXAMINATION.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College	Passed in Division.
1	Amba Ram Nathuram Raval,	Agra College	... II
4	Barey Lal Srivastav ...	Ditto	... III
5	Beni Prasada Misra ...	Ditto	... II
6	Benoy Vehari Mukhopad- hyaya ...	Ditto	... III
9	Bishwambhar Nath (Chaube)	Ditto	... II
11	Cowashaw Dorabji Luhar,	Ditto	... II
12	Dhanraj Singh Chaudhry ...	Ditto	... II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
14	Gauri Shankar Tewari ...	Agra College
15	Hanuman Prasada Verma,	Ditto
18	Herbert M. C. Harris ...	Ditto
19	Hazari Lal Srivastava ...	Ditto
22	Kalka Prasada ...	Ditto
24	Kaus Rustomji ...	Ditto
29	Mohammed Salih (Syed) ...	Ditto
30	Nawal Kishore ...	Ditto
32	Raj Bahadur Bhargava ...	Ditto
33	Raj Komar ...	Ditto
34	Ramagyan Sinha ...	Ditto
35	Ram Narayan Tirvedi ...	Ditto
36	Salig Ram Pathak (Chauhe)	Ditto
37	Saran Shankar ...	Ditto
38	Shankar Bhagwant Dighe,	Ditto
40	Shiv Dutt Bhargav ...	Ditto
43	Shrinivas Rao Nayudu (C.)	Ditto
44	Vaishampayan Vasudeo	Ditto
	Moreshtar ...	Ditto
45	Brij Mohan Chandola ...	M. C. College, Allahabad
46	Chandra Datt Pande ...	Ditto
47	Emmanuel Caleb ...	Ditto
48	Khettra Chandra Banerjee,	Ditto
50	Bhal Chandra Chintaman,	Ditto
	Patwardhan ...	Ditto
51	Bheem Narsinha Rana	Ditto
	Bahadur ...	Ditto
52	Braj Nath Vyasa ...	Ditto
53	Ganpat Lakshman Subhedar	Ditto
54	Jotindra Nath Chaudhary,	Ditto
60	Jagan Nath Prasad ...	Ditto
65	Ramji Das ...	Ditto
66	Ram Sarup Johari ...	Ditto
67	Raza Ali Khan ...	Ditto
68	Sheikh Mohammad Ishak...	Ditto
72	Sayed Asghar Hasan ...	Ditto
73	Sayed Razi-ud-din ...	Ditto
74	Aboullah ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
75	Abdul Ali ...	Ditto
78	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Ditto
79	Ali Akbar Khan ...	Ditto
80	Ali Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto
81	Amir-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto
82	Anand Behari Lal Mathur,	Ditto
84	Bankey Behari ...	Ditto
85	Fida Ali Khan ...	Ditto
88	Hyder Ali Gulam Husain ...	Ditto
89	Lakshmi Narain ...	Ditto
91	Mahmood Shah Khan ...	Ditto

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
93	Misbahul Othman	M. A.-O College, Aligarh.	III
94	Mohammad Abbas	Ditto	II
95	Mohammad Ali	Ditto	I
96	Mohammad Abdus Salam	Ditto	II
99	Mohammad Baqir	Ditto	III
101	Ram Prasad Varma	Ditto	III
108	Sultan Mahmood Khan	Ditto	II
109	Zia Ullah Khan	Ditto	II
110	Abdul Wahid Khan	Canning College, Lucknow	II
111	Abhay Charan Mukerjee	Ditto	I
115	Balmakund Srivastava	Ditto	III
118	Ganput Sahai	Ditto	II
119	Girjadat Bajpai	Ditto	II
122	Jitendra Nath Roy	Ditto	III
123	Jung Bahadur	Ditto	II
124	Kazim Husain	Ditto	II
127	Mahabir Sinha	Ditto	III
132	Nand Kishore	Ditto	II
133	Nawab Ali	Ditto	II
136	Pt Prem Kishen Taimni	Ditto	II
139	Raj Bir Prasad	Ditto	II
141	Raj Narain Srivastav	Ditto	II
143	Sadiq Ali Khan	Ditto	III
144	Saroda Pado Mukerji	Ditto	III
146	Shivanath Mubai	Ditto	III
150	Basant Kumar Chatterji	Queen's College, Benares	III
153	Hiralal Banerji	Ditto	II
156	Kaminikumar Bhattacharya,	Ditto	III
157	Krishna Shankar Tiwari	Ditto	III
159	Mohammad Ashraf-ul lah,	Ditto	II
160	Nagendranath Chattopadhyaya	Ditto	III
161	Narendranath Rai	Ditto	II
166	David, Charles E.	St. John's College, Agra	II
167	Ganesh Lal Mathur	Ditto	II
174	Suresh Chandra Roy	Ditto	I
176	Thomas, Robert W.	Ditto	III
180	Gobind Sahai Varma	Bareilly College	II
186	Sepahi Lal	Ditto	II
188	Syed Ali Hamid	Ditto	III
189	Brijendra Swarup	C.-C. College, Cawnpore	III
190	Brij Narain Saxena	Ditto	II
191	Debi Prasad Shukla	Ditto	I
192	Girdhar Das Bhargava	Ditto	II
194	Nanhe Mal	Ditto	III
195	Prusunoo Kumar Sircar	Ditto	III
197	Syed Fazlur Rahman	Ditto	II
199	Bisheshar Nath Kak	Meerut College	II
201	Govind Prasada	Ditto	III
203	Indu Bhushan Bose	Ditto	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
204	Jhuman Lal ...	Meerut College	... II
207	Badri Nath Mathur ...	Govt. College, Ajmere	... II
208	Kothari Bhai Lal Vandra- vandas ...	Ditto	... III
210	Gauri Shankar Ganeshi Lal Verma ...	Ditto	... II
211	Harak Chand Dhariwal...	Ditto	... II
212	Harakha Lal Karuna Shunker Chhaya ...	Ditto	... III
215	Prabhas Chandra Banerji,	Ditto	... II
216	Raj Narain ...	Ditto	... II
224	Satish Chandra Ghosh ...	(Reid) Ch. College, Lucknow,	III
225	Ajodhya Prasad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	I
226	Bholanath ...	Ditto	... II
227	Lakshminarayan ...	Ditto	... II
229	Rup Narain Mathur ...	Ditto	... III
230	Balkrishn Ramchandra Bokil ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior	... III
231	Durga Sabai ...	Ditto	... III
232	Radhika Prasad Varma...	Ditto	... II
233	Raghunath Das ...	Ditto	... III
237	Hari Chintamani Joga ...	Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
238	Janardan Narain Limaye,	Ditto	... III
243	Jagmohal Lal ...	Teacher	... III
247	Hazari Lal ...	Ditto	... III

B. COURSE.

248	Champa Ram Misra ...	Agra College	... II
251	Pramatha Nath Chakra- varti ...	Ditto	... III
254	Raj Narain Verma ...	Ditto	... II
258	Bhakt Narain ...	M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
259	Brij Lal ...	Ditto	... I
263	Surendra Krishna Bosu...	Ditto	... II
265	Atul Chandra Chatterji...	Ditto	... II
266	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
268	Jagdish Prasad Chatur- vedi ...	Ditto	... I
271	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Gandhi ...	Ditto	... I
272	Raj Narain Brahmwar ...	Ditto	... II
279	Sd. Mohammad Baqar Husain ...	Queen's College, Benares	... II
287	Mathura Prasad Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow	... III
289	Rama Bharsay Lal Agni- hotri ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
291	Trijugi Narayan	... Canning (college, Lucknow	II
297	Mangi Lal Do-i	... Govt College, Ajmere	... II
301	Har Prasad Bhargava	... Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
302	Triloki Nath Gour	... Ditto	... II

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1	Manik Chand Rae	... Canning College, Lucknow,	II
3	Rudra Narain Srivastava	Ditto	... II
4	Ram Prasad Dube	... M. C. College, Allahabad	... I

B.A. EXAMINATION.

HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

271	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Gandhi	... Muir Central Coll., Allahabad.
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B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

4	Ram Prasad Dube	... Muir Central Coll., Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
42	1	Noratan Mal	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
95	2	Janki Prasad Hard, B.A.,	Agra College.
17	3	Gopi Nath Ojha	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
253	4	Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee,	Queen's College, Benares.
47	5	Prag Narain	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
11	6	Dholakia Kantilal Balwantrai	... Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

21	1	Jwala Prasad	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
76	2	Ghasi Ram, M.A.	... Agra College.
89	3	Dhanpat Rai	... Ditto.
80	4	Madan Mohan	... Ditto.
1	5	{ Abdul Halim	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
130		{ Daya Shankar	... Canning College, Lucknow.
41		{ Nirya Nand Pande	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
150	7	{ Pt. Ram Adhin Agnihotri,	Canning College, Lucknow.
147	9	Krishna Prasad, B.A.	... Ditto.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
14	10	Ghoda Jivan Lal Ravi-shankar ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
242		Raj Behari Lal, M.A. ...	St. John's College, Agra.
175	12	Syam Sunder, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
83	13	Ram Kishen Lakhman Shri-khandy ...	Agra College.
122	14	Bipin Chandra Chattopadhyay, ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	15	Girwar Dhar ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
103		Shambhu Nath Dube, M.A. ...	Agra College.
62	17	Surendra Nath Chatterjee ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
16	18	Gopal Das Sharma ...	Ditto
217		Sada Shiva Madhawa Parande, ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
93	20	Gopi Nath, B.A. ...	Agra College.
138		Hardeva Prasad Srivastav, ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
163	22	Raghubar Dayal Shukla, B.A. ...	Ditto.
154	23	Mangal Prasad ...	Ditto.
224	24	Piaray Lal ...	Meerut College.
26	25	Lalit Mohan Banerji, M.A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
66		Ugra Narain Rai ...	Ditto.
203	28	S. Abu Talib ...	M. A.-O. Coll., Aligarh.
63		Surendra Nath Gangoli ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
208	30	Bhagat Lakshmi Shankar, ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
107		Sohraoji Dadabhoi, Contractor, B.A. ...	Agra College.
119	31	Bansi Dhar, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
204		Syed Abdul Basit, B.A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
248	34	Chitragupta Prasad ...	Queen's College, Benares.
221		Jwala Prasad ...	Meerut College.
43	35	Nirpendra Nath Dat ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
73	36	Bishen Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
132		Gadachar Prasad Tripathi, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
246	39	Bahadur Lal, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
110		Cona Shrinivas Rao Nayudu, ...	Agra College.
25	40	Lal Behari Singh, B.A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
180		Mukh Ram ...	Bareilly College.
200	41	Qamar Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
216		Waman Ganesh Ganpulay, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
194	45	Mohammad Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
164		Raj Kumar ...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
35	46	Mukand Lal, M.A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
79		Kirti Chand, B.A. ...	Agra College.
172	48	Shiva Shankar Nigam ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
166	49	Sarju Prasad Bhatnagar, B.A. ...	Ditto.
22	50	Kamta Prasad Siuha ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
190	51	Agha Haidar ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
259		Muhammad Wasi ...	Queen's College, Benares.
87	53	Pt. Brij Mohan Nath Zutshi, B.A. ...	Agra College.
157		Narayan Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
181	55	Nisar Ali, B.A. ...	... Bareilly College.
51	56	Sajjad Husain ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
3	57	Ardeshir A. Dadabhoy ...	... Ditto.
105		Shanker Lal ...	... Agra College.

1899.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

14	1	Hira Lal Chatterji ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
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SECOND DIVISION.

6	1	Gangadhar Narayan Shastree, M. C. College, Allahabad.	
11	2	Tara Datt Garrola ...	Ditto.
9	3	Iqbal Narayan Gurtu ...	Ditto.
8	4	Gopi Nath Ojha ...	Ditto.
17	5	Har Prasad ...	... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

3	1	Braj Narayan Gurtu ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
5	2	Damodar Das Agarwal ...	Ditto.
14	3	Birjendra Nath Sharga ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
18	4	Sheo Bakhsh Sharma ...	Agra College.
15	5	Sisira Kumar Mitra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
10	6	Raghonandan Prasad ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.

CHEMISTRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

21	1	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Gandhi ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
19	2	Fazal Ahmad ...	Ditto.
22	3	Rup Narain ...	Ditto.

ARABIC.

FIRST DIVISION.

27	1	Muhammad Usman ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

28	1	Sayad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, M. C. College, Allahabad.	
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B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
2	Ajudhia Prasada Phatakwal	Agra College	... II
4	Azeez Hassan ...	Ditto	... II
5	Badri Prasada Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
6	Banke Lal Saksena ...	Ditto	... III
8	Bhagwat Saran ...	Ditto	... II
9	Bhola Nath Dube ...	Ditto	... II
12	Devi Prasada Varma *	Ditto	... II
13	Dhian Pal Sinh ...	Ditto	... III
15	Girdhari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
16	Gulab Singh ...	Ditto	... III
18	Ishwar Dayal ...	Ditto	... II
19	Jwala Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
20	Kalwant Rai ...	Ditto	... III
21	Laksmi Narayan Shandileya	Ditto	... II
22	Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed) ...	Ditto	... II
23	Muhammad Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
29	Ram Nath ...	Ditto	... III
30	Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi,	Ditto	... II
31	Shankar Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
32	Shimbhu Dyal ...	Ditto	... II
33	Siva Prasada ...	Ditto	... III
35	Surendra Prasad Sanyal ...	Ditto	... II
36	Avadh Behari Lal ...	St. John's College, Agra	... III
39	Damodar Das Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
41	Dina Nath Rendar ...	Ditto	... III
44	Jwahir Lal ...	Ditto	... III
45	Kunwar Bihari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
49	Mukerji Kumed Nath † ...	Ditto	... If
53	Prabhu Das ...	Ditto	... II
56	Ram Prasad Mann ...	Ditto	... III
57	Ram Sarup Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
58	Sia Ram ...	Ditto	... III
61	Lakshmi Narayan Prohit ..	Maharaja's College, Jeypur,	III
62	Manharram Hariharram Mehta ...	Ditto	... II
64	Rajendra Nath ...	Ditto	... II
65	Shamsunder Lal ...	Ditto	... II
67	Henrietta Wise ...	Woman's College, Lucknow,	II
69	Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior...	II
70	Lakshman Dass Bhandary,	Ditto	... II
71	Mahimna Narayan Rai ...	Ditto	... III
74	Dattatraya Keshava Natu,	Madhava College, Ujjain...	III
79	Krishna Rao Mahadeo Oka	Ditto	... II

* Honours in Philosophy. | † Honours in Chemistry.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
81	Abrar Husain ...	Canning College, Lucknow ...	III
82	Amir Ahmad Alevi (Mohd.),	Ditto	... III
83	Azhar Ali Alavi (Mohd.)...	Ditto	... I
86	Banwari Lal...	Ditto	... III
88	Bisheshwar Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
89	Bisheshwar Nath Srivas- tava ...	Ditto	... II
90	Brikhabha Dhuja Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
91	Pt. Brij Narain Pankhah,	Ditto	... II
92	Chandra Shekhar Misra,	Ditto	... II
94	Gokul Prasad Pathak ...	Ditto	... III
98	Krishna Chandra Agarwal,	Ditto	... II
99	Mallesh Prasad Srivastav,	Ditto	... II
100	Muhammad Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
101	Muhammad Yusuf Usmani	Ditto	... II
102	Nizam-ud-din Khan ...	Ditto	... III
103	Nurul Aziz (Mohd.) ...	Ditto	... II
104	Parbhu Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
106	Raghunandan Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	... III
108	Ram Lal ...	Ditto	... III
109	Ram Yad Srivastav ...	Ditto	... II
111	Rudra Datt Singh ...	Ditto	... II
112	Rudra Narain Srivastav ..	Ditto	... II
115	Sham Manohar Nath Sharga (Pt.) ...	Ditto	... II
118	Tara Shankar ...	Ditto	... II
121	Zamir-ud-din, Sayed ...	Ditto	... II
129	Anandi Prasad Varma ...	Meerut College	... II
130	Atma Ram ...	Ditto	... II
131	Baij Nath ...	Ditto	... III
132	Basant Roy ...	Ditto	... II
134	Bishamber Sahai Jaini ...	Ditto	... III
136	Dwarka Singh Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
138	Kabul Singh ...	Ditto	... III
145	Paras Das Jaini ...	Ditto	... III
152	Abdul Qadir Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
154	Abdul Rahman, of Lahore,	Ditto	... III
155	Abdul Rahman, Raipuri...	Ditto	... III
156	Abdul Sattar ...	Ditto	... III
160	Ashraf Ali ...	Ditto	... II
161	Fakhar-ud din Ahmad Khan, Lodhi ...	Ditto	... II
162	Ghulam Sabir ...	Ditto	... II
164	Krishna Gopal Verma ...	Ditto	... II
165	Laiq Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
167	Maqsood Ali Khan ...	Ditto	... I
168	Mirza Wazir Husain ...	Ditto	... II
169	Muhammad Abdus Salam,	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
170	Muhammad Akbar Khan...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh ...	II
172	Muhammad Ashraf Khan		
	Popalzai ...	Ditto	... III
173	Muhammad Ikram-ul-lah,	Ditto	... III
176	Niamat-ul-lah ...	Ditto	... II
177	Raghibar Dial ...	Ditto	... II
178	Safdar Ali ...	Ditto	... II
179	Sami-ul-lah Faruqi ...	Ditto	... II
181	Shabbir Uzzaman ...	Ditto	... III
182	Shaikh Muhammad Hamid	Ditto	... III
183	Sher Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto	... III
184	Siddique Ahmad Khan ...	Ditto	... II
185	Sidh Gopal ...	Ditto	... II
186	Zaman Medhi Khan ...	Ditto	... I
188	Kishcn Lal ...	Jaswant College, Jodhpur ...	II
189	Pandit Gobind Narain		
	Sharma ...	Ditto	... II
191	Sada Nand Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
197	Kashi Nath ...	Bareilly College	... II
198	Krishen Chandra ...	Ditto	... III
199	Liakat Ali ...	Ditto	... II
200	Madan Mohan, Vaish ...	Ditto	... II
202	Netra Ballabh Tewari ...	Ditto	... II
203	Poshaki Lal Varma ...	Ditto	... II
204	Frobbhat Chandra Mukerji,	Ditto	... II
205	Raghonandan Prasad		
	Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
209	Sundar Sahai Varma ...	Ditto	... II
210	Sayed Nasir-ud-din Ahmad,	Ditto	... III
212	Gopal Bal Krishna Karve,	Govt. College, Ajmere	... II
213	Ilari Ram Tandan ...	Ditto	... III
215	Mathoo Lal ...	Ditto	... II
216	Mon Motho Nath Mukerji,	Ditto	... II
217	Narain Dass Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
218	Pyara Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	... III
220	Achyuta Prasad Dvivedi...	Queen's College, Benares	... III
221	Bechan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
224	Biswanath Das ...	Ditto	... II
226	Brijbehari Lal ...	Ditto	... III
231	Harishchandra Sen ...	Ditto	... II
235	Lakshmi Das ...	Ditto	... III
237	Lakshmi Shankar ...	Ditto	... III
239	Nilkamal Bhattacharya ...	Ditto	... IV
241	Saratchandra Rai ...	Ditto	... II
243	Tirlokinath ...	Ditto	... II
244	Umanath Mukerji ...	Ditto	... II
245	Vishnu Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
247	Govind Prasad Varma ...	Christ-C. College, Cawnpore	II
249	Jeremiah Dina Nath Dass	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
251	Manindra Nath Chaudhri,	Christ-C. College, Cawnpore,	III
252	Nikunja Behary Banerji,	Ditto	II
254	Deo Shankar Dube ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	II
255	Kunji Lal Sharma ...	Ditto	II
256	Phadali Lal Sonar ...	Ditto	II
257	Ramchandra N a r a y a n Shrouti ...	Ditto.	III
258	Amir Bahadur Singh ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad,	II
259	Ananda Behari Lal ...	Ditto	III
261	Chheda Lal ...	Ditto	II
263	Humphrey Emmanuel Eusebius ...	Ditto	III
265	Kunar Bahadur ...	Ditto	III
266	Mahabir Prasad Agarwala,	Ditto	III
269	Raj Gopal ...	Ditto	II
272	Ram Partab Sahai ...	Ditto	II
275	Sayed Razi ud-din Haider,	Ditto	II
277	Madhu Mangal Misra ...	Ditto	III
279	Saradindu Narain Ray ...	Ditto	I
281	Balaram Chandra Mookerji	Ditto	II
282	Chinta Haran Banerji ...	Ditto	II
283	Ganpaty Waman Oke ...	Ditto	II
285	Madhav Rao Vinayak Kibe,	Ditto	II
286	Revati Nandan ...	Ditto	II
288	Amar Nath Sanyal ...	Ditto	II
289	Bishambhar Nath Misra ...	Ditto	II
290	Jamna Shankar Jha ...	Ditto	II
292	Ali Mehdi ...	Ditto	II
294	Chandra Datt Pande ...	Ditto	II
295	John Robert Dukoff Gordon,	Ditto	II
297	Ladli Prasad Singh Verma,	Ditto	II
300	Pramathanath Ghosh ...	Ditto	II
303	Ronald Dukoff Gordon ...	Ditto	II
304	Bhoora Lal Hiran ...	Ditto	II
306	Rang Bahadur Warma ...	Ditto	II
308	Shiva Das Mukerji ...	Ditto	III
313	Chaitan Das ...	Teacher	II
314	Behari Das ...	Ditto	II
319	Ram Chandra Balwant Bopardiker ...	Ditto	III
320	Abul Khair Abdur Razzak,	Ditto	II
322	Shivagobind Sinli Verma...	Ditto	III
323	Mohammad Maula Bakhsh,	Ditto	II

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
35	1	Brij Narain Saxena, B.A.,	Christ-Church Coll., Cawnpore.
12	2	Harihar Charan, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
25		Ram Prasad Dube, M.A.,	
		B.Sc. ...	Ditto.
41	4	Ghanshyam Das Singh,	
		B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
61	5	Mahmood Hasan, B.A....	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8	6	Binoy Koomar Mukerji,	
		M.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
54	7	Gurbaksh Singh, B.A....	Meerut College.
59	8	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din	
		Khan, B.A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
4	9	Raghubar Dayal Mathur,	Agra College.
42	10	Girja Saran Lall, B.A....	Canning College, Lucknow.
21	11	Nawal Kishor, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
55	12	Jiwan Lal, B.A. ...	Meerut College.
10	13	Charu Chandra Das,	
		B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7	14	Benoy Bushan Dey, B.A.	Ditto.
24		Ram Narain, M.A. ...	Ditto.
16	16	Krishna Chandra Banerji,	
		B.A. ...	Ditto.

1900.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
6	1	Abhay Charan Mukerji...	Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

7	1	Girija Datt Bajpai ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
8	2	Indu Bhushan Bose ...	Ditto.
9	3	Raj Bir Pershada ...	Ditto.

Roll No	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
15	4	Hem Chandra Sirkar ..	St. John's College, Agra.
16	5	Suresh Chandra Roy...	Ditto.
12	6	Beni Prasad Misra ...	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

17	1	Bisheshur Nath Kak...	Meerut College.
14	2	Kans Rustomji ...	Agra College.
10	3	Shiva Nath Mubai ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
3	4	Durga Prasad ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
1	5	Braj Nath Vyasa ...	Ditto.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

20	1	Atul Chandra Chatterji	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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SECOND DIVISION.

19	1	Hari Sheoram Mumje,	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

18	1	Satish Chandra Deva ..	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
22	2	Muhammad Ba q ar Husain ...	Queen's College, Benares.
21	3	Kumadnath Mukerji ...	Ditto.

PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

23	1	Triloki Nath Gour ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND DIVISION.

24	1	Ram Narayan Trivedi...	Agra College.
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HISTORY.

SECOND DIVISION.

26	1	Chandra Datt Pande...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

27	1	Bishwambhar Nath ...	Agra College.
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PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

28	1	Muhammad Nur-ul-Aziz,	Teacher.
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THIRD DIVISION.

29	1	Saiyid Nawab Ali ...	Canning College, Lucknow,
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FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
3	1	Bhoora Lal Hiran ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

4	1	Bhagwati Charan Dube,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5	2	Surendra Prasad Sanyal	Ditto.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

1	1	Choube Sahib Ram Pathak,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No	Name of Candidate	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
3	Benarsi Das ...	Agra College ...	... II
4	Beni Krishna Verma ...	Ditto ...	... II
5	Beni Madhav Saksena ...	Ditto ...	... III
6	Chand Mall ...	Ditto ...	... II
7	Chiranj Lal Jaini ...	Ditto ...	... III
8	Dharma Narayan ...	Ditto ...	... II
11	Gobind Sahai Sharma ...	Ditto ...	... II
12	Har Govind Bajel ...	Ditto ...	... II
13	Hari Nath Chaube ...	Ditto ...	... II
14	Jag Mohan Narain Musbran ...	Ditto ...	... II
16	Joti Sarup Mathur ...	Ditto ...	... II
17	Krishna Jus Roy ...	Ditto ...	... II
18	Lakhan Singh Kunwar...	Ditto ...	... II
19	Lajak Sinha Kunwar ...	Ditto ...	... II
22	Panna Lal* ...	Ditto ...	... I
23	Prem Narain ...	Ditto ...	... II
25	Radha Krishna Chaube...	Ditto ...	... II
28	Yamini Kanta Dhar ...	Ditto ...	... II

* Honours in Mathematics.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
31	John Sharat Chander Banerji ...	St. John's College, Agra	... II
35	Preo Nath Ghose ...	Ditto	... II
41	Lal Krishna ...	Ditto	... II
48	Pherozshah S. Cambata...	Ditto	... II
50	Ram Chandra ...	Ditto	... III
51	Raghu Nath Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
57	Kanaiya Lal Verma ...	Govt. College, Ajmere	... II
58	Luxman Chintaman Gole ...	Ditto	... II
59	Madan Singh Khabya ...	Ditto	... III
63	Vinayak Govind Bapat ...	Ditto	... III
65	Abdul Majid Gujarati ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
69	Ali Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto	... III
70	Gauri Shanker Asthana...	Ditto	... III
71	Hyder Hassan ...	Ditto	... II
72	Ibrahim Hosain ...	Ditto	... III
73	Jawala Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
74	Mahmud Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
75	Maqbul Ahmad Sabzvari	Ditto	... III
76	Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khan ...	Ditto	... II
77	Muhammad Asghar ...	Ditto	... III
78	Muhammad Huzur-ul-Hasnain ...	Ditto	... III
79	Muhammad Rafique ...	Ditto	... III
81	Shah Munir Alam ...	Ditto	... II
82	Shams-ul-Hasan ...	Ditto	... III
83	Siraj-ud-din ...	Ditto	... II
84	Saiyid Hamid Husain ...	Ditto	... II
85	Saiyid Muhammad Ather Bukhari ...	Ditto	... II
86	Saiyid Muhammad Iltija Husain Abidi ...	Ditto	... III
87	Saiyid Janab Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
88	Saiyid Muhammad Shabi-ul-Hasan ...	Ditto	... III
89	Saiyid Nazir Husain Musawe ...	Ditto	... II
90	Saiyid Nur-ul-lah ...	Ditto	... II
92	Saiyid Wisal Muhammad,	Ditto	... III
94	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava ...	M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
95	Bijai Bahadur, S.R.,	Ditto	... III
97	Rama Prasad Ray ...	Ditto	... II
100	Jagat Prasada * ...	Ditto	... I
103	Chakra Dhar Juyal ...	Ditto	... II
105	Nanda Lal Sinha ...	Ditto	... II

* Honours in Mathematics and in Physics.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1900.

749

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
107	Purnendu Kumar Majumdar ...	M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
108	Rajiva Nayan Sahay ...	Ditto	... II
109	Hari Das Ghosh ...	Ditto	... II
110	Mahadeva Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
115	Hari Mangal Misra ...	Ditto	... II
120	Sant Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
121	Sumer Chand ...	Ditto	... III
122	Siyid Muhammad Kazim ...	Ditto	... II
124	Atul Chandra Mukerjee...	Bareilly College	... III
125	Battoo Lal ...	Ditto	... II
126	Benode Behari ...	Ditto	... III
127	Bhugwan Das ...	Ditto	... II
128	Brij Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
131	Ganga Dhar Gopal Telong	Ditto	... II
133	Hari Ram ...	Ditto	... II
135	Mohani Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
136	Muhammad Ismail-ur-Raza Abuzar ...	Ditto	... III
137	Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... III
138	Narotam Das ...	Ditto	... III
139	Radhe Krishena Lal ...	Ditto	... III
140	Ram Swarup Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
143	Rajoney Mohan Mukerjee	Ditto	... II
144	Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya ...	Ditto	... II
147	Ambica Prasad Verma ...	Queen's College, Benares	... II
150	Bhim Chandra Chatturji ..	Ditto	... II
153	Edward Jonathan ...	Ditto	... III
154	Gaurisankar Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
155	Gursevak Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
157	Kamalakar Dube ...	Ditto	... II
158	Khitimohan Sen Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
159	Lakshmikant Panre ...	Ditto	... II
161	Muhammad Idris Ansari...	Ditto	... III
163	Ram Narain ...	Ditto	... II
164	Satis Chandra Dey ...	Ditto	... II
165	Surendra Nath Banarji ...	Ditto	... II
169	Dattatraya Bhicajee Kanadye	Christ-Ch. Coll., Cawnpore	II
170	Gayanendro Mohan Ghose	Ditto	... III
173	Mata Prasad Saxena ...	Ditto	... II
174	Muhammad Abdul Haq ...	Ditto	... II
175	Narayan Balwant Munshi	Ditto	... II
177	Sarju Narain Tiwari ...	Ditto	... II
179	Shankar Appajee Gavane	Ditto	... III
182	Narayan Daji Tapaswi ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior	... III
186	Syed Hakim Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
187	Vaman Ramkrishna Situl	Ditto	... III
191	Parmanand Victor Misra ..	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
197	Suraj Narain Mathur ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
198	Tajmohmad Khan ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur,	II
199	Abu Abdulla Mahd. Zakaulla Khan ...	Canning College, Lucknow	II
201	Bijay Bahadur Srivastav ...	Ditto	... II
205	Gokul Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	... II
207	Hari Ki-chen Dhaon ...	Ditto	... II
209	Kailas Chandra Misra ...	Ditto	... II
211	Kali Shankar ...	Ditto	... III
212	Kunwar Raghunath Prasad,	Ditto	... II
214	Nalini Mohan Rai ...	Ditto	... III
219	Rajendra Chandra Das ...	Ditto	... III
220	Ram Prasad Suksema ...	Ditto	... III
223	Shukdeo Behari Misra ...	Ditto	... II
224	Shyam Narayan ...	Ditto	... II
225	Syed Ikbal Bahadur ...	Ditto	... II
226	Tilak Dhari Singh ...	Ditto	... II
230	Maheshwari Prasad ...	(Reid) C. College, Lucknow	II
231	Mahesh Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto	... II
232	Jessie McReddie ...	Woman's College, Lucknow	I
234	Abid Ali ...	Meerut College	... II
235	Brij Bhushan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
236	Braj Nath ...	Ditto	... III
242	Mewa Ram ...	Ditto	... III
243	Nand Ram ...	Ditto	... III
250	E. Sherman Oakley *	Teacher	... I
255	Ramakava Datta Upadhaya,	Ditto	... II
257	Radha Krishna ...	Ditto	... II
259	Zalun Singh Kothari ...	Ditto	... II

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
2	Panna Lal ...	Agra College ...	I
3	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava,	M. C. College, Allahabad...	II
5	Jagat Prasada ...	Ditto	I
6	Bhim Chandra Chaturji ...	Queen's College, Benares ..	III
7	Raja Ram ...	Ditto	... II
8	Nitya Ranjan Roy ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur ...	II

* Honours in English and in Philosophy.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
44	1	Har Prasad Bhargava, B.A.	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
7	2	Giris Chandra Chaudhuri, B.A.	St. John's College, Agra.
28	3	Raghubir Prasad Khare, B.A.	Muir Central College, Aild.
29	4	Raj Bahadur Varma, M.A.	Ditto.
2	5	Basant Lal Bhargava, M.A.	Agra College.
30	6	Sarat Chandra Chaudhuri, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
32		Syyad Asghar Hasan, B.A.	
25		Jnanendra Nath Chatterji, B.A.	
		...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

1. Satish Chandra Banerji.

 1901.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate	Name of College.
25	1	E. Sherman Oakley ...	Teacher (Almora).
17	2	Pt. Shyam Manohar Nath Bharga ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

13	1	Saradindu Narain Roy	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10	2	Kashi Nath	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
11	1	Luakat Ali ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7	2	Amir Bahadur Singh	Ditto
20	3	Rudra Dutta Singh ...	Canning College, Lucknow
23	4	Nisar Ali ...	Private Candidate (Allahabad)
18	5	Probbhat Chandra Mukerji ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
19	6	Rang Bahadur Verma	Ditto.
6	7	Abdul Kadir Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8	8	Brij Mohan Chandola	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
9	9	Jhunan Lal ...	Ditto.
12	10	Ram Sarup Johari ...	Ditto.
4	11	Kulwant Roy ...	Agra College.
3	12	Ishwar Dayal ...	Ditto.
2	13	Azeez Hassan ...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

26	1	Madhavarao Vinayak Kibe ...	Private Candidate (Indore)
27	2	Thakur Ram Singh ...	Ditto (Sehore).

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

28	1	Qazi Syed Nasir-ud-din Ahmad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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SANSKRIT.

THIRD DIVISION.

30	1	Nil Kamal Bhattacharya ...	Teacher (Benares).
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FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

4	1	Lakshmi Narayana ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
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SECOND DIVISION.

3	1	Sia Ram ...	St. John's College, Agra.
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THIRD DIVISION.

2	1	Dina Nath Rendar ...	St. John's College, Agra
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LIST OF GRADUATES, 1901.

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CHEMISTRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	1	Panna Lall	... Agra College.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

6	1	Jagat Prasada	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

5	1	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

1	1	Bhoora Lal Hiran	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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SECOND DIVISION.

2	1	Jagat Prasada	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
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THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

1	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	... Professor.
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B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
5	Chuttan Lal Chopra	... Agra College	... II
6	Chuttan Lal Varma	... Ditto	... II
7	Farnon, Joseph Ashleigh St. John	... Ditto	... I
8	Ganga Nath	... Ditto	... III
9	Ghansham Das	... Ditto	... III
10	Indu Lal Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
11	Joti Prasad ...	Agra College ...	... II
12	Jugraj Singh ...	Ditto ...	... II
13	Kanhaiya Lal Sharma ...	Ditto ...	... II
14	Kedar Nath ...	Ditto ...	... II
18	Rajendra Narain Verma ...	Ditto ...	... III
19	Ramdayal Dube ...	Ditto ...	... II
21	Sarup Narayan ...	Ditto ...	... II
23	Shiva Narayan Trivedi *	Ditto ...	... I
28	Bansi Lal Mathur ...	Agra, St. John's College	... III
30	Edwin, Samuel Johnson ...	Ditto	... II
31	Gopi Nath Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
32	Gouri Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	... II
34	Jamuna Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
35	Lakshmi Narayan Tandan ...	Ditto	... II
36	Lakshman Rao Dube ...	Ditto	... II
40	Mulaim Singh Chauhan ...	Ditto	... II
41	Moin-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
42	Ram Narain Bhatnagar ...	Ditto	... II
43	Ram Saran ...	Ditto	... II
45	Thomas, George Wilson, ...	Ditto	... II
46	Tobit, Christopher ...	Ditto	... II
47	Triveni Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
48	Ada D'Cruz (Miss) ...	Ajmer, Govt. College	... II
50	Dattatraya Vinayek Pan- dit ...	Ditto	... II
53	Roop Singh B. Verma ...	Ditto	... III
56	Aijaz Ali ...	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College	... II
57	Abdul Ghaffar Khan ...	Ditto	... II
58	Ali Hasan (of Dewa) ...	Ditto	... II
59	Ahmad Ashraf ...	Ditto	... II
60	Aziz A h m a d K h a n Bangash ...	Ditto	... II
63	Ghulam-us-Sibtain ...	Ditto	... II
64	Haji Muhammad Aijaz Ali ...	Ditto	... III
65	Imam-ud-din ...	Ditto	... II
66	Muhammad Masha Allah ...	Ditto	... II
67	Muhammad M a s h u q Husain Khan ...	Ditto	... II
69	Muhammad Abdul Latif ...	Ditto	... II
70	Muhammad Abdul Rahim ...	Ditto	... II
71	Muhammad M o h s i n Siddiqi ...	Ditto	... II
72	Muhammad Hayat ...	Ditto	... II
73	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan ...	Ditto	... II
74	Muhammad Faiq ...	Ditto	... II
75	Muhammad Ikram Alam J. ...	Ditto	... II

* Honours in Philosophy.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
77	Muhammad Ajmal-ud-din Siddiqi ...	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College	... II
80	Riaz-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
81	Ranjha Khan ...	Ditto	... II
84	Sajjad Hyder ...	Ditto	... II
89	Abdul Hai ...	Allahabad, M. C. College	... II
90	Ali Muhammad ...	Ditto	... II
92	Annoda Prasad Sircar ...	Ditto	... II
93	Baijnath Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
94	Balla Datta Joshi ...	Ditto	... III
95	Barot Nathubhai Shan-larbhahi ...	Ditto	... III
98	Braj Lal Nehru ...	Ditto	... III
100	Chandra Kishore Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
102	Daya Narain Bajpai ...	Ditto	... III
103	Gaya Datta Tripathi ...	Ditto	... II
104	Gaya Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
105	Ghana Nand Joshi ...	Ditto	... II
106	Jagannath Misra ...	Ditto	... II
107	Jagdish Sahay Vatal ...	Ditto	... III
108	Jagmandar Lal Jaini ...	Ditto	... II
109	Jai Mangal Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
110	Jai Murat Singh ...	Ditto	... II
111	Jamuna Datt Joshi ...	Ditto	... II
112	Janki Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
113	John Moultrie David ...	Ditto	... II
116	Kanhaiya Lal Nigam * ...	Ditto	... I
118	Keshari Prasad Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
119	Krishna Chandia Joshi ...	Ditto	... III
120	Lakshmi Datt Pande ...	Ditto	... II
121	Madho Prasad Nager ...	Ditto	... III
122	Mahendra Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
126	Pandit Chand Narain Harkauli † ...	Ditto	... I
128	Prem Lal Sah ...	Ditto	... II
130	Radha Mohan Mahrotra ...	Ditto	... II
132	Raghunath Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
133	Raj Kishor Lal Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II
134	Rama Bali Rai ...	Ditto	... II
135	Ram Swarupa ...	Ditto	... II
138	Satish Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto	... II
139	Satyavrata Bhattacharya ...	Ditto	... II
141	Shankar Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
142	Shiva Baksh Singh ...	Ditto	... II
143	Shuva Narain Lal ...	Ditto	... III
145	Suraj Mani Pande ...	Ditto	... II

* Honours in Physics | † Honours in Chemistry

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
146	Surendra Nath Bose ...	Allahabad, M. C. College	... II
147	Surya Bali Roy ...	Ditto	... II
151	Syed Tajammul Hasain ..	Ditto	... III
154	Vinayak Krishna Mulye	Ditto	... III
155	Abdul Khabir ...	Bareilly College	... II
156	Azmat Husain ...	Ditto	... II
157	Banke Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
159	Chandi Prasad Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
160	Chandra Ballabh Joshi ...	Ditto	... III
161	Chuttan Lal Kapoor ...	Ditto	... III
162	Hari Ram Dhasmana ...	Ditto	... II
163	Jwala Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
164	Madho Prasad Seth ...	Ditto	... II
166	Raja Ram ...	Ditto	... II
167	Rajbehari Lal Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
168	Shaukat Ali Khan ...	Ditto	... II
174	Balabhadra Das ...	Benares, Queen's College	... II
175	Bhairo Lal ...	Ditto	... II
177	Bilaskumar Mukerji ...	Ditto	... II
178	Binodbehari Sen Roy * ...	Ditto	... II
180	Brajnath Sen ...	Ditto	... III
182	Damodar Datta Tripathi,	Ditto	... III
184	Ghulam Mazhar ...	Ditto	... II
185	Indira Prashad ...	Ditto	... II
186	Jai Kishna Prashad ...	Ditto	... III
188	Kaliprasanna Chakravarti,	Ditto	... II
190	Krishna Ram ...	Ditto	... II
192	Manmathnath Sanyal ...	Ditto	... II
193	Muhammad Asghar Husain	Ditto	... II
195	Nolinikant Mukerji ..	Ditto	... II
196	Ram Naresh Lal ...	Ditto	... III
199	Triveni Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
200	Bankim Chandra Deb ...	Cawnpore, C. C. College	... II
201	Basanta Kumar Bose ...	Ditto	... II
202	Bibbuda Prasad Bagchi...	Ditto	... II
204	Harihar Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
205	Joseph Bunyan Frank ...	Ditto	... IV
208	Mooney Chatterjee ...	Ditto	... II
210	Satis Chandra Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
212	Radha Ravan Bhargava...	Ditto	... II
213	Ram Chandra Gangadhar Natu ...	Ditto	... III
214	Ganpat Rao Kashinath Pendharkar ...	Lashkar, Victoria College (Gwalior).	... II
218	Laxman Bhaskar Mulay,*	Ditto	... I

* Honours in Philosophy.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
219	Ram Krishna Keshava Sarvatay ...	Lashkar, Victoria College (Gwalior).	II
220	Ramcharan Sinha ...	Ditto	II
225	Trilokinath Singh ...	Ditto	II
234	Ramlal Baronia ...	Jubbulpore, Government College.	II
235	Ram Prasad Avasthi ...	Ditto	II
236	Bisvesvarnath Tankwah,	Jaipur, Maharaja's College	II
237	Ganeshnarayan Somani...	Ditto	II
238	Mitthu Lal Khanna ...	Ditto	III
246	Mul Narain Srivastava ...	Lucknow, Canning College...	II
248	Pandit Kunwar Kishen ...	Ditto	III
249	Pearey Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	III
251	Syed Zia-ul Hasan, Abu Mohammed*	Ditto	I
253	Gokul Chand Rai ...	Ditto	II
258	Purna Chandra Mittra ...	Ditto	II
259	Purna Chandra Vidyant...	Ditto	III
260	Raj Narain ...	Ditto	II
261	Shiva Charan Varma ...	Ditto	II
263	Sripat Ram Srivastava ...	Ditto	III
264	Surendra Nath Roy ...	Ditto	II
265	Saradindu Bhattacharya,	Ditto	II
266	Sita Ram ...	Ditto	II
267	Uma Shankar ...	Ditto	II
274	Satish Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto	II
277	Triloki Nath Sahai ...	Ditto	II
280	Everett Shipley ...	Lucknow, Reid Christian College.	III
281	Gyan Prakash Peters ...	Ditto	II
282	Janki Prasad ...	Ditto	II
283	Jashwant Rao Chitambar,	Ditto	II
285	Nanku Pershad ...	Ditto	II
287	Shamshair Jang Bahadur,	Ditto	II
288	Bhupal Singh ...	Meerut, College	II
289	Damodar Das ...	Ditto	II
290	Dina Nath ...	Ditto	II
291	Jagan Nath Prasada ...	Ditto	II
297	Ramji Das ...	Ditto	III
304	Shivaram Narayan Bapat,	Ujjain, Madhava College	II
305	Shridhar Mahadeo Pendase ...	Ditto	II
306	Sarah Das ...	Lucknow, Woman's College...	II
311	Theodore G. R. Chaube...	Teacher, Muttra	II
314	Durga Datta ...	Do. Jaunpur	II
316	Sita Ram ...	Do., Bareilly	II

* Honours in Philosophy and Persian.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
2	Joti Prasad ...	Agra, College	... III
3	Annoda Prasad Sarkar ...	Allahabad, Muir Central College	... II
5	Vishnu Bapuji Dhama- purkar ...	Jubbulpore, Government College	... II

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

1. Tej Bahadur Sapru.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1. Satish Chandra Banerji, M A., LLB., and Fellow of the
University of Allahabad.

XIV.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1901.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
203	1	Profulla Chandra Chakravarti ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
94	2	Sukumar Chandra ...	St. John's College, Agra.
351	3	Thomas Campbell ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Nani Tal.
8	4	Benode Behari Lal Mathur ...	Agra College.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1901.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
2	Ali Jan Rizvi, Syed ...	Agra College ...	... III
3	Amar Singh ...	Ditto ...	... III
8	Binode Behari Lal Mathur	Ditto ...	... I
12	Debi Prasada Chaturvedi,	Ditto ...	... II
13	Devi Dayal Tivolkli, Mathur ...	Ditto ...	... III
14	Durga Pershad ...	Ditto ...	... III
16	Girdhur Dyal Srivastava,	Ditto ...	... II
18	Gopal Manohar Narain Singh ...	Ditto ...	... III
19	Gopi Lal Srivastava ...	Ditto ...	... III
20	Guru Dyal Panday ...	Ditto ...	... III
26	Jado Ray Vaishya ...	Ditto ...	... III
27	Jyoti Prasada Mythal ...	Ditto ...	... III
29	Kanchhedi Lal Singai ...	Ditto ...	... III
31	Kunj Behari Lal Vaishya,	Ditto ...	... III
34	Manohar Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto ...	... II
35	Mitthan Lal ...	Ditto ...	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
39	O'Reilly, Alice (Miss) ...	Agra College ...	... II
44	Raj Bahadur Mathur ...	Ditto ...	... II
45	Rajendra Nath Chakravarti ...	Ditto ...	... III
49	Ram Charan Sharma ...	Ditto ...	... III
54	Shiam Krishna Dar ...	Ditto ...	... III
55	Shiam Sundar Lal ...	Ditto ...	... III
60	Thamman Singh ...	Ditto ...	... III
61	Triloki Nath Bhargava ...	Ditto ...	... III
62	Athavale, Shantwan Narain ...	Agra, St. John's College ...	... III
63	Bhairon Sahae Mathur ...	Ditto ...	... II
66	Ganga Prasad Rawat ...	Ditto ...	... III
69	Gauri Shankar ...	Ditto ...	... III
70	Heera Lal Sood ...	Ditto ...	... III
74	Madan Gopal Bhatia ...	Ditto ...	... II
77	Muhammad Razi ...	Ditto ...	... III
79	Pyare Lal Mehra ...	Ditto ...	... III
80	Raj Kumar ...	Ditto ...	... III
81	Ram Chandra Mehra ...	Ditto ...	... II
82	Ram Prasad Sharma ...	Ditto ...	... II
83	Ram Saran Singh ...	Ditto ...	... III
85	Rufus Sheo Charan ...	Ditto ...	... III
88	Shib Cheran Das ...	Ditto ...	... III
90	Sirdar Singh ...	Ditto ...	... III
94	Sukumar Chandra ...	Ditto ...	... I
101	Banarsi Das Chaube ...	Lashkar, Gwalior, Victoria College ...	... III
103	Damodar Moreswar Kelkar ...	Ditto ...	... III
106	Ganga Dhar Ramchand Kher ...	Ditto ...	... II
108	Jagan Nath Prasad Srivastav ...	Ditto ...	... III
110	Kali Charan ...	Ditto ...	... III
112	Raghu Nath Prasad Shukla ...	Ditto ...	... III
119	Bhargav Gopal Karandikar ...	Ujjain, Madhava College ...	... III
120	Girdhar Sakhambar Diskshit ...	Ditto ...	... III
121	Kapshikar Raghunath Gundo ...	Ditto ...	... III
123	Mahadeo Gopal Sathe ...	Ditto ...	... III
125	P. Ishwarlal ...	Ditto ...	... III
126	Raghunath Ramchandra Dongray ...	Ditto ...	... II
134	Ambika Prashad Mehra ...	Ajmer, Government College, ...	... III
138	Brij Chand Sharma ...	Ditto ...	... III
140	Debi Prashad Sharma ...	Ditto ...	... III
142	Ganga Ram ...	Ditto ...	... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 761

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
144	Hari Shankar Dube ...	Ajmer, Government College,	III
145	Jagan Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
147	Lokha Sakar Lal Uderidh, ...	Ditto ...	III
150	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
153	Prabodh Chandar Sen ...	Ditto ...	III
154	Pushkar Narayan Mehra, ...	Ditto ...	III
156	Sri Lal Agarwal ...	Ditto ...	III
162	Ferozeshaw Hormuzshaw Gandhi ...	Jaswant College, Jodhpur ...	III
163	Jey Narayan ...	Ditto ...	III
164	Kishan Lal Mohanlalji Rai ...	Ditto ...	III
166	Abdul Muzaffar Asghar Husain ...	Aligarh, M. A -O. College ...	III
173	Fazl-ul-Hasan ...	Ditto ...	II
174	Ghulam Nabi ...	Ditto ...	III
175	Haji Muhammad Khan ..	Ditto ...	II
180	Muhammad Zain-ul-Abdin	Ditto	III
182	Muhammad Shams-ul-Zoha ...	Ditto	III
184	Muhammad Latafat Husain ...	Ditto	II
185	Muhammad Abdul Aziz ..	Ditto	III
193	Muhammad Husain Khan	Ditto	III
198	Norendro Nath Banerji ...	Ditto	III
199	Narain Das Mukerji ...	Ditto	III
201	Nawab Ali ...	Ditto	III
202	Pitambar Parshad Mathur	Ditto	III
203	Profulla Chandra Chakravarti ...	Ditto	I
217	Sayed Ahmad Husain ...	Ditto	III
224	Sayed Abu Muhammad ...	Ditto	II
225	Tofail Ahmad ...	Ditto	III
226	Zarif Muhammad ...	Ditto	II
229	Madho Pershad Pandit ...	Allahabad M. C. College	III
231	Muhammad Amin-ullah Khan ...	Ditto	III
241	Ram Sarup Jaini ...	Ditto	III
242	Sayed Razi-ud-din Hasan,	Ditto	III
243	Govind Chintaman Tambe	Ditto	III
245	Lal Vasudeva Singh ...	Ditto	III
247	Nilambar Pant ...	Ditto	II
248	Sudarshan Acharya ...	Ditto	III
251	Bala Nara Sinha Raya Majhi ...	Ditto	III
252	Bhakta Bahadur Basnyat	Ditto	II
254	Kishan Lal Nehru ...	Ditto	II
255	Kumar Kirtyanand Sinha	Ditto	III
256	Lakshmi Narayan Tewari,	Ditto	III
257	Man Sinha ...	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
258	Prashad Lal Jha ...	Allahabad, M. C. College ...	III
259	Satish Chandra Chatter- padhya ..	Ditto	III
260	Shri Narayan Tewari ...	Ditto	II
263	Aditya Prasad ...	Allahabad, Kayastha Pathshala	III
266	Akhay Ch. Chandra ...	Ditto	III
267	Amrit Rai ...	Ditto	III
272	Hari Charan Datta ...	Ditto	III
273	Hari Pada Das ...	Ditto	III
274	Parmeshwari Sahai ...	Ditto	II
277	Raj Bahadur ..	Ditto	III
278	Romesh Chandra Banerji,	Ditto	III
281	Beni Madhob Chatterji ..	Ditto	III
282	Bindeshwari Prasad Verma	Ditto	III
288	Hainandan Parshad	Ditto	III
289	Hemanta Kumar Banerji,	Ditto	III
291	Kali Das Banerji ..	Ditto	III
292	Kamleshwar Prasad Pande	Ditto	III
296	Praphulla Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	III
301	Ruth Howe (Miss)	Allahabad, Girls' High School	III
304	Gertrude Agnes Stevens (Miss) ...	Ditto	III
305	Daisy Estelle West (Miss)	Mussoorie, Hampton Court College for Girls	III
315	Baldeo Pershad ..	Bareilly College	III
316	Banwari Lal ...	Ditto	III
320	Bijbehari Lal ..	Ditto	III
322	Chandra Mohan Raturi ...	Ditto	II
325	Ganga Parsada Verma ...	Ditto	II
326	Genesh Prasada Vaisya,	Ditto	II
329	Kashi Nath ...	Ditto	III
334	Ram Charan Lal ...	Ditto	III
335	Raghubir Sahai ...	Ditto	III
336	Raj Kishore Kacker ...	Ditto	II
340	Ram Swarup Sharma ...	Ditto	III
341	Sadho Singh ...	Ditto	III
343	Shadi Lal ..	Ditto	II
344	Sitla Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto	III
346	Sri Krishen Kumar ...	Ditto	II
347	Tahzib Hasnain ...	Ditto	II
350	Visvesvara Natha Gupta...	Ditto	II
351	Campbell, Thomas ...	Naini Tal, St. Joseph's Seminary	I
355	Brahmadeva Narayan ...	Benares, Queen's College	III
356	Janhavi Prasad ...	Ditto	III
359	Muhammad Yaqub ...	Ditto	III
363	Suraj Narayan ...	Ditto	III
365	Baladeva Das ...	Ditto	III
375	Pitambar Pant ...	Ditto	III
376	Rama Chandra Prasad ...	Ditto	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 763

Roll No	Name of Candidate,	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
377	Sivanayak Sinha ..	Benares, Queen's College ..	II
379	Ashutosh Bose ...	Benares, Central Hindu College ...	III
387	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
390	Har Prasad Bajpeyi ...	Ditto ...	III
391	Hari Gopal Bhattacharjee, ...	Ditto ...	II
394	Jagjwan Nath Koul ..	Ditto ...	III
395	Janendra Krishna Biswas ...	Ditto ...	III
399	Kulwanta Prasad Srivastava ..	Ditto ...	III
400	Lalita Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto ..	III
401	Norendro Nath Mitra ...	Ditto ...	III
402	Parasnath Banerjee ...	Ditto ...	III
403	Ram Prasad Srivastava .	Ditto .	III
408	Uday Narain Sinha ..	Ditto ..	III
409	Uma Shankar Dube ...	Ditto ...	III
413	Muhammad Ata ullah Khan ...	Gorakhpur, St Andrew's College ...	III
414	Bhagwati Prasad Varma ..	Ditto ...	II
416	Hari Gopal Narain Rai ..	Ditto ...	II
417	Harnandan Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
418	Jwala Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
420	Mano hanjan Bhattacharya .	Ditto ...	III
422	Ram Ugrah Lal Srivastava,	Ditto ...	II
431	Daya Narain Nigam ...	Cawnpore, Christ Church College ...	III
434	Farid-ud-din Ahmad Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
436	Girija Kishora ..	Ditto ...	II
440	Jagan Nath Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
441	Jagmohan Nath Chak ..	Ditto ...	III
444	Kanhaya Lal Verma .	Ditto ...	III
447	Lakshman Sitaram Kher,	Ditto ...	III
448	Mangli Prasad ..	Ditto ...	III
454	Ram Saran Das ...	Ditto ...	III
455	Frederick William Wegvelin ...	Fyzabad, Collegiate School ...	III
456	Haider Husain ...	Ditto ...	III
462	Raghubai Prasad ..	Ditto .	III
468	Ambica Prasad Chaube ..	Jubbulpore, Govt. College	III
469	Amrit Vishwanath Tatke,	Ditto ...	III
476	Hari Shankar Dadaji Kowly .	Ditto ..	III
477	Jal Dhanubhoy Kapadya,	Ditto ...	III
479	Kalooram Gangrade ..	Ditto .	III
481	Krishna Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
484	Manik Lal Kocher ...	Ditto ...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
488	Munna Lal Srivastava ...	Jubbulpore, Govt. College ...	III
491	Pulin Vihari Datta ...	Ditto	III
493	Rai Hiralal Varma ...	Ditto	II
496	Rameshwar Das Gargava,	Ditto	II
504	Vishvanath Lakshman Khare ...	Ditto	III
506	Anand Nath Varma ...	Jaipur, Mahārāja's College ...	III
512	Sagar Karan Mehta ...	Ditto	III
514	Siva Narayan Saksena ...	Ditto	III
516	Wali Muhammad Hanfi...	Ditto	III
517	Abdul Hamid ...	Lucknow, Canning College ...	III
524	Bhagwan Prasad Srivastav ...	Ditto	III
528	Chand Narayan Bahadur,	Ditto	II
530	Chandra Mohan Nath Sharga ...	Ditto	II
535	Ganga Shankar ...	Ditto	III
540	Hari Das Ghosh ...	Ditto	III
543	Husain Ali Khan ...	Ditto	III
544	Jagannath Sahai Srivastav ...	Ditto	III
545	Jagdamba Saran ...	Ditto	II
548	Kishori Mohan Putitunda,	Ditto	III
554	Mathura Prasad ...	Ditto	III
557	Nand Kishore ...	Ditto	III
558	Nanku Prasad Dhaun ...	Ditto	III
559	Nisbi Kanta Chatterji ...	Ditto	III
563	Parmeshwar Dayal ...	Ditto	III
564	Piaray Lal ...	Ditto	III
570	Rajeshwari Prasad ...	Ditto	III
574	Rudra Prasad Trivedi ...	Ditto	III
576	Sayid Ali Khan ...	Ditto	III
580	Sarju Prasad Srivastav ...	Ditto	III
581	Sheikh Mahmud Hasan...	Ditto	III
582	Shakumbari Das ...	Ditto	II
583	Shambhu Dayal Srivastav,	Ditto	III
587	Shiva Narayan Tandan ...	Ditto	II
589	Suresh Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto	III
591	Tapeshwari Prasad Asthana	Ditto	III
592	Banner, Stelia (Miss) ...	Lucknow, Woman's College	III
593	D'Abreu, Delphine Gertrude (Miss) ...	Ditto	II
595	Ghosh, Lilabati (Miss) ...	Ditto	III
596	Gloria, Ethel Amelia (Miss),	Ditto	III
597	Allen-Magill, Charlotte Caroline (Miss) ...	Ditto	II
598	Moore, Marie Elizabeth Anna (Miss) ...	Ditto	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 765

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
603	Lazarus B. Lyall ...	Lucknow, Reid Christian College	... III
605	Obed P. Boaz ...	Ditto	... III
608	Babu Ram ...	Meerut College	... III
609	Banarsi Das Gupta (I) ...	Ditto	... III
616	Bari Bhushan Mukerjia...	Ditto	... III
619	Janti Parshad ...	Ditto	... III
628	Satya Bhushan Bose ...	Ditto	... II
629	Shankar Lal Jaini ...	Ditto	... III
630	Shiva Shankara ...	Ditto	... II
631	Eveline Flint (Miss) ...	Woodstock School for Girls...	II
632	Maud Julia Powell (Miss),	Ditto	... III
633	Dickinson, Julian Finni- more	Philander Smith Institute	... II
634	Hunter, Arthur Burnie ...	Ditto	... III
638	Buddha Mal ...	Teacher, Lalitpur	... III

The following Candidate passed the Examination under Regulation 8 (a) in Deductive Logic only in January 1901.

1 Sybil Elizabeth Mary Pogose.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
1	138	Chhail Behari Lal Kapur	Govt. High School, Bareilly.
2	161	Sundar Lal Varma ...	Ditto.
3	203	Sheikh Mohai-ul-Islam.	London Mission High School, Benares.
4	128	Har Lal Sah Gangola...	Ramsay Collegiate School, Almora.
5	14	Hirday Nath Kunzru ...	Collegiate School, Agra.
6	193	Sivadhar Sinha ...	Collegiate School, Benares.
7	130	Moti Rama Sah Thul- gharia	... Ramsay Collegiate School, Almora.
8	157	Shankar Lal	... Govt. High School, Bareilly.
9	155	Ram Bharosay Lal	... Ditto.
10	186	Janaki Prasad	... Collegiate School, Benares.
11	149	Majid-ul-lah Khan	... Govt. High School, Bareilly.

Order of merit.	Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
12	{ 163	Sarju Prasad Varma ..	Govt. High School, Bareilly.
	207	Manmatha Nath Neogi, Bengali	Tola High School, Benares.
14	246	Sarju Prasad	... District School, Cawnpore.
15	206	Jitendra Nath Banerji ..	Bengali Tola High School, Benares.
16	132	Thakur Das Sah Thulgharia	... Ramsay Collegiate School, Almora.
17	219	Sarju Prasad	... Victoria School, Ghazipur.
18	437	Madho Ram	... High School, Saharanpur.
19	{ 129	Lakshmi Datt Joshi	... Ramsay Collegiate School, Almora
	434	Hari Charan Banerji	... High School, Saharanpur.
	331	Chironji Lal Gosain	... Church Mission High School, Jabalpur.
21	{ 342	Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan	... Ditto.
23	257	Banarsi Lal Varma	... MacDonnell High School, Jhansi.
24	240	Krishna Dayal	... District School, Cawnpore.
25	313	Pyaray Lal Lohar	... High School, Saugar.
26	{ 392	Probodh Chandra Bandyopadhyaya	... Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow,
	242	Mina Mal	... District School, Cawnpore
28	211	Surendra Nath Sur	... Bengali Tola High School, Benares.
29	{ 74	Pyare Lal	... District School, Aligarh.
	438	Mohammed Husain	... High School, Saharanpur.
31	205	Breshur Gupta	... Bengali Tola High School, Benares.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1901.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y M.			
3	Beni Prasad Dikshit	19 6	Brahman	... Collegiate School, Agra	II
13	Har Narain Sharma	16-4	Do.	... Ditto	II
14	Hirday Nath Kunzru	12-6	Do.	... Ditto	I
17	Kashi Nath Mehta	13 11	Do.	... Ditto	II
18	Kashi Nath Singal	17-6	Vaish	... Ditto	II
23	Ram Dial	16-11	Do.	... Ditto	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 767

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
25	Adhore Nath Bhatta- charji.	17-0	Brahman	... St John's Col- legiate School, Agra	II
26	Daniel, Shakespeare	17-9	Christian (N.)	Ditto ...	III
27	Hansell, Fredrick James	18-11	Do.	... Ditto ..	II
32	Wilson, Daniel Ernest	19 8	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
34	Thomas Samuel Bap- tist	16 4	Do	... Ditto ...	II
35	Gopi Prasada Bhat- nagar.	17-4	Kayasth	... Victoria High School, Agra.	II
38	Bharat Singh Kapoor	16-10	Khatttri	... Hume's High School, Etawah.	II
41	Lakshmi Narain ..	16-5	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
42	Muridhar Chaturvedi	17-1	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
43	Shyam Lal Tandan ...	19-3	Khatttri	... Ditto ...	II
45	Shyam Sundar Lal .	17-10	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
51	Ram Niranjan Lal Sharma.	18-5	Bishnav	... Victoria Col- legiate School, Lashkar.	III
53	Shyam Lal Roray ..	16-6	Khatttri	... Ditto ...	II
57	Onkar Prasad Bhar- gava	14-11	Bhargava	... Govt College, Ajmere	II
62	Chimman Lal ...	19-9	Vaish	... District School, Ali- garh	II
63	Debi Singh Bhargava	16-5	Bhargava	... Ditto ...	II
64	Dube Ganpat Lal .	17-4	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
65	Durga Prasad Mathur	17 3	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
67	Jag Mohan Lal	14-1	Vaish	... Ditto ...	III
68	Jai Bibari Lal Sakh- sena	19-1	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
71	Lakshmi Chand ...	18 4	Vaish	... Ditto ...	II
72	Moti Lal ...	20 5	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
74	Pyare Lal .	15-3	Brahman	... Ditto ...	I
75	Raghubar Dayal Verma.	17-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
77	Altat Husain ...	18-7	Muhammadian	M.-A.O Col- legiate School, Ali- garh.	III
78	Hasan Mohi-ud-din	16-3	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
82	Aman Ullah.	18-5	Do.	... Govt. High School, Allahabad	III

768 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y. M.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
85	Baij Nath	...	18-5	Agarwala	Govt. High School, Allahabad ... II
87	Bhugwant Rai	...	20-11	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
88	Gouri Pershad	...	15 0	Do.	Ditto ... II
90	Josiah Jacob	...	18 4	Christian (N.)	Ditto ... III
94	Narain Chandra Chatterjee.	...	17-8	Brahman	Ditto ... III
98	Prabodh Chandra Chatterjee.	...	17-5	Do.	Ditto ... II
103	Sham Sundar Lal	...	19-5	Agarwala	Ditto ... II
104	Sotish Chandra Ghosh.	...	20-0	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
105	Sundar Lal	...	14-5	Do.	Ditto ... III
109	Ahmad Umar Khan	...	20-5	Muhammadan	A.P. Mission High School, Allahabad, III
114	Pattu Lal	...	16-1	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
115	Swarup Narayan Mathur.	...	20-4	Do.	Ditto ... III
118	Bem Prasad	...	17-4	Vaish	Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad. II
119	Debendra Nath Banerji.	...	17-10	Brahman	Ditto ... III
120	Durga Charan Singh	...	19-4	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
123	Lal Bahadur	...	17-11	Do.	Ditto ... III
126	Suendro Nath Roy	...	18-7	Do.	Ditto ... II
128	Har Lal Sah Gangola	...	17-5	Vaish	Ramsay Collegiate School, Almora. I
129	Lakshmi Datt Joshi,	...	19-10	Brahman	Ditto ... I
130	Moti Rama Sah Thulgharia.	...	18-5	Vaish	Ditto ... I
121	Siromani Pande	...	20-3	Brahman	Ditto ... II
132	Thakur Das Sah Thulgharia.	...	16-5	Vaish	Ditto ... I
134	Balak Ram Pandya,	...	18-7	Brahman	Govt. High School, Bareilly. II
135	Bhawani Datt	...	20-11	Do.	Ditto ... II
138	Chhail Behari Lal Kapur.	...	17-5	Khatttri	Ditto ... I
141	Ganga Bishan	...	17-5	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
142	Ganesh Lal	...	14-1	Do.	Ditto ... II
147	Jwala Prasad	...	19-5	Vaish	Ditto ... II
148	Krishna Kumar	...	18-3	Khatttri	Ditto ... II
149	Majid-ul-lah Khan...	...	18-7	Muhammadan	Ditto ... I
152	Thakur Narain Singh Rawat.	...	19-3	Thakur	Ditto ... III
154	Raghubir Sahay	...	15-4	Kayasth	Ditto ... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 769

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y. M.	Caste.	Name of Passed in School. Division.
155	Ram Bharosay Lal...	14-8	Kayasth	... Govt. High School, Bareilly, I
157	Shankar Lal ...	18-5	Do.	... Ditto ... I
160	Shri Shri Dhar ...	11-9	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
161	Sundar Lal Varma...	18-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
162	Satgur Dayal ...	18-3	Khatti	... Ditto ... II
163	Sarju Prasad Varma	17-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
166	Braj Nandan Prasad	18-0	Khatti	... Distr ct School II Moradabad.
167	Gobind Swarup ...	17-4	Do	... Ditto ... II
168	Girdhar Lal ...	16-0	Vaish	... Ditto ... II
175	Muhammad S h a fi Ahmad.	15-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
179	Sher Sinha ...	20-4	Thakur	... Ditto ... II
180	Anadinath Mukurji	15-1	Brahman	... Collegiate School, Benares. II
182	Dargahi Lal ..	15-10	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
183	Durga Prasad Pande	17-6	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
184	Ganesh Prasad ...	19-7	Agarwal	... Ditto ... II
186	Janaki Prasad ...	17-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
187	Juthan Sinha ...	18-5	Kshatriya	... Ditto ... II
189	Mabeshwari Dayal...	14-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
190	Nanak Saran ...	15-0	Do.	... Ditto ... III
191	Raghubir Prasad ...	21-10	Do.	... Ditto ... II
192	Rajkumar Bose ...	18-6	Christian (N.)	Ditto ... II
193	Sivadhar Sinha...	16-2	Thakur	... Ditto ... I
196	Ganpat Rao ...	14-10	Jangam	... London Mission High School, Benares. II
197	Goberdhan Sinha ...	18-4	Kshatriya	... Ditto ... II
198	Lal Chand Pande ...	17-5	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
199	Nand Dulare Lal Mathur ...	16-9	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
200	Natesh Chander Banerji ...	18-9	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
201	Preo Nath Mukerji	17-11	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
202	Ram Chander Rao Apte.	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
203	Sheikh Mohai-ul Islam.	18-2	Muhammadan	Ditto ... I
204	Bhaba Taran Bhatta-charjee.	18-0	Brahman	... Bengali Tola High School, Benares. II
205	Bireshur Gupta ...	16-0	Vaidya	... Ditto ... I
206	Jitendra Nath Banerjee.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... I
207	Manmatha Nath Neogi.	16-5	Sadgope	... Ditto ... I

770 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
208	Paresh Chandra Bose	16-5	Kayasth	... Bengali Tola High School, Benares.	II
209	Sirish Chandra Banerji.	17-1	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
211	Surendra Nath Sur...	18-0	Sadgope	... Ditto ...	I
212	Upendra Nath Chatterjee.	17-1	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
213	K. Roop Karan Mehta	19-8	Oswal	... The Central Hindu College, Benares.	II
214	Alakh Prakash Pandey	15-10	Kayasth	... Mission High School, Ghazipur.	II
215	Gorakh Nath Varma	15-2	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
216	Ram Narain Lal	16-0	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
217	Shiya Prasad Varma,	16-1	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
219	Sarju Prasad	16-0	Sonar	... Victoria School, Ghazipur.	I
220	Surendra Nath Mitra.	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
223	Har Narain Sinha	15-0	Do.	... St. Andrew's Collegiate School, Gorakhpur.	II
224	Kali Parshad	19-0	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
225	Krishna Deo Narain,	18-0	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
226	Sri Gopal Narain Rai	15-0	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
227	Udit Narain Sinha	18-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto ...	II
228	Ram Chunder Shukla	16-1	Brahman	... London Mission High School, Mirzapur.	II
229	Satya Narayan Lal...	17-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
230	Abdus Samad	15-2	Muhammadan,	District School, Cawnpore.	II
231	Badri Prasad	19-9	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
233	Bans Gopal Dikshit,	20-9	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
234	Bhagwati Prasad	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
236	Ganga Churan	19-6	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
240	Krishna Dyal	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto ...	I
242	Mina Mal	18-0	Vaish	... Ditto ...	I
244	Prakash Narayan Dikshit.	18-3	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
245	Ram Bharossay	19-2	Khatttri	... Ditto ...	II
246	Sarju Prasad	17-2	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	I
247	Satyendra Nath Banerji.	16-10	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 771

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
	Y.M.				
249	Ajudhia Nath Tewari	15-9	Tewari	... Christ Church Collegiate School, Cawnpore.	II
251	Horendra Kumar Chatterjee.	21-3	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
252	Har Krishen Lal	... 17-9	Khatttri	... Ditto ...	II
254	Prem Dutt Joshi	... 18-0	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
255	Badri Prasad	... 18-1	Do.	... MacDonnell High School, Jhansi.	III
256	Pamacharan Chatterji.	17-1	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
257	Benarsi Lal Varma,	16-4	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	I
258	Birendra Nath Chaudhuri ...	20-5	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
260	Gulab Singh	... 16-2	Khatttri	... Ditto ...	II
261	Jyotis Chandra Banerji.	16-7	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
264	Sankar Bahadur Varma ...	16-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
265	Sarup Narayan	... 14-5	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
267	Surendra Nath Ghatak ...	17-5	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
269	Vishnu Narayan Bhargava.	15-9	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
270	Bal Makund	... 19-8	Khatttri	... Government Collegiate School, Fyzabad.	III
273	Jagannath Prasad ...	21-6	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
276	Muhammad Ayub	... 18-6	Muhammadan,	... Ditto ...	II
278	Nand Kishore Gupta	19-5	Vaish	... Ditto ...	II
282	Satish Chandra Mukerjee.	18-9	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
288	Mahadeo Prashad	... 17-5	Maheshwari,	Government High School, Hoshangabad.	II
289	P. Laxman Swamy...	15-9	Kshatriya	... Ditto ...	II
291	Ram Bhau Tiwari	16-4	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
292	Ram Das Harprashad Naik.	15-6	Jijhotia	... Ditto ...	II
294	Vishnu Shanker Dube	17-6	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
296	Bihari Lal Tiwari	... 16-3	Do.	... Mission High School, Hoshangabad.	III

772 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y.M.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
303	Durga Prashad Sita-ram	15-9	Brahman	High School, Saugor.	III
304	Jag Mohan Lal Panday.	16-3	Do.	Ditto	II
305	Kanhiya Lal K.	19-10	Kayasth	Ditto	III
310	Mukund Ram Dubey	15-2	Brahman	Ditto	II
313	Pyaray Lal Lohar	17-4	Lohar	Ditto	I
315	Thakur Ram Sinha	18-9	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
331	Chironji Lal Gosain,	17-1	Brahman	Church Mission High School, Jabalpur.	I
333	Dwarka Pershad	16-1	Kayasth	Ditto	III
335	Gokul Pershad Varma	16-1	Do.	Ditto	III
336	Govind Pershad Varma.	16-5	Do.	Ditto	II
333	Gulab Rai Baronian,	16-5	Bania	Ditto	II
341	Kunj Bihari Lal Agnihotri.	16-2	Brahman	Ditto	II
342	Md. Abdul Latif Khan	18-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
346	Rai Rajeshwari Pershad Varma.	17-2	Kayasth	Ditto	II
348	Amolak Chand Oaswal.	17-0	Oaswal	Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jabalpur.	III
349	Bhagwati Charan Sinha.	16-3	Kayasth	Ditto	II
350	Chandra Bhushan Lal,	14-8	Do.	Ditto	III
352	Daya Shankar Jha	15-9	Brahman	Ditto	III
358	Narain Singh	17-8	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
369	Mata Prasad	15-5	Kurmi	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.	III
376	Somendra Narain	16-3	Brahman	Ditto	II
378	F. T. Roy	13-0	Christian (N.)	Church Mission High School, Lucknow.	II
383	Manohar Lal	20-4	Kalar	Ditto	III
389	Kanahya Lal	17-9	Kayasth	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow.	III
390	Lalit Kumar Rai	14-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
392	Probodh Chandra Bandyopadhyaya	14-5	Do.	Ditto	I
396	Tulsi Mohan Chattopadhyay.	15-5	Do.	Ditto	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 773

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
399	Frederick Mooney...	19-1	Christian (E.)	Christian Collegiate School, Lucknow.	II
403	William Mooney ...	16-6	Do. (E.)	Ditto ...	II
405	Ram Chandra Chatterji.	13-11	Brahman ...	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.	II
406	Sheikh Ahmad Ashraf.	19-2	Muhammadan,	Ditto ...	III
408	Anand Sarup Varma,	14-5	Kayasth ...	Collegiate School, Meerut.	II
411	Bhup Narain ...	17-2	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
412	Bipin Behari Lal Varma.	18-9	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
413	Bishamber Sahay Gupta.	16-4	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	III
415	Chhajju Singh ...	16-7	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
416	Hurdwari Lal ...	15-5	Khatttri ...	Ditto ...	II
418	Kundan Lal ...	18-1	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	II
421	Parma Nand Gupta,	18-5	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
423	Ram Das ...	21-5	Do. ...	Ditto ...	III
425	Ramji Lal ...	20-11	Do. ...	Ditto ...	III
427	Umrao Singh Gupta,	20-3	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
428	Chuttan Lal ...	19-10	Do. ...	Church Mission High School, Meerut.	III
429	Har Govind ...	18-9	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
430	Murari Lal ...	18-7	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
431	Ram Sarup ...	17-0	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
432	Chittan Das ...	17-4	Agarwal ...	High School, Saharanpur.	II
433	Devi Dayal Varma...	17-5	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
434	Hari Charan Banerjee.	16-5	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	I
437	Madho Ram ...	18-0	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	I
438	Muhammad Husain,	18-5	Muhammadan.	Ditto ...	I
439	Ulfat Rai ...	15-9	Agarwal ...	Ditto ...	II
442	Bhagwati Charan Jageshwarnath.	16-1	Kayasth ...	Government School, Rampur, C.P.	II
445	Mannilal Shivalal Tiwari.	19-10	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
446	Prem Shanker Dube,	16-7	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
447	Raghunath Sahay Jagmohan Lal Shrivastaw.	17-7	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	II

774 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
451	S. Abaji Balaji Panch.	16-6	Panchal	Govt. School Raipur, C.P.	II
452	Sachchida Nand Choubey.	18-7	Brahman	Ditto	II

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
1	381 Misri Lal	...	Aligarh, District School.
	1165 O'Donel, (Miss)	Florence Ruth	Lucknow, Woman's College.
3	356 Sheo Baran Lal	...	Partabgarh, District School.
	767 Satish Chandra Ghoshal	...	Mirzapur, L. M. High School.
5	801 Brinda Ban	...	Farrukhabad, Mission High School.
	1145 Bishna Kumar Bhargava	...	Lucknow, Queen's A.-S. School.
7	750 Ramendra Krishna Ghosh	...	Mirzapur, District School.
8	1058 Sohan Lal Srivastava	...	Gonda, Government High School.
9	1191 Daulat Ram Kanaujya	...	Sitapur, District School.
10	989 Sridhar Ramchandra Go-khale	...	Jaipur, Maharaja's College School.
11	265 Kamal-ud-din Ahmad Jafari	...	Allahabad, Government High School.
	783 Het Ram	...	Cawnpore, District School.
13	119 Bishambar Parshad	...	Ulwar, High School.
14	813 Girish Parshad	...	Farrukhabad, District School.
15	707 Surendra Narain Roy	...	Ghazipur, Victoria School.
16	335 Zafar Husain	...	Fatehpur, District School.
17	26 Piray Lal	...	Agra, Collegiate School.
	782 Ganpat Rao	...	Cawnpore, District School.
19	823 Siva Adhar Pande	...	Farrukhabad, District School.
20	443 Devkinandan Upreti	...	Almora, Ramsay College.
21	1352 Thomas Earle Welby	...	Private Candidate (Agra).
22	819 Mahendra Parshad	...	Farrukhabad, District School.
23	1216 Pogose, Sybil Elizabeth Mary (Miss)	...	Mussoorie, Caineville School.
	302 Maheshri Prashad	...	Allahabad, Kayasth Pathshala.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 775

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
	54	Atmaram, Sarah (Miss) ...	Agra, C. M. S. Girls' High School.
25	512	Braja Mohan Lal Verma ...	Bijnor, District School.
	804	Har Krishan Lal ...	Farrukhabad, Mission High School.
	811	Shyam Lal ...	Ditto ditto.
	689	Nanda Kishore Pandeya ...	Ballia, District School.
29	991	Suraj Narain Gupta ...	Jaipur, Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	1262	Lakhtai Hasnain ...	Saharanpur, High School.
	225	Amulija Charan Mitra ...	Allahabad, Anglo-Bengali School.
32	1056	Sarju Prasad Srivastava ...	Gonda, Government High School.
	1160	Syed Kazim Riza ...	Lucknow, Queen's A. S. School.
35	795	Sitla Sahai ...	Cawnpore, District School.
	775	Hem Chandra De ...	Cawnpore, Christ-Church Collegiate School.
36	1233	Amrita Lal Mukerji ...	Meerut, Collegiate School.
38	766	Raza Hussain ...	Mirzapur, L. M. S. High School.
39	602	Bhagwan Prasad ...	Benares, Bengali Tola High School.
	37	Gulzari Lal ...	Agra, St. John's Collegiate School.
	137	Daya Kishan ...	Lashkar, Victoria Collegiate School.
40	238	Surendra Nath Singha ...	Allahabad, Anglo-Bengali School.
	579	Mahabir Prasad ...	Shahjahanpur, District School.
	671	Prabhakara Van katesh Gorey.	Benares, Collegiate School.
	55	Shah, Ellen (Miss) ...	Agra, C. M. S. Girl's High School.
45	981	Sowrindra Nath Sil ...	Seoni, Mission High School.
	1008	Ganesh Prasad ...	Balrampur, Lyall Collegiate School.
	1014	Chandra Mohan ...	Bara Banki, District School.
	181	Raghu Nath ...	Ajmer, Government College.
	800	Brij Behari Lal Mathur ...	Farrukhabad, Mission High School.
49	808	Muhammad Mashuq Ali Khan.	Ditto ditto.
	1163	de Dumbal, Eve Leonore Durup (Miss).	Lucknow, Woman's College.

776 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901.

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
63	353	Murtaza Khan	... Partabgarh, District School.
	1038	Sheikh Muhammad Faruq,	Gorakhpur, Jubilee High School.
55	745	Mahadeva Prasad	... Mirzapur, District School.
56	171	Abdul Wahid Syed	... Ajmer, Government College.
	349	Abdul Ala	... Partabgarh, District School.
58	269	Mulidhar	... Allahabad, Government High School.
59	172	Bhurchand Prohit	... Ajmer, Government College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

SCHOOL CANDIDATES.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
5	Babu Prasad Bhatnagar.	19-9	Kayasth	... Agra, Collegiate School.	III
11	Bhugwat Sahai Bhatnagar.	19-0	Do.	... Ditto	III
12	Bihari Lal	16-0	Goldsmith	... Ditto	III
13	Binmohan Sinha (Kumar).	17-1	Rajput	... Ditto	III
14	Hari Mohan	17-0	Khattari	... Ditto	III
15	Jagan Nath	18-9	Agarwal	... Ditto	III
17	Jagan Nath Prasad Sukhsena.	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
18	Jagat Narain Chaudhry.	16-7	Kshatriya	... Ditto	III
19	Jai Narain	15-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
21	Manohar Lal	15-0	Agarwal	... Ditto	II
22	Mashook Ali (Syed),	18-0	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
23	Murli Dhar Bhargava.	17-0	Bhargava	... Ditto	III
26	Piaray Lal	15-6	Vaish	... Ditto	I
28	Raghunath Sahay Sukhsena.	20-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
29	Ram Chandra Sharma	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
32	Sooraj Narain	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
34	Sri Ram Bhargava,	17-0	Bhargava	... Ditto	III
35	Wasi Hyder Rizvi (Syed)	17-6	Muhammadan,	... Ditto	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 777

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
36	Bhure Singh	Y. M. 15-0	Rajput	Agra, St. John's Collegiate School.	II
37	Gulzari Lal	18-0	Vaish	Ditto	I
38	Hem Chandra Chakravarti.	15 11	Brahman	Ditto	III
39	Mumtaz Husain	18-7	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
41	Panna Lal Gupta	18-0	Vaish	Ditto	III
43	Gouri Parshad	18-9	Brahman	Agra, Victoria High School.	III
45	Krishen Prasad	13 3	Do.	Ditto	III
46	Mohammad Toha	19-3	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
49	Omerdraz Khan	17-5	Do.	Ditto	III
50	Prag Dass Tondon	18-1	Khatti	Ditto	III
51	Pria Dass Tondon	16-6	Do.	Ditto	II
52	Radha Mohan	16-3	Chattri	Ditto	II
53	Sham Sunder Lal	19-3	Bania	Ditto	III
54	Atmaram, Sarah (Miss).	17-3	Christian	Agra, C.M.S. Girls' High School.	I
55	Shah, Ellen (Miss)	17-9	Do.	Ditto	I
57	Chhotey Lal	19-4	Vaish	Agra, Rajput High School	III
58	Kunwar Jhamman Sinha.	17-7	Rajput	Ditto	III
59	Kunwar Pahalwan Sinha.	21-3	Do.	Ditto	III
60	Kunwar Fratipal Sinha.	17-2	Do.	Ditto	II
62	Kunwar Shanker Sinha.	17-5	Do.	Ditto	III
65	Bhagwant Mathur.	19-4	Kayasth	Rulandshahr, District School	II
68	Har Dayal Singh Gupta.	17-8	Vaish	Ditto	III
69	Madan Mohan Lal Talwarseth.	16-5	Khatti	Ditto	II
70	Mohd. Aqib Noman	16 4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
77	Chandra Dutta Bajpei.	17 5	Brahman	Etawah, Hume's High School.	III
78	Gauri Shanker Agarwal.	20 11	Vaish	Ditto	III
79	Ishwar Narain Kitchlu.	17-10	Brahman	Ditto	II
80	Jagdamba Hajela.	15-1	Kayasth	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Age.	Caste	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
83	Manzoor Ali Alavi,	17-0	Muhammadian,	Etawah, Hume's High School.	III
84	Ram Saroop Mathur,	18-11	Vaish	... Ditto ..	II
85	Raghonath Prasad Sharma.	16-4	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
86	Shiva Shanker	... 16-10	Khatttri	... Ditto .	III
88	Brij Bilas Misra	... 17-4	Brahman	... Mainpuri Mission High School	III
89	Chhail Behari Lal	... 17-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ..	III
90	Gopi Nath	... 17-4	Bania	... Ditto ...	III
93	Iqbal Bahadur	... 19-11	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
94	Lala Ram	... 16-8	Bania	... Ditto ..	II
98	Tara Chand	... 19-5	Brahman	... Ditto ..	II
99	Abhay Charan San- yal.	15-10	Do.	... Muttra, Dis- trict School.	II
100	Adhar Nath Sanyal,	16-1	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
101	Babu Lal	... 16-11	Bania	... Ditto ...	III
102	Banj Nath	... 16-9	Bhargava	... Ditto ...	II
103	Ballabh Das	... 20-0	Khatttri	... Ditto ...	II
105	Brijhallabh Das	... 15-5	Bania	... Ditto ...	II
106	Dwarka Nath	... 14-7	Bhargava	... Ditto ...	III
108	Jagan Prasad	... 19-3	Vaish	... Ditto ...	III
109	Nanney Lal	... 16-9	Khatttri	... Ditto ..	II
114	Ram Dial	... 15-1	Chaturvedi	... Ditto ...	III
115	Sham Sundar Lal	... 16-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
119	Bishambar Parshad,	16-0	Do	... Ulwar, High School.	I
120	Brij Kishore Sharma,	16-6	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
122	Dwarka Prasad	... 19-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
125	Ram Bhadra Ojha	... 18-6	Brahman	... Ditto ..	II
127	Ayodhya Prasad Bhatnagar.	17-6	Kayasth	... Bharatpur, Sadar High School	III
137	Daya Kishan	... 16-0	Khatttri	... Lashkar, Victoria College School.	I
140	Hari Ramchandra Diveker.	16-10	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
144	Purushotam Vishnu Mahabal.	18-0	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
148	Mahadeve Bhaskar Savarkar.	21-3	Do.	... Morar, High School.	III
149	Prabhu Dyall Srivas- tava.	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
150	Shaikh Munir	... 18-0	Muhammadian,	Ditto	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 779

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
154	Burjorji Edulji Aibada.	20-2	Zerhosti	Ujjain, Madhava College.	III
155	Dattattraya Govind Joshi.	20-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
158	Gokul Das Narayan Das.	17-2	Bania	Ditto	II
167	Trimbak Bapuji Serivate.	20-1	Brahman	Ditto	III
169	Vishwanath Keshava Khanwalkar.	18 0	Do.	Ditto	II
170	Abdul Rasaid	16 0	Muhammadan,	Ajmer, Government College.	II
171	Abdul Wahid Syed,	15 0	Do.	Ditto	I
172	Bhur Chand Prohit,	20 0	Brahman	Ditto	I
173	Brij Mohan Lal, Pandit.	16-6	Do.	Ditto	II
175	Durga Shankar	16-6	Do.	Ditto	II
178	Kishen Mohan Mathur.	18 0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
180	Mool Chand	15-4	Vaish	Ditto	II
181	Raghu Nath	17-0	Agarwal	Ditto	I
182	Raj Narayan Kapur,	16 0	Khattri	Ditto	II
183	Rameshwar Singh	15-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
185	Ram Saran	16 0	Goldsmith	Ditto	III
187	Irish Mulchand	16-6	Oswal	Ditto	II
194	Ladh Parshad Verma,	18 0	Kayasth	Ajmer, D. A. A. V. High School.	III
198	Sooraj Karan Sarda,	16-0	Maheswari	Ditto	II
207	Mohini Lal Ghose	18-1	Christian (N.),	Bewar, Mission High School.	II
211	Pardman Nath Hakku.	15-1	Brahman	Jodhpur, Darbar High School.	III
213	Bahadur Mall Mohta,	18-0	Oswal	Ditto	III
215	Saiyad Shabbir Husain.	16-5	Muhammadan,	Kotah, Rajputana, H. H. Maharao's High School.	II
222	Ram Nath	16-0	Bania	Nasirabad, Cantonment High School.	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
224	Damodar Kukray	17-8	Brahman	Udaipur, Rajputana, Maharana's High School.	II
227	Tahir Ali Bohra	17-3	Muhammadian,	Ditto	II
228	Amullya Charan Mitra.	15-0	Kayasth	Allahabad, Anglo-Bengali School.	I
229	Becha Ram Mukerjee	15-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
230	Bibhu Bhusan Chatterjee.	16-0	Do.	Ditto	II
231	Gopal Dutta Tewary	17-0	Do.	Ditto	II
232	Kali Charan Chatterjee	15-0	Do.	Ditto	III
233	Nibaran Chandra Banerjee.	15-2	Do.	Ditto	III
234	Nripal Chandra Gupta.	15-0	Baidya	Ditto	II
235	Ramani Ranjan Bose,	16-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
238	Surendra Nath Singha.	16-0	Do.	Ditto	I
245	Romesh Chandra Mullik.	18-3	Brahman	Allahabad, A. P. Mission High School.	II
247	Surya Kanto Roy	16-9	Kayasth	Ditto	II
248	Kashi Nath Kakker.	18-4	Khatti	Allahabad, City A-V. High School.	II
249	Kedar Nath	18-4	Agarwal	Ditto	II
250	Kabir Uddin	18-5	Muhammadian,	Ditto	III
251	Prio Nath Ghose	19-4	Sudra	Ditto	III
253	Pravash Chandra Mittra.	17-2	Kayasth	Ditto	III
254	Raj Bahadur	22-0	Do.	Ditto	III
255	Shambhu Nath Kakker.	18-4	Khatti	Ditto	III
257	Anurup Chandra Mukerjee.	16-0	Brahman	Allahabad, G. H. School.	II
259	Fasih Ahmad	17-2	Muhammadian,	Ditto	III
260	Har Pratap Singh	17-5	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
262	Iqbal Ahmad	14-0	Muhammadian,	Ditto	III
265	Kamaluddin Ahmad Jafari Zainabi.	16-5	Ditto	Ditto	I
267	Mahadev Hari Nene,	15-4	Brahman	Ditto	III
269	Murlidhar	15-3	Gadaria	Ditto	I
270	Muhammad Najam-uddin Jafari Zainabi,	13-5	Muhammadian,	Ditto	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 781

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of Collage or School.	Passed in Division.
271	Muhammad Umar Khan.	16-9	Muhammadan,	Allahabad, G. H. School	III
272	Muhammad Fazlur Rashied K.	13-9	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
273	Muhammad Amir Hasan Ansari.	13-1	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
276	Najumuddin	16-4	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
277	Prayag Raj	18-5	Kachi	... Ditto ...	III
279	Raja Ram Pandya	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
282	Sayad Zafar	16-1	Muhammadan,	... Ditto ...	II
283	Syed Haidar Mahdi Nak-vi.	15-1	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
284	Syed Hidayet Husain Razvi.	17-3	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
285	Syed Abu Muham-mad.	19-3	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
286	Shree Lal Pandya	19-5	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
289	Theophilus Caleb	20-3	Christian (N.)	... Ditto ...	III
291	Lewis, Victoria Lilian (Miss).	18-0	Do.	... Jumna Girls' High School.	II
292	Roy, Indu Bala (Miss).	18-0	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
293	Babu Lal	16-0	Bhargava	... Allahabad, Kavastha Pathshala.	III
295	Bhagwan Das Bhargava.	14-0	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
299	Karaly Charan Banerji.	16-3	Do.	... Ditto ...	II
301	Lalitendu Kumar Majumdar.	15-2	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
302	Maheshri Prashad	17-5	Do.	... Ditto ...	I
303	Murli Dhar	17-6	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
304	Pulin Behari Dutta	16-3	Vaish	... Ditto ...	III
305	Rama Kant Malaviya	16-6	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
303	Ram Nandan Lal	17-6	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
308	Ram Prasad II.	18-4	Do.	... Ditto ...	III
312	Vishnu Rama Mehta	16-6	Brahman	... Ditto ...	II
313	Binda Prasad Bhargava.	20-9	Bhargava	... B a n d a, District School.	III
319	Suraj Kumar Mittra	17-1	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
320	Asrar Alam, Muham-mad.	20-5	Muhammadan,	F a t e h p u r, District School.	III
323	Brij Lal	20-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
327	Kalka Prasad	21-3	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III
333	Shyam Sunder Pandey.	18-11	Do.	... Ditto ...	II

782 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901.

R. II No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y.M.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
335	Zafar Husain	17-2	Muhammadan,	Fatehpur, Dis- trict School,	I
337	Ali Muhammad Ansari.	21-5	Do.	Jaunpur, District School.	III
338	Asharfi Lal	17-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
341	Muhammad Taqi	19-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
342	Maharaj Bahadur	19-5	Kayasth	Ditto	III
344	Raj Kishna	16-5	Brahman	Ditto	II
349	Abdul Aza	16-11	Muhammadan,	Partabgarh, High School.	I
350	Gor Prasad	18-8	Kayasth	Ditto	II
353	Murtaza Khan	18-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
354	Radhe Behari	15-10	Brahman	Ditto	II
355	Sabih Uddin	14-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
356	Shio Baran Lal	14-11	Carpenter	Ditto	I
359	Badr Prasad Varmah.	17-6	Kayasth	Rewah, Darbar High School.	II
361	Gopynath Avasthy,	17-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
366	Pramoda Charan Mittra.	15-11	Kayasth	Ditto	II
367	Durga Datta Joshee	16-0	Brahman	Satna, Vanket High School.	III
369	Mahesh Prasad Tiwari.	16-0	Do.	Ditto	III
373	Babu Prasad	16-6	Vaish	Aligarh, District School.	III
376	Ganga Prasad	19-0	Kayasth	Ditto	II
378	Lokman Das Pachouri	17-4	Brahman	Ditto	II
380	Magan Behari Lal	16-9	Kayasth	Ditto	II
381	Mishri Lal	17-11	Vaish	Ditto	I
382	Pooran Mal	20-10	Do	Ditto	II
383	Abdul Bari	20-0	Muhammadan,	Aligarh, M. A. O. Coll. School.	III
384	Abdul Ghani Khan	16-10	Do.	Ditto	III
387	Amir Mustafa	16-0	Do	Ditto	III
388	Amir-ud-din Ahmad,	17-11	Do.	Ditto	II
391	Aziz Husain	18-5	Do.	Ditto	III
393	Jamal Muhammad	18-10	Do.	Ditto	III
397	Muhammad Akram,	16-5	Do.	Ditto	II
398	Muhammad Aslam...	15-2	Do.	Ditto	III
399	Muhammad Aiyub Khan.	17-0	Do.	Ditto	III
402	Muhammad Salim...	16-4	Do.	Ditto	III
408	Mandi Lal	17-10	Vaish	Ditto	II
404	Masoom Ali Shah	16-11	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 783

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y M					
405	Masood Ali Khan	16-10	Muhammadian,	Aligarh, M. A. O. Coll. School.	III
406	Nurahmad	16-6	Do.	Ditto	II
407	Raj Kumar S recar	17 0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
415	Syed Amuddin	16 0	Muhammadian,	Ditto	III
416	Tufail Ahmad	18-0	Do.	Ditto	III
423	Munni Lal	16-3	Vaish	Sikandrahad, A. V. High School.	III
424	Farma Nand	15-10	Brahman	Ditto	II
427	Bhubun Chandra Pant.	16-1	Do.	Almora, District School.	III
428	Damodar Dhyani	17-4	Do.	Ditto	III
429	Hansa Dutt Pant	18-10	Do.	Ditto	II
431	Ishwari Dutt Pant,	20-5	Do.	Ditto	III
432	Jiba Nand Pant	18-6	Do.	Ditto	II
433	Kamlu Ballabha Pant	21-9	Do	Ditto	II
434	Kirshna Nand Pande	16-2	Do.	Ditto	II
435	Leela Dhar Joshi I.	20 5	Do.	Ditto	III
436	Leela Dhar Joshi II.	20-5	Do.	Ditto	III
437	Mathura Dutt Joshi I.	16 6	Do.	Ditto	II
438	Mathura Dutt Joshi II.	18-4	Do.	Ditto	III
439	Radha Krishna Joshi	20-5	Do.	Ditto	III
441	Bhola Dutt Upreti	20 0	Do.	Almora, Ram-say College.	II
442	Chandra Dutt Sanwal	15-0	Do.	Ditto	II
443	Davkinandan Upreti	16 5	Do.	Ditto	I
444	Gunanand Ojha	20 0	Do.	Ditto	III
445	Raj Krishna Joshi	21 4	Do.	Ditto	II
446	Sagir Ahmad	15-5	Muhammadian,	Ditto	III
457	Chhotey Lal	16-4	Kayasth	Bareilly, Government High School.	II
461	Fazal Husain	21-3	Muhammadian,	Ditto	III
464	Hriday Narain	17 5	Khatti	Ditto	II
467	Kunwar Bahadur	17-11	Brahman	Ditto	III
469	Madan Gopal Sharma	19-3	Do.	Ditto	III
472	Mozziz Ali	14-4	Muhammadian,	Ditto	III
477	Mohammad Yasin	12 8	Do	Ditto	III
485	Raghunandan Prasad Misra	23-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
486	Raj Narain Agarwal	14-3	Vaish	Ditto	III
492	Shafi Ahmad Faruqi	16-10	Muhammadian,	Ditto	III
493	Shamsher Bahadur Sinha.	18-9	Kayasth	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
500	Zafar Yar Khan	17-4	Muhammadan,	Barilly, G. H. School.	III
501	Md Zahuruddin	16-5	Do.	Ditto	II
502	Aditya Kumar Majumdar	15-5	Kayasth	Budaun, District School.	II
503	Dharam Narayan	20-3	Vaish	Ditto	III
506	Muhammad Sayeed Uddin.	18-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
511	Syed Sajjad Hosain	22-4	Do.	Ditto	II
512	Braja Mohan Lal Verma.	18-4	Kayasth	Bijnor, District School.	I
513	Har Prasad	20-4	Do.	Ditto	II
516	Nand Kisora	16-7	Do.	Ditto	II
518	Ram Swarup Sinha	13-2	Jat	Ditto	III
519	Sambhu Dayala Bhatia.	16-11	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
521	Abdul Hamid Khan	16-3	Muhammadan,	Moradabad, District School.	III
522	Brahma Saran	16-0	Vaish	Ditto	III
527	Mumtaz Ullah Khan	17-10	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
534	Narayan Prasad	15-5	Kayasth	Ditto	III
535	Rasik Behari Lal	13-10	Do.	Ditto	III
536	Ram Chandra Varma	18-0	Do.	Ditto	II
540	Brj Narain	16-0	Khattri	Moradabad, Mission Central High School	III
549	Lawrence F. Dysart O'Dea	19-0	Christian (E)	Mussoorie, St. George's College.	III
550	Gosain Dutt Choudhury.	16-9	Vaish	Naini Tal, The Diamond Jubilee High School	II
554	Muhammad Fakir-ulla.	18-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
555	Nitya Nanda Joshi	16-4	Brahman	Ditto	II
550	Bankey Behari Lal	17-9	Kayasth	Rampur, State High School.	III
562	(Md.) Hyder Ali Khan	18-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
565	Raj Bahadur Verma	15-6	Kayasth	Ditto	II
567	Anand Sarup	16-4	Vaish	Shahjahanpur, District School.	III
568	Bijay Indra Singh	16-0	Kayasth	Ditto	II
570	Bishambhar Dyal	17-8	Brahman	Ditto	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 785

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y. M.			
571	Ghulam Abbas	19-0	Muhammadian	Shahjahanpur, District School.	III
574	Hari Shankar	14-5	Kayasth	Ditto	III
577	Jugal Kishore	14-9	Khatti	Ditto	III
579	Mahabir Prasad	17-3	Kayasth	Ditto	I
580	Munoo Lal	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
581	Ravi Shankar	17-4	Do.	Ditto	III
588	Mahadeo Prasad	17-0	Kayasth	Azamgarh, C. M. High School.	III
593	Shyam Niranjan Lal	17-5	Do.	Ditto	III
596	Abdul Rai	18-2	Muhammadian	Azamgarh, National High School.	III
597	Madho Prasada	21-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
602	Bhagwan Prasad	17-5	Do.	Benares, Bengali Tola High School.	I
606	Kali Charan Gue	14-4	Sudra	Ditto	II
608	Muhammad Ismail	18-0	Muhammadian	Ditto	II
609	Ramesh Chandra Chakravarti	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
611	Sitangshu Bhushan Mitta	16-3	Kayasth	Ditto	II
613	Suresh Chandra Mukherji.	14-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
614	Syed Muhammad Kazim Husain.	17-3	Muhammadian	Ditto	II
615	Amarendra Nath Mitra.	15-4	Kayasth	Benares, The Central Hindu College.	III
621	Jogendranath Bhat-tracharya.	15-7	Brahman	Ditto	III
624	Krishnaji Ganesh Patanker.	21-3	Do.	Ditto	II
632	Grish Chandra Biswas.	15-10	Sudra	Benares, Jay Narayan's College.	III
636	Sadanand Ghosh	20-4	Kayasth	Ditto	I/I
637	Sunil Chandra Ghosh	14-4	Do.	Ditto	II
641	Kashi Prasad	14-5	Do.	Benares, London Mission High School.	II
642	Praladh Narayn Mathur.	14-5	Do.	Ditto	II
643	Shiva Prasad	21-4	Do.	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Pas-sed in Division.
	Y M.				
651	Bhagwati Prasad Sinha.	19 0	Brahman	Benares, Collegiate School.	II
657	Ghulam Hasan	19-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
659	Jang Bahadur Lal	20 2	Kayasth	Ditto	II
662	Mahadeva Prasad	17-5	Do.	Ditto	II
671	Prabhakara Vankar	21-11	Brahman	Ditto	I
	tesh Gorey.				
672	Raja Ram	18-5	Kayasth	Ditto	II
675	Sabhapit Sinha	21-9	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
677	Theodorico Saldanha.	19-5	Christian (E.)	Ditto	II
679	Ayodhya Prasad Sinha.	17-3	Kshatriya	Ballia, District School.	II
680	Banke Sinha	18 0	Do.	Ditto	II
681	Basudeva Prasad Sinha	18 0	Do.	Ditto	II
682	Bharat Sinha	19-3	Do	Ditto	II
683	Kshetrapati Ojha	19-3	Brahman	Ditto	II
688	Mahendra Prasad Sinha.	17-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
689	Nanda Kishore Pandeya.	16 4	Brahman	Ditto	I
705	Mohamad Zuber	18-0	Muhammadan	Ghazipur, Victoria School.	II
717	Surendra Narain Roy	15-0	Brahman	Ditto	I
720	Wali Mohamad Syed	22-0	Muhammadan,	Ghazipur Mission High School	III
722	Dharam Nath Saran Singh.	19-0	Kayasth	Gorakhpur, St. Andrew's Collegiate School.	III
724	Majeshwar Prashad Pandey.	22-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
726	Radha Binode Roy	15 0	Kayasth	Ditto	II
728	Shambhu Datta Sharma.	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
729	Avadh Bihari	15-9	Kayasth	Jaunpur, Church Mission High School.	II
730	Balswarup	19-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
737	Shambhu Ratan Shukul.	20-0	Do.	Ditto	II
738	Shri Ram	17 4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
743	Jai Jai Lal Varma	16-4	Do.	Mirzapur, District School.	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 787

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
	Y. M.				
745	Mahadeva Prasad ...	16-0	Kayasth ...	District School, Mirzapur.	I
750	Ramendra Krishna Ghosh.	15-3	Do. ...	Ditto ...	I
752	Ram Dulare Dube .	21-3	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
755	Shiva Prasad Sinha	20-7	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	III
756	Sukhdeva Prasad ...	23 4	Kayasth ..	Ditto ...	III
758	Balram Dass ...	17-2	Khundewal...	London Mission High School, Mirzapur.	II
761	Kedar Nath ..	17-1	Khatttri ...	Ditto ...	II
763	Munni Lal	22 5	Do ...	Ditto ...	III
764	Parma Nand Tiwari	21-8	Brahman ..	Ditto ...	III
766	Raza Hussain	14-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto ...	I
767	Satish Chandra Ghoshal.	15-11	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	I
769	Vikram Bahadur ...	17-9	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
770	Gauri Shankar .	20 5	Bania ...	Ditto ...	III
771	Anant Kumar Bose	16 5	Kayasth ...	Christian Church Collegiate School, Cawnpore.	II
772	Brojendra Nath Banerji.	15-11	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
773	Chandra Moul ...	19-4	Do. ...	Ditto ...	III
774	Ganpat Rao ...	18-9	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
775	Hem Chandra De ...	17-8	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	I
776	Kashmeri Mall .	15 9	Khatttri ...	Ditto ...	III
778	Rameshwar Dayal .	18 0	Kayasth ..	Ditto ...	III
779	Ahmad Ali ...	18-2	Muhammadan,	District School, Cawnpore.	II
780	Banke Behari ...	19-4	Khatttri ...	Ditto ...	II
781	Brahma Datta Panday.	18 2	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
782	Ganpat Rao ...	16 3	Do. ..	Ditto ...	I
783	Het Ram ..	17-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	I
785	Kifayat Ahmad ..	17-2	Muhammadan,	Ditto ...	II
786	Man Mohan Narain Mushran.	18-3	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
788	Muhammad Hadi ...	15-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto ...	II
789	Muhammad Hamza,	16-8	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
790	Muhammad Jafar ...	17 0	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
791	Muhammad Mehdi ..	20 3	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
793	Prem Narain Mathur	18-3	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
794	Shambhu Nath ...	18-3	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III

788 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
795	Sitla Sahai	16 0	Kayasth	District School, Cawnpore.	I
799	Ataat Mand Khan	21-1	Muhammadan,	Mission High School, Farrukhabad.	III
800	Birj Bihari Lal Mathur.	17-6	Kayasth	Ditto	I
801	Brinda Ban	21-4	Kurmi	Ditto	I
804	Har Krishen Lal	18-7	Brahman	Ditto	I
805	Jai Behari Lal Mathur.	19 5	Kayasth	Ditto	II
806	Jwala Prasad	15-0	Barber	Ditto	II
808	Muhammad Mushtak Ali Khan.	17-5	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
809	Roshan Lal	21-6	Bania	Ditto	III
811	Shyam Lal	17-6	Do.	Ditto	I
812	Bhairon Prasad	17-1	Kayasth	District School, Farrukhabad.	II
813	Grish Prasad	12-11	Do.	Ditto	I
814	Jagdamba Prasad Nigam I.	16 0	Do.	Ditto	II
815	Jagdamba Prasad II,	18-11	Do.	Ditto	II
816	Kirpa Ram	15-8	Do.	Ditto	II
819	Mahendra Prasad	14 5	Do.	Ditto	I
821	Ram Narain	18 5	Do.	Ditto	II
823	Shiva Adhar Pande,	12 11	Brahman	Ditto	I
824	Shiva Shankar Lal	15-5	Kayasth	Ditto	II
825	Suraj Prasad	15-5	Brahman	Ditto	II
826	Syam Sundar Lal	20-2	Kayasth	Ditto	III
830	Mukund Sridhar	19-5	Brahman	MacDonnell High School, Jhansi.	III
832	Ramchandra Govind	17-9	Do.	Ditto	III
834	Anand Behari	17-7	Kayasth	City Diamond Jubilee High School, Kanauj.	II
835	Manohar Lal	19-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
838	Narayan Das Bajpei,	21 9	Do.	Ditto	II
839	Ram Nath	15-9	Kayasth	Ditto	II
840	Ram Adhar	18-7	Brahman	Ditto	III
841	Shumbhoo Narayan,	15-9	Kayasth	Ditto	II
843	Asharfi Lal	19-2	Do.	High School, Orai.	II
844	Azizul Hasan	16-11	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 789

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
	Y.M				
845	Brij Behari Lal	20-1	Kayasth	High School, Orai.	III
846	Girja Dayal Nigam,	16-3	Do.	Ditto	II
847	Har Gobind Dayal Varma.	17-3	Do.	Ditto	II
848	Jhumak Lal	20-8	Do.	Ditto	II
849	Khwaja Ahmad Ullah,	22-2	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
850	Mirza Asad Ali Beg,	19 10	Do.	Ditto	III
851	Rama Shankar	16-4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
852	Ram Chandra	13-4	Do.	Ditto	II
853	Abul Hasan	20 5	Muhammadan,	Government Collegiate School, Fyzabad.	III
856	Kamlapat Ram	17-5	Kayasth	Ditto	III
858	Muhammad Afzal Ullah.	19-11	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
859	Muhammad Jawad Husain.	17-1	Do.	Ditto	III
864	Beni Madho Avasthi	15-8	Kankubja	Government High School, Hoshangabad.	II
867	Kailash Narayan Sukhla.	16-5	Do.	Ditto	II
872	Nand Lal	16-1	Sanadhya	Ditto	III
892	Kishen Misra	16-4	Brahman	High School, Khandwa	II
900	Sadashive Krishnarao Vaishampayan.	16 0	Do.	Ditto	II
912	Murlidhar Fhundilal B.	16-6	Vaish	High School, Saugor.	II
913	Nanhu Lal Anant Ram.	16-4	Do.	Ditto	III
914	Nathu Ram Hira Lal B.	17-9	Barai	Ditto	II
915	Ranchhor Dubey	16-9	Brahman	Ditto	III
949	Gopal Damoder Deo,	16-8	Do.	Hitkarni Sabha High School, Jabalpur.	II
950	Gopal Sakharam Kher.	15-8	Do.	Ditto	II
952	Jai Shanker Dube	18 6	Do.	Ditto	III
959	Mahesh Dutt Pathak	16-8	Do.	Ditto	II
970	Shantaram Vithal Rao Manjerker.	16-4	Do.	Ditto	II
981	Sowrindra Nath Sil,	14-2	Vaish	Mission High School, Seoni.	I

790 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
984	Chhoti Lal Gupta	17 10	Bania	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jaipur.	III
985	Lakshman Ganesh Bhawe.	17-2	Brahman	Ditto	III
988	Sivraj Misra	16 4	Do.	Ditto	II
989	Sridhar Ramchandra Gokhale	16-10	Do.	Ditto	I
991	Surejnarain Gupta	15 3	Vaish	Ditto	I
997	Bal Mukand Thakur,	20-2	Brahman	Maharaja's High School, Bundi (Raj.)	III
999	Akhtar Mahmud Ahmadi.	19-5	Muhammadan	District School, Bahraich.	II
1002	Guru Prasada	20 3	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1003	Labha Mal	14 9	Khattri	Ditto	III
1004	Vishnu Das	18 9	Do	Ditto	II
1005	Zaigham Ali	16-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
1007	Debi Bakhsh	20-8	Brahman	Lvall Collegiate School, Balrampur.	II
1008	Ganesh Prasad	17-3	Kayasth	Ditto	I
1009	Ganga Charan	18-8	Do.	Ditto	III
1010	Mohammad Naseer	15-7	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
1011	Abdul Ghafoor	17-5	Do.	District School, Bara Banki.	II
1014	Chandra Mohan	14 3	Khattri	Ditto	I
1015	Mahmud Ahmad	20-10	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
1016	Muhammad Azhar Husain.	14 4	Do.	Ditto	III
1018	Prithvi Pal Sinha	22-4	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
1024	Hasan Raza	20-5	Muhammadan	Church Mission High School, Basti.	III
1025	Heera Lal Bhatia	17-10	Bharia	Ditto	III
1027	Ram Harak Singh	19-8	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
1028	Sadhu Sharan Mani Tripathi.	21-3	Brahman	Ditto	III
1030	Margaret Stewart (Miss).	17-5	Christian (E.)	Girls' High School, Dehra Dun.	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 791

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
1031	Bhagwati Prasad ...	18-5	Kayasth	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.	II
1033	Kali Charan Chatterji	17-10	Brahman	Ditto	II
1034	Mahabir Prasad ...	22-3	Agarwal	Ditto	II
1035	Mohammad Aziz Ulla	15-11	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
1036	Ram Chandra Roy .	17-11	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1038	Sheikh Mohammad Faruq.	14-2	Muhammadan	Ditto	I
1039	Sheo Prasad ...	21-9	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1042	Sayed Abdul Aziz ...	19-4	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
1043	Sayed Abdul Hamid	19-3	Do.	Ditto	III
1046	Amir Ali ...	22-5	Do.	Govt. High School, Gonda.	III
1048	Bhagvat Prasad Misra	16-8	Brahman	Ditto	III
1049	Gajadhar Prasad Pande.	17-11	Do.	Ditto	III
1052	Hari Datt Joshi ...	17-8	Do.	Ditto	III
1056	Sirju Prasad Srivastava.	17-0	Kayasth	Ditto	I
1057	Sitla Sahai ...	17-10	Do.	Ditto	III
1058	Sohan Lal Srivastava	15-0	Do.	Ditto	I
1059	Ayodhia Nath Srivastava.	19-7	Do.	District School, Hardoi.	III
1060	Jagat Narayana ...	15-10	Do.	Ditto	II
1062	Krishna Sahai Varma	16-4	Do.	Ditto	II
1064	Manni Lal ...	13-7	Do.	Ditto	II
1065	Sadiq Raza ...	19-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
1066	Sayed Mahomed Jafar Hashimi.	12-10	Do.	Ditto	II
1067	Sayed Ali Hashimi. Zamin	14-2	Do.	Ditto	II
1068	Ujagar Singh	14-10	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
1072	Bhagwan Prasad Sakhsena.	15-1	Kayasth	District School, Lakhimpur.	III
1073	Lalji Prasad Agnihotri.	23-1	Brahman	Ditto	II
1074	Shiva Adhar Sukul	18-4	Do.	Ditto	III
1075	Surya Narayan Dikshit.	18-3	Do.	Ditto	II
1076	Gudhari Lal	18-10	Kayasth	C. M. High School, Lucknow.	III
1079	Taj Bahadur	16-0	Do.	Ditto	III

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y. M.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
1080	Badshah Husain Khan.	22-3	Muhammadan	Christian Collegiate School, Lucknow.	III
1081	Govind Prasad ...	18-5	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
1084	Syed Nisar Husain ..	18-9	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	II
1085	Dunga Baksh Singh	19-3	Kshatriya ...	Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow.	III
1086	Md. Ehsan Husain...	17-3	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
1089	Gauri Shankar Lal...	17-9	Kayasth ...	Husainabad High School, Lucknow.	III
1092	Hari Krishna Srivas-tava.	23-0	Do. ...	Ditto ...	III
1094	Khawaja Hakim Ulla	16-4	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
1103	Sayed Wazir Husain	18-5	Do. ...	Ditto ...	III
1104	Tasadduq Husain ...	16-6	Do. ...	Ditto ...	III
1110	Benayak Prasad Bajpai.	16-5	Brahman ...	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.	III
1111	Bomkesh Mukho-padhy.	15-0	Do. ...	Ditto ...	III
1112	Chandi Prasad ...	17-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
1113	Deo Datta Bajpai ...	18-5	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
1119	Kalika Prasad Trivedi	14-5	Do. ...	Ditto ...	II
1125	Muhammad Hasan	13-9	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	II
1128	Raja Ram Bhargava	17-5	Bhargava ...	Ditto ...	II
1133	Sarju Prasad Umar...	20-7	Bania ...	Ditto ...	III
1136	Satya Narain Kochhar.	16-1	Khatti ...	Ditto ...	III
1141	Sayed Khurshed Hassan Abidi.	18-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
1142	Tulsipat Ram ...	16-1	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
1145	Bishna Kumar Bhargava.	14-7	Bhargava ...	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow.	III
1149	Kamta Prasad ...	15-1	Khatti ...	Ditto ...	III
1150	Krishna Kumar Bhargava.	14-9	Bhargava ...	Ditto ...	III
1153	Rafuddin Saddiqui,	17-2	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
1156	Satya Charan Dass...	17-11	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
1157	Shankar Sahai Nigam	18-5	Do. ...	Ditto ...	III
1159	Sayid Abdul Wahid,	17-4	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
1160	Sayid Kazim Biza ...	17-0	Do. ...	Ditto ...	I

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 793

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
1161	Winfred Massey	17-6	Christian (N).	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow.	III
1162	Browne, Ada Violetta (Miss).	16-5	Do. (E.)...	Woman's College, Lucknow.	II
1163	de Dombal, Eve Leonie Durup (Miss).	16-11	Do. (E.)...	Ditto	I
1164	Hawkins, Nellie Chamley (Miss).	21-0	Do. (E.)...	Ditto	II
1165	O'Donel, Florence Ruth (Miss).	18-4	Do. (E.)...	Ditto	I
1168	Ram, Harriet (Miss).	16-8	Do. (N.)...	Ditto	II
1169	Wells, Priscilla Charlotte (Miss).	19-9	Do. (E.)...	Ditto	II
1171	Ashfaq Husain	16-2	Muhammadian	District School, Rae Bareilly.	III
1174	Bal Krishna	18-9	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1176	Ganga Dayal	20-8	Brahman	Ditto	II
1177	Jagannath Prasada	18-4	Khatttri	Ditto	II
1178	Lakhpat Rae	21-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1179	Lutf Husain	19-3	Muhammadian	Ditto	III
1180	Nazim Husain	17-8	Do.	Ditto	II
1181	Ram Adhin	23-4	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1182	Shiva Narain Trevedi	22-8	Brahman	Ditto	III
1183	Suraj Prasada Misra,	20-9	Do.	Ditto	III
1184	Satya Narain	22-9	Do.	Ditto	II
1185	Shankar Dutta	17-11	Do.	Ditto	II
1186	Usman Khan	16-4	Muhammadian,	Ditto	II
1188	Baukey Behari Lal	17-5	Kayasth	District School, Sitapur.	II
1189	Bishumbher Nath	17-5	Agarwal	Ditto	II
1190	Brijmohan Lal Varma.	18-0	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1191	Daulat Ram Kanaujya.	17-5	Tailee	Ditto	I
1192	Gobind Sarup Mathur.	16-9	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1193	Harbhajan Dayal	18-1	Do.	Ditto	III
1196	Bansi Dhar Tandon	19-8	Khatttri	High School, Sultanpur.	III
1202	Nibaran Chandra Banerji.	18-5	Brahman	Ditto	III

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y. M.			
1204	Ajodhya Prasad Sri- vastava.	16-10	Kayasth	High School, Unao.	III
1206	Gur Prasad Khattri,	15 8	Khattri	Ditto	II
1208	Wahesh Dutta	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
	Shukul				
1209	Muhibullah	14 7	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1211	Prabhoo Dayal	18-5	Kayasth	Ditto	II
	Nigam				
1216	Pcgoose. Sybil Eliza- beth Mary (Miss).	17-8	Christian (E)	Caineville School, Mussoorie.	I
1217	Anant Prasad Thapliyal.	18-4	Brahman	A. P. Mission High School, Dehra Dun.	III
1219	Bidhu Bhushan Shome.	18 0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1220	Har Swarup Pathak,	17-4	Brahman	Ditto	II
1222	Kalka Prashad Mathur.	15-0	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1223	Praphulla Chunder	14-4	Brahman	Ditto	III
	Kanjilal				
1225	Fazal Masih	19-4	Christian (N.),	Church Mission High School, Meerut.	III
1226	Kanhia Lal	19-4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1229	Murl Singh	22-8	Rajput	Ditto	III
1230	Ramrich Pal	17 3	Brahman	Ditto	III
1231	Rup Kishore Dikshit.	18-4	Do.	Ditto	III
1232	Abdul Majid	16-1	Muhammadan,	Collegiate School, Meerut.	III
1233	Amrita Lal Mukerji,	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	I
1235	Banwari Lal	20 4	Vaish	Ditto	II
1238	Bishan Nath Kak	15-1	Brahman	Ditto	III
1240	Chuttan Lal	16-9	Khattri	Ditto	III
1242	Hardeo Sahay	21 8	Brahman	Ditto	III
1244	Jagdamba Parshad.	21 11	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1247	Lachman Dass	18-5	Vaish	Ditto	III
1251	Munshi Lall	18-3	Ahir	Ditto	II
1252	Rukn Uddin Husain,	18-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1259	Sber Baz Khan	21-2	Do.	Ditto	III
1261	Bedford, Percy William.	15-9	Christian (E),	Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie.	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 795

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
1263	Ayodhya Prasad	16-10	Vaish	District School, Muzaffarnagar.	III
1264	Risheswar Dayal	16-2	Do.	Ditto	III
1266	Gauri Shankar	19-1	Do.	Ditto	III
1268	Hari Har Nath	15-11	Brahman	Ditto	III
1269	Hoshyar Singh	18-0	Vaish	Ditto	II
1271	Kundan Lal	18-5	Do.	Ditto	II
1272	Nihal Singh	17-4	Do.	Ditto	III
1276	Sri Krishna Das	17-4	Do.	Ditto	III
1277	Tirbeni Sahaya	17-9	Do.	Ditto	III
1279	Gauri Shankera	17-8	Kayasth	High School, Saharanpur.	III
1282	Lakhtai Hasnain	16-9	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
1288	Kumar Bichitra Shah,	19 0	Kshatriya	Pratap High School, Tehri.	II
1289	Deokinandan Joshee,	22-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
1290	Hari Krishna Thaplyal.	21-0	Do.	Ditto	II
1294	Muhammad Yaqub...	18-0	Muhammadan	State High School, Charkhari.	III
1295	Ayodhya Prasad	20-0	Chattri	Maharaja's High School, Chhatarpur (Bundelkhand).	III
1297	Md. Hasmat Ali	15-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1298	Raghuber Dayal	18-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1304	Ali Sajjad	16-0	Muhammadan,	Cantonment High School, Nowgong, C. I.	III
1308	Jagannath Prasad	16-2	Brahman	Ditto	II
1314	Balkrishna Hatti.	Narain 18-6	Do.	Govern-ment High School, Raipur, C.P.	II
1315	Bhagwandin Ram-dayal Mishra.	19-3	Do.	Ditto	II
1325	Yeshwant Rajm-wale.	Ganesh 16-1	Do.	Ditto	II

PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of District, Passed in Province Division. or State.	
		Y-M.			
1326	Ram Chandra Hari Dhamdhare.	20-0	Brahman	... Lashkar, C. I.	III
1346	Pashapti Prasad ...	12-11	Kayasth	... Etawah ...	II
1352	Thomas Earle Welby,	19-5	Christian (E),	Agra ...	I
1365	Delail Singh Kothari,	20-6	Oswal	... Ajmer Raj,	II
1375	Shunkar Das ...	18-0	Kayasth	... Pali Raj ..	III
1380	Jani Pran Shanker	19 0	Brahman	... Aligarh ...	III
1386	Loka Nund Gargya...	16-7	Vaish	... Do. ...	III
1387	Chhotay Lal Saksena,	21-6	Kayasth	... Etah ...	III
1389	Jugal Kishore Gupta,	17-6	Vaish	... Do. ...	III
1395	Asharfi Lal Gupta...	16-8	Do.	... Muzaffarna-gar.	III
1407	Jagat Prasanno Ghose.	15-2	Kayasth	... Allahabad...	III
1408	Kripa Shankar Varma.	18-7	Do.	... Benares ...	III
1416	Ondh Behari Lal ...	21-0	Do.	... Allahabad...	II
1453	Yed Abu Muhammad	22-0	Muhammadan,	Do. ...	III
1459	H. Peter Sing ...	21-3	Christian (N.)	Almora ...	III
1460	Hari Sinha ...	22-0	Rajput	... Garhwal ...	II
1461	Jay Narayan Verma	17-8	Kayasth	... Bareilly ...	III
1469	Muhammad Shafkat Husain.	17-0	Muhammadan	Do. ...	III
1481	Kaushla Nandan Sahai.	14-1	Kayasth	... Pilibhit ...	II
1503	Balkrishna Ganga-dhar Thatte.	16-2	Brahman	... Benares ...	II
1504	Krishna Lal Dhruva,	19-10	Do.	... Do. ...	II
1514	Baldeo Das ...	18 0	Vaish	... Do. ...	II
1546	Habib-i-Alam ...	17-0	Muhammadan,	Fyzabad ...	III
1550	Ram Parshad Tewari,	18-0	Brahman	... Azamgarh...	III
1551	Dasrat Nandan Sahai.	17-7	Kayasth	... Cawnpore...	II
1552	Hazari Lal ...	20-8	Do.	... Do. ...	II
1559	Banwari Lal Verma...	16-9	Do.	... Do. ...	III
1561	Ganesh Prasad Nigam.	19-1	Do.	... Jalaun ...	III
1575	Inder Narain Tewari,	17-0	Brahman	... Farrukhabad	III
1577	M. C. Dhar ...	24-11	Christian (N.)	Cawnpore...	III
1583	Zain Uddin Ahmad ..	18-0	Muhammadan,	Do. ...	III
1590	Ram Mangal Prasad Srivastava.	19-0	Kayasth	... Basti ...	III
1592	Dhirendro Kumar Bose.	14-5	Do.	... Fyzabad ...	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 797

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of District. Passed in Province Division. or State.
1612	Mani Shankar Joshi,	15-4	Brahman ...	Bhopal ... III
1629	Muhammad Yusuf ..	22-5	Muhammadan	Fyzabad ... III
1631	Vishan Chandra ...	14-3	Agarwal ...	Rae Bareli ... III
1647	Maheshri Prasad ...	21-3	Kayasth ..	Gorakhpur, III
1650	Ahmad Husain ...	18-5	Muhammadan	Sitapur ... III
1651	Narain Prasad ...	52-11	Kalwar ...	Do. ... II
1678	Sita Nath Sukul ...	18-0	Brahman ...	Bara Banki, III

Special Vernacular Examination (under Regulation 59 of the Regulations in Arts.)

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
2	Har Prasad Varma ...	Urdu ...	Agra College.
3	Madan Mohan Lal Bhatia. ...	Hindi ...	Ditto.
5	Sheoraj Singh (Kunwar), ...	Urdu ...	Ditto.
7	Asharfi Lal ...	Hindi ...	Ditto.
8	Durga Pershad Sukhsena. ...	Urdu ...	Ditto.
9	Panna Lal ...	Hindi ...	Ditto.
11	Saiyid Zahid Husain	Urdu ...	Sadar High School, Bharatpur.
12	Zawar Husain Zadi...	Do. ...	Ditto.
13	Saiyid Ibnay Hassan Rizvi.	Do. ...	Ditto.
14	Gauri Parshad ...	Do. ...	Victoria High School, Agra.
15	Giris Chandra Chaudhri.	Do. ...	St. John's College, Agra.
16	Muhammad Siddiq ..	Do. ...	Private candidate.
18	Khurshaid Husnain	Do. ...	Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
21	Syed Abid Hussain Jafri.	Do. ...	Ditto.
22	Mishri Lal ...	Do. ...	District High School, Aligarh.
23	Abid Ali ...	Do. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
24	Raj Kishor Lal Srivastava.	Hindi ...	Ditto.
26	Baij Nath Sahai ...	Urdu ...	Ditto.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
27	Aditya Prasad	... Hindi	... Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
28	Bechu Lal Bose	... Urdu	... Ditto.
30	Ramkishore Singh	... Do.	... Private candidate.
31	Badri Prasad Varma,	... Do.	... Darbar High School, Rewah.
33	Banwari Lal	... Hindi	... Bareilly College.
34	Chandi Prasad	... Urdu	... Ditto.
35	Dwarka Nath	... Do.	... Ditto.
36	Kalka Prasad Verma,	... Do.	... Ditto.
38	Sitla Prasad Srivas- tava	... Hindi	... Ditto.
39	Tahzib Hasnain	... Do.	... Ditto.
40	Uma Shankara	... Urdu	... District School,
41	Biye Bahadur	... Do.	... Bareilly.
42	Moi-en-ud-din	... Do.	... Ditto.
43	Mahmud Akhtar Siddiqi	... Do.	... Ditto.
44	Padam Pershad Jaini	... Do.	... Ditto.
47	Shafi Ahmad Faruqi	... Do.	... Ditto.
48	Shyam Narayan	... Do.	... Ditto.
49	Suraj Prasad	... Do.	... Ditto.
51	Md. Hashmat Ali Khan.	... Hindi	... Private candidate.
53	Benjamin Ralph Norman Vaughan.	... Urdu	... Ditto.
54	Gaurishankar Prasad	... Hindi	... Queen's College, Benares.
55	Mahabir Sinha	... Urdu	... Ditto.
56	Muhammad Abdul Jahil.	... Hindi	... Private candidate.
57	Raja Ram	... Do.	... Collegiate School, Benares
59	Balbhadra Misra	... Do.	... The Central Hindu College, Benares.
60	Banke Lal	... Do.	... Ditto.
61	Bhagavati Prasad	... Urdu	... Ditto.
62	Jagjwan Nath Koul,	... Hindi	... Ditto.
63	Manik Chand	... Urdu	... Ditto.
64	Narayan Das	... Hindi	... Ditto.
65	Naresb Prasad Misra,	... Do.	... Ditto.
67	Shiva Prasad	... Do.	... London Mission High School, Benares.
68	Jag Mohan Jha	... Do.	... Bengali Tola High School, Benares.
69	Mahabir Pershad	... Do.	... Mission High School, Ghazipur.
71	Uma Shanker Varma,	... Do.	... Ditto.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1901. 799

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
72	Sarju Prasad	... Hindi	... Victoria High School, Ghazipur.
74	Muhammad Abdus Samad Khan	Urdu	... D.J. School, Naini Tal.
75	Nand Kishore Gupta	Hindi	... Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
76	Hira Singh	... Hindi & Urdu	Teacher, Hoshangabad.
77	Chandra Mohan Nath Sharga.	Urdu	... Canning College, Lucknow.
78	Ram Kishore Sukul	Urdu & Hindi	... Ditto.
79	Kuar Prithi Pal Singh	Urdu	... Private candidate.
81	Satgur Sahai Nigam	Hindi	... Ditto.
82	Ranhya Lal	... Urdu	... C. M. High School, Lucknow.
84	Md. Ehsan Husain	Do.	... Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow.
85	Bakht Narain Hangal	Do.	... Government High School, Gonda.
87	Gur Sahai Lal Srivastava.	Do.	... Ditto.
88	Sarju Prasad Srivastava.	Hindi	... Ditto.
91	Hari Krishna Srivastava.	Urdu	... Husainabad High School, Lucknow.
93	Md. Ashique Sadique	Do.	... Ditto.
95	Sayed Muzaffar Hasan	Do.	... Ditto.
96	Sayed Wazir Husain	Do.	... Ditto.
97	Tasaddug Husain	Do.	... Ditto.
98	Bishna Kumar Bhargava.	Do.	... Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow.
99	Kamta Prasad	... Do.	... Ditto.
100	Krishna Kumar Bhargava.	Do.	... Ditto.
101	Moti Lal Manocha	... Do.	... Ditto.
102	Rama Pratapa Misra	Do.	... Ditto.
103	Shanker Sahai Nigam	Do.	... Ditto.
104	Syed Abdul Wahid	... Do.	... Ditto.
105	Syed Kazim Riza	... Do.	... Ditto.
106	Winfred Massey	... Do.	... Ditto.
108	Anand Behari Lal	... Hindi	... Meerut College
111	Munshi Lal	... Do.	... Ditto.
119	Vishnu Sarup	... Do.	... Ditto.

XV.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN LAW, 1901. AND IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1902.

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW, 1901, AND IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1902.

In 1901—The LL.B. Examination will be held on Monday, the 25th November, and following days.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the 25th of September, 1901.

In 1902—The Entrance and School Final-Examination will be held on Monday, the 20th January and following days.

In 1902—The Special Vernacular Examination will be held simultaneously with the School Final, Urdu and Hindi Examinations.

Fees and Applications to be sent between the 9th and 14th December, 1901, and not before or after those dates.

In 1902—The Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. and M.A. Examinations will be held on Tuesday, the 11th March, 1902, and following days.

Fees and Applications to be sent between the 3rd and 8th February, 1902, and not before or after those dates.

